The New-York Times.

VOL. XXV.......NO. 7670. | NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, APRIL 14, 1876.---WITH SUPPLEMENT | PRICE FOUR CENTS.

THE NATIONAL CAMPAIGN.

SOUTH CAROLINA'S PREFERENCES.

A COMPLIMENT TO MORTON, AND INDIRECT INDORSEMENT OF BRISTOW—THE DELEGATION INDEPENDENT, WITH A BIAS FOR MORTON.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

COLUMBIA, April 13.—The South Carolina Convention, after having been in session fourteen hours, adjourned at 7 o'clock this morning. The whole night was spent in discussing the merits of the candidates for delegates at large to Cincinnati. After a most exciting contest, Gov. Chamberlain was elected over United States Senator Patterson by a very large majority. Patterson was subsequently elected, defeating Cardoza, the State Treasurer. The following resolutions, indorsing Senator Morton, were offered by Mr. Elliott, the colored Speaker of Assembly, and passed without discussion:

Whereas, At no time since the outbreak of the recent rebellion has our country been in so great danger of falling into the hands of a party opposed to all the true principles which should govern a Republican form of Government; therefore

Resolved, That as Republicans, we feel that we would be neglecting a duty, not only to ourselves, but to our country, did we fail, previous to the adjournment of this convention, to give expression to our appreciation of the high character, statesman-like ability, and constant adherence to the just principles of the Republican Party of Hon. O. P. Morton, United States Senator from the State of Indiana.

Resolved, That we do earnestly indorse and approve the course so consistently pursued by Senator Morton during the whole period of his public life in behalf of the rights and liberties of all citizens of our common country and his efforts to secure to all, without distinction of race, color, or previous condition under the laws.

Gov. Chamberlain offered a resolution providing that the delegates should go to Cincinnati uninstructed and unpledged, but that they should vote for that candidate who best represented the reform element of the party. This was accepted as an indorsement of Bristow, and was at once passed. Two-thirds of the delegates elected are independent, but with a strong bias in favor of Morton. The rest are Blaine, Bristow, and Hayes men.

THE VIRGINIA REPUBLICANS.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE STATE CONVENTION—THE DELEGATION TO CINCINNATI—PREFERENCE FOR BLAINE EXPRESSED IN A RESOLUTION.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

LYNCHBURG, April 13.—The Republican Convention reassembled at 7:30 o'clock last night, P. J. Carter in the chair. The Committee on Credentials reported the names of 132 delegates entitled to seats. John Ambler Smith failed to be seated. He made a most insulting contest, charging fraud indiscriminately, which disgusted the convention. Collector Reeves seemed to be his most active supporter. The Committee on Permanent Organization reported as follows: For President, Hon. J. B. Sener, who is a strong Blaine man; Vice Presidents, J. D. Brady, Robert P. Brooks, B. S. Hooper, W. H. Pleasants, G. O. Case, A. M. Lawson, R. H. Carter, and J. S. Walsh; Secretaries, J. W. Woltz and A. Spitzer. After much confusion the session was protracted far into the night, when the convention adjourned to meet at 10 o'clock this morning.

On the opening of the morning session the convention was called to order by P. J. Carter, and J. B. Sener, as President, and the permanent Secretaries were installed. Harmony prevailed, and the disturbing elements were ruled down. The following delegates to Cincinnati were unanimously elected: First District, J. B. Sener and P. J. Carter; Second District, J. F. Deizendorf and J. M. Dawson; Third District, Otis H. Russell and John W. Poindexter; Fourth District, W. L. Fernald and Ross Hamilton; Fifth District, D. S. Lewis and P. Dehaven; Sixth District, J. H. Rives and G. N. Case; Seventh District, J. W. Porter and Joseph Harrison; Eighth District, William Miller and Oziah Blanchard; Ninth District, Jacob Wagner and W. S. Oakey. The four delegates at large are Hon. W. H. H. Stowell, W. N. Stevens, R. H. Carter, and John F. Lewis. A State Central Committee of twenty-seven members was then elected. The convention was a success for Blaine, eighteen out of the twenty-four delegates being in favor of his nomination, and a resolution of preference for him, instead of instruction, having been adopted. This appeared to be the most intelligent Republican Convention ever held in Virginia. It seemed to be controlled by the influence of Hon. J. H. Platt and W. H. H. Stowell, while J. B. Sener and Otis H. Russell had large influence. The platform is considered a sound one, giving entire satisfaction. The text is subjoined:

The Republicans of Virginia, reaffirming their allegiance to the National Republican Party in this centennial year as an event which calls for the expression of gratitude to Almighty God that our civil and religious liberties have been preserved through all the vicissitudes of the country, that the American people have successfully maintained before the world their capacity for self-government, and that the Union remains unbroken either by foreign aggression, civil discord, or domestic violence. The past of our national history is seen, but its future depends upon the preservation of the great fundamental principles which the past has consecrated, and which are expressed in the Declaration of Independence and on the Constitution of the United States with its several amendments. To these the Republican Party has always been devoted and faithful. It has carried the Government forward into the front rank among the nations; it has granted amnesty with unexampled liberality; it has gradually diminished the public debt; it has furnished the country with a national currency. It has maintained an economical standard of public expenditures. It has required a faithful collection and disbursement of the public revenues, and it has developed the material resources of the country by increasing the facilities of intercommunication between the different sections of the country; therefore,

Resolved, First—That we will remain faithful to the principles of the National Republican Party in things concerning the administration of the national affairs until every right guaranteed by the Constitution shall be fully secured and enjoyed, and all existing laws faithfully executed.

Second—We favor honesty and economy in the administration of the Government, and recommend such retrenchment in the civil service as can be made without impairing the efficiency of the different departments of public business, and at the same time favor liberality, just compensation in the pay of public servants, believing it to be the means to secure the honest and faithful discharge of duty, private or public.

Third—We are in favor of the quick and condign punishment of all dishonest and corrupt officers of the Government, no matter what their station, and pledge our support to secure that result.

Fourth—That the honor and credit of this nation must be maintained inviolate, and to put this beyond dispute specie payments should be resumed at the earliest practicable moment.

Fifth—We believe free schools to be the palladium of civil liberty, and that they should be supported by the general taxation of the people, and we are opposed to any division of the school money for the benefit of any sect or denomination whatever, or to any interference with the schools by any sect or denomination. We denounce the action of the Democratic authorities of this State, by whom the money raised for free school purposes has been taken for other purposes, thus robbing the children of the State of that which will best fit them for becoming good citizens.

Sixth—We believe the safety of free institutions depends upon the purity of the ballot, and we ask the Congress of the United States to pass a law for the protection of its citizens in the right of the elective franchise, by which they may obtain the benefit thereof, and be certain that the ballot deposited for the candidate of their choice will be counted for him and them, and not substituted by a stuffed ballot.

Seventh—We indorse the administration of the President as distinguished throughout by measures that will pre-eminently redound to the honor and credit of this nation, and mark a new era in the history of our Republic; and especially do we commend the determination expressed by the President to ferret out the guilty and dishonest officials in the memorable saying, "Let no guilty man escape."

Eighth—We cordially invite all citizens of Virginia who are in favor of making this Centennial year, 1876, a year of peace and good-will to help us in electing the candidate that will be nominated by the National Republican Convention to be held in Cincinnati in June next.

Resolved, That the Republican Party, true to the interests of civilization and progress, recommend the construction at the earliest possible moment of such water lines and railroads as will connect the East, West, North, and South, and furnish cheap transportation from the interior to the seas.

THE CHARGE AGAINST MR. BLAINE.

MEAN AND STUPID ATTACK OF A CHICAGO PAPER — EXPLICIT DENIAL OF THE $64,000 STORY BY MR. BLAINE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 13.—The Chicago *Times*, which reached here this morning, contains an infamous story of Mr. Blaine's early life in Kentucky. The publication should not be repeated even for the sake of contradicting it. It does not touch upon his public life. As some papers may be found to reprint the vile attack, it may be pronounced absurd and false. It represents among other things, for instance, that Mr. Blaine's first wife died of grief after very bad treatment following an enforced marriage. Now, it so happens that the present Mrs. Blaine is the first and only Mrs. Blaine. A gentleman familiar with all the facts respecting Mr. Blaine's early life in Kentucky and his marriage denies that there is any basis of truth for any of the statements, even those which do not carry their own disproof with them.

Mr. Blaine denies that he ever had any connection with the alleged transactions in Arkansas Railroad bonds with the Union Pacific Company, in which $64,000 were paid for $75,000 par value of bonds. He denies the statement that he ever made the transaction either for himself or for any constituent, or otherwise.

AN EXPLANATION OF HOW THE STORY ORIGINATED AUTHORITATIVELY CONTRADICTED.

CHICAGO, April 13.—A Washington special dispatch to the *Inter-Ocean*, in referring to the Indianapolis *Sentinel's* story about Ex-Speaker Blaine, says: "One of Blaine's friends stated to your correspondent to-day that this story of the bond was arranged some time ago at Cincinnati, at a meeting of Bristow's friends, at which Joseph Medill, of the Chicago *Tribune*; Richard Smith, of the Cincinnati *Gazette*; Murat Halstead, of the Cincinnati *Commercial*, and Gen. Boynton, the Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette*, and others were present. The supposed facts were then put into a shape to invite credulity, and it was resolved to have the story appear simultaneously in various newspapers of the country about the 1st of June, so that Mr. Blaine would have no time to counteract the force of the attack. The Indianapolis *Sentinel* man was somehow let into the secret, and being unable to contain himself, exploded it prematurely, and upset the whole thing." Hon. Joseph Medill, upon being interviewed by an agent of the Associated Press to-day, says that it is true that some weeks ago he was in Cincinnati, and while there saw the gentlemen named, but in all other respects the dispatch to the *Inter-Ocean* is untrue. The gentlemen did not arrange any bond story about Mr. Blaine or anybody else, did not put any supposed facts into a shape to invite credulity, did not resolve to have the story appear simultaneously in various newspapers, or in any newspaper, and did not let the *Sentinel* man into the secret. In short, Mr. Medill says that in all the essential particulars the *Inter-Ocean's* special dispatch is false. Mr. Medill's story is confirmed by another gentleman who accompanied him on his trip.

THE INDEPENDENT REPUBLICANS.

ADJOURNED MEETING OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE—ELLWOOD E. THORNE ELECTED PERMANENT PRESIDENT—URGING REFORMS WITHIN THE PARTY.

An adjourned meeting of the Independent Republican Central Committee was held last night in the hall at Nos. 1,266 and 1,268 Broadway, to complete its organization. The meeting was called to order by Mr. S. N. Lecompte, who made a brief speech, in which he said that the Independent Republicans were organizing to oppose the rule of office-holders, who appeared to have the control of the Republican Central Committee. He had no doubt that the independent Republican organization would receive the support of the Union League Club and all independent Republican voters like Mr. George W. Curtis. [Applause.] He believed, he said, that the independent Republicans of the country would force the nomination by the Republican National Convention of a candidate for President acceptable to the people at large.

Mr. Ellwood E. Thorne was elected permanent President of the committee, and was escorted to the chair by a special committee. He said that the honor conferred upon him was somewhat unexpected. It was the first invitation he had ever received to preside over a political body in New-York. Excepting the fact that he knew the organization to be Republican, he had only a slight knowledge of its objects. As to opposition to any existing Republican organization, he would say that he entertained the highest respect for Mr. A. B. Cornell, of the Republican State Committee. While entertaining this respect he believed that Mr. Cornell was surrounded by those who did not keep the interests of the party at heart. The party organization in this City was not conducted as it should be. There was a feeling of apathy among New-York Republicans which should not exist. Republican voters did not come to the polls in full force. He wished it to be distinctly understood that he was not a "sore-head" Republican, and he would not lend his presence and influence to any movement to disorganize the Republican party. Whoever was nominated by the Republican National Convention would receive his support. If these views did not meet with the approval of the gentlemen present, they were at liberty to select another presiding officer. He was in favor of a thorough working organization of the party throughout the City, to the end that more Republican votes might be drawn out than heretofore. He would do all in his power to help the Republican Party to achieve success. He believed that it had saved the country, [applause,] and in taking part in this Independent Republican movement he did so only with a view to help purify and elevate the party. [Applause.]

James M. Blanchard, of the Fourteenth Assembly District, was then elected First Vice President; G. S. Corwin, of the Sixth District, Second Vice President; George G. McMurray, of the Twenty-first District, Recording Secretary; Richard A. Banter, of the Fifteenth District, Corresponding Secretary; George W. Rose, of the Nineteenth District, Treasurer, and P. J. Hennessy, of the First District, Sergeant at Arms.

Mr. Henry C. Atwood offered a preamble and series of resolutions denunciatory of the Regular Republican committee's action in the government of the party in this City, alleging that its primaries were packed, and asserting the right of Independent Republicans to representation in all conventions of the party. Deprived of this right they were absolved from supporting any candidates nominated by National, State, and Municipal Conventions; and believing that the Syracuse Convention represented only office-holders, thanks were extended to Mr. Curtis for the manly stand he took in that body. Mr. Thorne suggested that some modifications might be made in the resolutions. Many of the members of the regular organization were friends of those present. Some of the resolutions seemed to him unnecessarily harsh. Nothing could be effected in the way of harmony and organization in the party by harsh measures. We must treat those with whom we differ with regard and respect if we would gain their support. A motion was made that the resolutions be referred to a Committee on Resolutions, and they were so referred.

The selection of an Executive Committee of twenty-three persons was postponed until the next meeting, and a motion to appoint a committee of conference with other organizations was tabled. The meeting then adjourned subject to the call of the chair.

IN FAVOR OF CONKLING.

The Fifteenth Assembly District Republican Association had a meeting last evening, and passed the following resolutions:

Whereas, The Republicans of the Empire State in convention assembled at Syracuse, March 22, 1876, for the purpose of electing representatives to the National Convention have declared in favor of Hon. Roscoe Conkling for President, therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the Republicans of the Fifteenth Assembly District, do hereby ratify and indorse the action of said convention; and be it further

Resolved, That the great services rendered the country in the councils of the nation in times of peril to the Republic by the honorable Senator, Roscoe Conkling, both as a Representative in the Lower House and as a United States Senator, his pure and unspotted record as a private citizen and as a high and public official, entitle him to the highest honor in the gift of the people.

WASHINGTON.

REFUNDING THE NATIONAL DEBT.

REPRESENTATIVE WOOD'S BILL UNDER CONSIDERATION IN COMMITTEE—OPPOSITION TO THE PROPOSED BONDS AND RATE OF INTEREST.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 13.—The Tariff bill now being out of the way, the Committee on Ways and Means will take up on Tuesday next the bill of Fernando Wood authorizing the refunding of $500,000,000 of the national debt into forty-year bonds, bearing interest at the rate of four and a half per cent. per annum. The Senate recently passed a bill embracing these provisions, but the Committee on Ways and Means hold that the Senate has no right to originate a measure of this character, and they will therefore consider Mr. Wood's bill as an original proposition. The bill will encounter decided opposition in the committee, some members contending that the time of the bond is too long, and the rate of interest too high. These claim that the committee is in possession of information which establishes the fact that the credit of the Government is at four per cent., and that a loan for any amount can be placed at that rate. They further claim, as a reason for opposing a forty-years bond, that, at the rate at which the national debt is being paid off, the entire indebtedness will be discharged in twenty-nine or thirty years, and should a forty-years bond be authorized the Government would be compelled to pay interest for ten years longer than would be desirable, or induce a surrender of the bonds by an offer of a large premium. Those of the committee who entertain these views would consent to authorize a loan redeemable in thirty years from date of issue and bearing interest at the rate of four per cent. per annum. The information of the Secretary is quite different, and his purpose in asking for the legislation is to meet practical difficulties encountered in funding the debt.

THE TREASURY PRINTING BUREAU.

WORK TO BE RESUMED NEXT MONDAY—A HAPPY EVENT TO HUNDREDS OF SUFFERING PEOPLE—THE REDEMPTION OF FRACTIONAL CURRENCY TO FOLLOW.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 13.—The first step in the execution of the Silver bill will be the reopening of the Treasury Printing Bureau on next Monday morning. The work in the bureau has been stopped for two months, awaiting the passage of this Deficiency bill. A thousand persons, mostly girls and women, have been without employment. No other means of livelihood is open to any of them in this city. In a small proportion of the cases girls have been employed who have fathers abundantly able to support them, and who obtained work in the bureau simply to add to their means of indulging in dress. By far the greater number, probably nine-tenths of the whole force, could not live a week without their meagre wages, except at the cost of great suffering. In a great many instances a widowed mother had only the dollar and a half a day, while in the bureau, to support her fatherless children. The tales of suffering that have been told have been such as never were heard before in this city. To all these people the opening of the bureau will be a happy event. As the distribution of the silver coins to take the place of fractional currency begins to be made, the force of this bureau will gradually be reduced, though the great bulk of the work is printing other forms of money and Government securities. The regulations for the issue of silver coins will be made presently by the Secretary, who is expected to resume his desk in the department to-morrow. It has been said that the Secretary was averse to issuing this coin. It is undoubtedly a fact that he is entirely in sympathy with the law, but he preferred Congress to take the responsibility in regard to the time of issue, since it is by so many regarded as a somewhat doubtful experiment. The Treasury officers have full confidence in the success of the redemption of fractional currency with silver, and will heartily carry the law into execution. It is not believed that the price of silver bullion will fall permanently below what it is at present, but temporarily, at least, it is likely to advance slightly. There is no danger that the coins will be purchased for melting.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

THE BRITISH MISSION—SECRETARY ROBESON'S TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCHES—TAXATION OF NATIONAL BANKS—CONSULAR AND DIPLOMATIC APPROPRIATIONS—BALANCES IN THE TREASURY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 13.—The report that the President intends to send Gen. Schenck back to England, after the conclusion of the Emma Mine investigation, is nothing but surmise, based on a statement that the President does not intend to nominate a Minister until the committee has reported concerning Gen. Schenck. Such reports are designed to affect the minds of the committee and secure a stronger report than would otherwise be made. This is unnecessary, as there can be no doubt that their report will condemn Gen. Schenck very severely, and that, too, upon his own testimony, for his connection with the sale of the mine. The result of the investigation will clear the General from any purpose to defraud anybody, because he no doubt believed all that the prospectus stated. He could only return to England as Minister upon a favorable report from the committee, and such be cannot expect, even from the Republican members. The action of the Senate in rejecting Mr. Dana, however, would perhaps justify the President in almost any course he might take regarding the British mission.

A committee of the House, which had procured a numerous collection of the telegraphic dispatches of Mr. Robeson, official and private, in cipher and in plain English, discovered in the lot one of a peculiarly suspicious look, by reason of the unusual cipher words, and the queer arrangement. It attracted the greatest attention, and was carefully guarded lest it should be stolen or lost. At length after much difficulty the key to the cipher was obtained, when the following startling disclosure was immediately made to the expectant committee: "CAMDEN, N. J. The baby is troubled with teething and weaning. At this time the doctor thinks it may be dangerous. He advises the employment of a wet nurse, if a sound and healthy one can be obtained." The Secretary has not yet been afforded an opportunity of explaining the above dispatch.

The balances in the Treasury at the close of business to-day were: Currency, $4,949,338; special deposit of legal tenders for the redemption of certificates of deposit, $35,640,000; coin, including $31,233,400 in coin certificates, $75,942,886; outstanding legal tenders, $370,755,248.

The receipts from internal revenue to-day were $253,270 33, and from Customs, $441,244 60.

Detective Whitley appeared before the Grand Jury of this District yesterday and made a complaint that an article in yesterday's *Republican*, of this city, reflecting upon him, was a gross libel and untrue in every particular, therefore being a sufficient cause for complaint and indictment. The article charged that Whitley's real name was Hale, and that he changed it to Whitley to avoid punishment for crime. It is not known what action the Grand Jury will take in the matter.

The Secretary of State, accompanied by the Secretaries of the Navy and War, will leave here to-morrow morning on the limited express for New-York to await the arrival of Dom Pedro, the Emperor of Brazil. The United States steamers Minnesota and Alert have been detailed to receive him. The Minnesota will fire the salute.

The Sub-Committee of the House Judiciary Committe, to whom was referred the House resolution touching the writ of habeas corpus served upon the Sergeant at Arms, in the case of Hallet Kilbourn, the recusant witness, were unable to agree. Hind, of Ohio, and Hoar, of Massachusetts, opposed the surrender of Kilbourn to the court, and Lynde favored giving him up. A report will be made to the full committee to-morrow.

Mr. Cheever, of New-York, was examined to-day by the House Committee on Expenditures in the Navy Department. He testified touching his efforts to have Henry Clews & Co. appointed fiscal agents of the Government abroad, and repeated the statement in his testimony in court, already published, that Clews was to pay him $30,000, or give him an interest in the business, in consideration of securing the appointment. The committee did not pursue this matter, deeming it to be the province of another committee. Mr. Cheever spoke of indefinite claims to secure the passage of which by the Navy Department he had heard improper influences were used. His testimony to-day was unimportant. He is to appear again and produce his books and papers.

The Senate bill which passed the House to-day, confirming pre-emption and homestead entries of public lands within the limits of railroad grants, in cases where such entries have been made under the regulations of the Land Office, concerns thousands of settlers. The railroad companies affected by the provisions of the bill employed eminent counsel to oppose it in committee. Congress, by its passage, confirms the ruling of the Land Office, namely, that the grant takes effect at the date of the adoption of the line by the company, without reference to the provision requiring a withdrawal of land upon the filing of the map.

Senator Sharon, of Nevada, left Washington this evening for California, via New-York City. He does not intend to return here this session.

ARMY AND NAVY ORDERS.

THE ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER GENERAL—OTHER CHANGES.

WASHINGTON, April 13.—By direction of the Secretary of War the order directing Gen. Rufus Ingalls, Assistant Quartermaster General, to resume his duties as Chief Quartermaster of the Military Division of the Atlantic is suspended until further orders. Major D. Taylor, Paymaster, will proceed to Washington City, after completing his payments for April, to attend to the settlement of his accounts, and will return to his post in time to make his payments for June. The leave of absence granted Capt. William A. Marye, Ordnance Department, (Rock Island Arsenal, Ill.,) Feb. 28, 1876, is extended two months.

Lieut. Commander E. M. Sheppard will be detached from ordnance duty at the Bellevue Depot, Washington, on the 8th of May next, and ordered to the Navy-yard at Portsmouth, N. H., to report on the 18th of May; Lieut. Herbert Winslow has been detached from the Lackawanna, North Pacific Station, and ordered to return home and report his arrival; Lieut. Seth Mackley has been detached from the Navy-yard, Washington, and ordered to the Michigan, at Erie, Penn.

FREIGHT RATES FROM THE WEST.

RAILROAD REPRESENTATIVES IN CONSULTATION AT CHICAGO—THE EASTERN POOL NOT YET BROKEN.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, April 13.—Representatives of Eastern and Western railroads held a meeting here to-day to settle upon a scale of distances from the principal western cities, upon which to base a Summer schedule of freights, and to determine upon a through ocean tariff to Europe. Nearly one hundred officials were present, representing the leading roads of America. It was resolved that the matter be left to a committee to prepare a scale of distances from competing points in the West to New-York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, on which through rates shall hereafter be made on a basis agreed upon by the four trunk lines and their immediate connections at the New-York meeting of March 2, and also to fix rates to foreign points. The committee did not succeed in its deliberations, and adjourned till 10 o'clock to-morrow forenoon, when a classification on east-bound rates will be made. So far as can be learned here the Eastern pool is not yet broken, but President Joy has notified Col. Scott and Commodore Vanderbilt that unless the policy of the Lake Shore in cutting rates is discontinued he will leave the combination. The ultimatum will probably be met at a meeting to be held in New-York next Thursday.

SEQUELS TO THE WHISKY FRAUDS.

GEN. JOHN M'DONALD AND WILLIAM O. AVERY SENTENCED.

ST. LOUIS, April 13.—Gen. John McDonald has just been sentenced by Judge Treat, of the United States District Court to three years in the penitentiary and $5,000 fine. The imprisonment part of Gen. McDonald's sentence dates from the 23d of November last, the day of his conviction. Judge Krum, his counsel, made a strong appeal to the court to substitute the County Jail instead of the Penitentiary as a place of confinement, on account of the better sanitary regulations of the former, the General being in very poor health and suffering from chronic disease, but Judge Treat did not see the force of this, and named the Jefferson City Penitentiary as the place of imprisonment. The sentence is the maximum penalty under the law. After these proceedings were finished, the District Court adjourned and the Circuit Court opened.

W. O. Avery was called, and answered, and the forfeiture of his bond declared a few days ago was set aside. Judge Treat then overruled the motion in arrest of judgment in this case and sentenced the prisoner to two years in the Penitentiary and to pay a fine of $1,000, the minimum penalty. Mr. Avery was immediately taken to the county jail to await his transfer to Jefferson City.

A motion was then made for a stay of execution in Col. Maguire's case until next Monday, or until a reply can be received to the petition sent to President Grant praying for a remission of the six months' imprisonment to which the defendant was sentenced. The motion was granted.

TROUBLE FOR CHICAGO DISTILLERS.

CHICAGO, April 13.—In the United States Court this morning proceedings in forfeiture were entered by the Government against the distilleries of Gholson G. Russell, Parker L. Mason, Meserole & Co., and Stewart. Meserole pleaded guilty to one count of the indictment against him.

ILLICIT DISTILLING IN CANADA.

GODERICH, Ontario, April 13.—Collector Caven and officers visited Seaforth to-day and seized an illicit still in full operation in the centre of the town. Two mashes were in progress, and all the apparatus was well constructed.

HURRICANE AND LOSS OF LIFE.

LOUISVILLE, April 13.—Germantown, a suburb of this city, was struck by a hurricane to-night, which caused a great deal of damage and the death of two men, Michael and John Meffert, father and son, besides numerous lesser accidents. Meffert, Sr., who was eighty-six years of age, the son, and six others were in John's house when it was struck by the wind and blown down. The whole party were buried in the ruins. The father and son were so crushed as to be unrecognizable. The others are all more or less injured. They were taken out in from one to three hours' time. At this hour the full amount of the damage cannot be ascertained.

ATTACKED BY INDIANS.

FORT LARAMIE, April 13.—A man named Rowser, who formerly belonged to the Fourteenth Infantry, arrived here yesterday, and reports that he and his party of five men were attacked by Indians just south of the Cheyenne River on the 7th inst., when returning from Custer City. One of the party, named Norman Storms, from Iowa, was shot through the body and killed. Rowser was shot through the shoulder, but not seriously injured. The Indians are very numerous in that section, and a great deal of stock has been run off.

THE CHICAGO MAYORALTY.

CHICAGO, April 13.—The committee appointed by the Chairman of the grand mass-meeting held on Tuesday night last in the Exposition building waited on Mayor Colvin to-day and requested his resignation. The Mayor made no response to the request, but desired the committee to submit it, together with the reasons therefor, in writing.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

THE NORTHERN POWERS AND THE INSURRECTION—THE SERVIAN INSULT TO AUSTRIA—A FIGHT ON THE SAVE.

LONDON, April 13.—A special to the *Pall Mall Gazette* from Berlin says the Northern powers decline to discuss the terms proposed by the Herzegovinese, deeming them inadmissible. They also decline to guarantee the execution of the reforms. It is thought the three imperial Governments will reply to the memorial of the Waywodes by a fresh summons to cease hostilities and accept the Sultan's promises.

VIENNA, April 13.—The *Political Correspondence* (newspaper) says: "We are able to state positively that Austria and Russia will continue to act conjointly for the pacification of the insurgent provinces of Turkey. So far there has not been the slightest difference between the two powers."

BELGRADE, April 13.—Austria has demanded satisfaction for the insult offered to Prince Wrede, her representative, on Sunday by the populace. Servia is prepared to satisfy this demand.

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 13.—An official telegraphic dispatch from the Governor of Bosnia reports that a battle has taken place near Kjovacs between the Turkish troops and 1,000 insurgents from the Austrian bank of the Save. The insurgents were routed with a loss of 300 killed and wounded. A portion of the band, pursued by the Turkish troops, recrossed the Save, while the others took refuge in the mountains. The Turkish loss was trifling.

LONDON, April 14.—The *Standard's* Vienna dispatch says a rebellion has broken out about Prezret, in South Herzegovina.

The *Times'* Vienna dispatch states that the Servian Government has apologized to Prince Wrede and promised to prosecute those who took part in the insulting demonstration of Sunday. The affair is settled.

FOREIGN BUSINESS MATTERS.

THE LONDON STOCK MARKET IMPROVED—FAILURE—THE LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

LONDON, April 13.—The Stock Exchange to-day was quieter and firmer, but inactive, and closed with a generally improved feeling. Silver is firm to-day at 54 pence.

Laloubere & Co., merchants, of Liverpool, Havre, and Jacmel, Hayti, have suspended. Their liabilities are $850,000, which, it is believed, are fully covered by their assets.

The *Post's* Berlin special says a stock company is organized in Russia for the introduction and development of the culture of cotton in Central Asia.

The *Jewish Chronicle* says that Turkey is considering the proposition of Jewish bond-holders, in conjunction with some of other denominations, to exchange their bonds for land in Syria.

LIVERPOOL, April 13.—The Liverpool Cotton Brokers' Association's circular this evening says cotton has been in very limited demand throughout the week, and quotations for the leading descriptions are further slightly reduced. American descriptions have been in unusually small demand, but prices have only declined 1-16d. in medium grades. Sea Island has been in moderate request, and prices have been steady. The transactions in futures are still small, and prices have further declined about 1-16d. The actual stock of East Indies cotton declared this morning proves to be 27,600 bales in excess of the estimate.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE SNOW-STORM—GRAY, THE FORGER—BUSINESS HOLIDAYS—THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH'S INTEREST IN SAXE-COBURG AND GOTHA.

LONDON, April 13.—A sharp gale prevailed this morning, attended by rain and snow. The weather is cold. A dispatch from Nottingham says that seven inches of snow have fallen there. In North Wales the ground is covered to the depth of nine inches. At Sheffield the snow is nearly a foot deep, which is the heaviest fall of the Winter. Vegetation is suffering greatly.

At Dublin a foot of snow fell last night.

William E. Gray, the New-York forger, was arraigned at the Bow Street Police Court before Justice Vaughan to-day. The depositions of the officer who apprehended him, and of one witness who knew Gray in New-York, were read and sworn to. Gray was remanded until April 20, to await the arrival of the American officer now on his way here.

To-morrow and Monday next will be complete holidays in London, and Friday, Saturday, and Monday will be similarly observed in Liverpool.

The *Pall Mall Gazette's* Berlin special says the reported negotiations for the cession to the German Empire of the right of the Duke of Edinburgh as heir presumptive to the Duchy of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, are officially denied.

CORRUPT PRACTICES IN GREECE.

CONVICTION OF TWO MEMBERS OF THE CABINET AND THREE ARCHBISHOPS OF BRIBERY—THE SENTENCES.

ATHENS, April 13.—The High Court of Justice has sentenced M. Balassopoulos, a former Minister of Ecclesiastical Affairs, to one year imprisonment, deprivation of political rights during three years, and to give the $10,000 he received as a bribe to the poor-house. M. Nikolopoulos, a former Minister of Justice, was sentenced to ten months' imprisonment. The Archbishop of Cephalonia was fined $10,000, the Archbishop of Patras $4,400, and the Archbishop of Messene $4,000, being double the amounts they received as bribes. All were impeached for corruption and simony.

[The history of the investigation is as follows: On the overthrow of the Bulgaris Ministry, the late Opposition sought to retaliate upon those who had ridden roughshod over the rights of their fellow Deputies. The Public Prosecutor of the Court of Appeals in Athens, a friend of the present First Minister, petitioned the House to inquire into the conduct of the Minister of Justice and the Minister for Ecclesiastical Affairs with regard to the appointment of four Archbishops, setting forth the grounds of his belief that their practices had been corrupt. A committee of five members was forthwith appointed to investigate the truth of the allegations, and to act as prosecutors in the event of the defendants being committed for trial. Witnesses were examined before the committee, and the ex-Ministers were arrested on the 13th of November last.]

FRANCE.

PREFECTS APPOINTED—BATTLE BETWEEN TROOPS AND ALGERIAN INSURGENTS.

LONDON, April 14.—A dispatch to the *Times*, dated Paris, midnight, gives a list of forty-seven new appointments of Prefects which were signed by the President Thursday. Important changes among Sub-Prefects are to follow.

A telegram dated Algiers, Wednesday, reports a serious engagement between the French troops and the insurgents south of Constantine. The latter numbered 4,000 infantry and 100 cavalry. The French force was much smaller. The insurgents were completely defeated. About six hundred were killed and wounded, including their leader. A large number were taken prisoners. Two French officers were wounded, and twenty-five soldiers killed or wounded.

MARINE DISASTERS.

LOSS OF THE BARK EMMA L. OULTON—CREWS RESCUED FROM SINKING VESSELS—AN UNDERMANNED SHIP.

LONDON, April 13.—The British bark Emma L. Oulton, Capt. Mackenzie, which sailed from Baltimore March 3, for Queenstown, was abandoned at sea March 13 in a sinking condition. Her crew were rescued by the bark Ebenezer, Capt. Gunderson, from Fernandina, for Liverpool, and transferred on March 20 to the bark Kate, from Baltimore, for Hull. The Ebenezer arrived at Liverpool yesterday. The arrival of the Kate has not yet been announced. Capt. Wilbur and four of the crew of the schooner Jadella, belonging to Pembroke, Me., were landed at North Shields to-day. The schooner was abandoned in a sinking condition. The ship Seline, which sailed from Liverpool April 10 for San Francisco, returned to-day, five of her sailors refusing to do duty, alleging that the ship was undermanned. The Norwegian brig Medea, Capt. Abrahams, put into Dover to-day, with her rudder damaged.

THE ERIE RAILWAY.

REPORT OF MESSRS. FLEMING AND MILLER, THE DUNDEE COMMITTEE—PROPOSED FUNDING OF INTEREST COUPONS.

LONDON, April 13.—Messrs. Fleming and Miller, the members of the Dundee Committee who were sent to the United States to investigate the Erie Railway have submitted their report, in which, after reviewing the past history and present financial condition of the Erie Railway property, they say the essential conditions of a successful reorganization are: First, effective control of the management of the road by the real owners—the bondholders; second, the restoration of the equilibrium between the compulsory interest charge on the mortgage debt and the minimum net earnings; third, provision for narrow-gauging the line. The net floating debt is $2,800,000. If a part of the net revenue for a sufficient period could be applied to paying off the floating debt, and narrow gauging the line, there could, with capable management, be no question as to the capability of the property to earn interest on all its mortgage debt without the necessity for foreclosure and assessment on the shares. These results could be substantially accomplished by funding the September coupons on the first consolidated mortgage for five years, the March coupon being paid in cash, and all the coupons of the second consolidated mortgage; but the bondholders would not consent to such an arrangement unless the stockholders voluntarily surrender a majority of the stock to Trustees receiving negotiable certificates in exchange. A draft of an agreement has been prepared embodying these proposals, and will be submitted to a meeting of the stock and bond holders at an early day. With this condition as to trusteeing the stock, the plan proposed would give the bondholders all they could gain by foreclosure, as they would have the entire management of the property to make the least they could out of it. In view, however, of the difficulty of securing this action of the bondholders, the doubts about whether the co-operation of the stockholders can be secured, and the necessity for an amicable settlement with all claimants, they think foreclosure is the soundest plan and would doubtless be preferred by those shareholders who really care for the welfare of their property. Mr. Jewett has frequently expressed the opinion that foreclosure is ultimately inevitable. With certain not very important modifications, we see no reason to doubt that the committee's scheme of reorganization by foreclosure may be successfully carried out, and result in placing the road in a thoroughly sound financial position. The scheme referred to is that published heretofore by the committee, of which Sir Edward Watkins was Chairman, and Messrs. Fleming and Miller recommend its reissue with modifications, and urge all interested to give it support, saying in conclusion, "We must content ourselves with suggesting that the committee proceed with vigor in the direction of foreclosure, at the same time inviting the stockholders to signify their willingness to vest their shares in Trustees as above mentioned. Whenever enough of them have done so it will be right for us to consult our constituents as to the choice of plan.

The report is accompanied by a letter from President Jewett bearing date of New-York, March 24, and addressed to Sir Edward W. Watkin, Member of Parliament. The extracts appended show the general tenor of the whole:

Messrs. Miller and Fleming will also bear with them a proposition or argument for the funding of coupons and improvement of the property, as adopted by them and a committee of the Board of Directors. I have very strong hopes that under the proposed arrangement the property can be put in condition so as to render unnecessary any further sacrifice or delay on the part of the bondholders. It would be better if the bondholders would consent to a funding of one or two years longer, with the proviso, however, that the moment the work upon the road had proceeded to a satisfactory end, or the earnings of the company would justify it, the interest should be promptly resumed, without regard to the time for which the funding was to be continued * * * I think it will be very safe to assume $4,200,000 as the minimum of an average net earning. If the road is once in condition to compete upon anything like equal terms with its two great competitors, without a material increase of traffic, the net earnings should be in excess of the amount named. It is indeed mortifying to have the net earnings of the company (in the present condition of its property, and in view of the circumstances under which its road has to be operated) constantly compared with the percentage of net earnings of lines free from all the embarrassments under which it has continually to labor. With your knowledge and experience you can appreciate and understand these difficulties; but to those not familiar with railroad management and railroad property it is somewhat difficult to explain.

SPAIN.

CONVICTION OF A WOULD-BE ASSASSIN—THE CONCORDAT WITH THE POPE.

LONDON, April 14.—A Madrid dispatch to the *Times* states that the Court of Cassation has rejected the appeal of Pastor, condemned to death for an attempt to shoot King Amadeus. The whereabouts of Pastor is unknown. The *Diario*, Ministerial paper, energetically denies that the Government intends to re-establish the Concordat of 1851.

THE CUBAN INSURRECTION.

ATTACK ON SANCTI SPIRITUS BY REBELS—ARMS AND AMMUNITION FROM SPAIN.

KEY WEST, April 13.—Advices from Havana report that the insurgents entered the town of Sancti Spiritus on the night of April 6. They plundered two stores and killed and wounded several soldiers, but were prevented from reaching the centre of the town, where the troops repulsed several attacks. Steamers from Cadiz continue to bring cannon and ammunition. The Spanish troops in the island now receive better food and more regular pay than for years past.

PORK-PACKING STATISTICS.

CHICAGO, April 13.—Secretary Howard, of the Pork Packers' Association, makes the following report of the packing of hogs of the West during the Winter season of 1875–6: The total number of hogs packed is 4,874,125, against 5,566,226 last season a decrease of 692,101. The average net weight is 218.36 pounds, against 209.77 pounds last season, an increase of 8.59 pounds. The average yield of lard is 35.52 pounds, against 34.20 pounds last season, an increase of 1.32 pounds. The aggregate net weight of the hogs packed this season is equal to 5,073,850 hogs of last year's average weight. The production of lard is equal to 541,115 tierces of 320 pounds each, against 594,939 tierces last season, a decrease of 53,824 tierces. The decrease in the aggregate net weight is 103,297,000 pounds, or equal to 92,898,400 pounds of meats. The decrease in the number of hogs packed in the West, with the receipts at New-York, Philadelphia, Boston, and Baltimore, is 994,130. Calculating the receipts of hogs at the sea-board cities at the same average weight and yield of lard as those packed in the West, the decrease in weight is 159,429,500 pounds, equal to 74,400 tierces, or 22,320,000 pounds of hams, 25,508,000 pounds of shoulders, and 63,772,000 pounds of sides. The shortage in the yield of lard East and West is reported at 26,442,900 pounds, or 82,634 tierces.

A SINGULAR ACCIDENT.

IOWA CITY, April 13.—A slide occurred at about 11 o'clock last night on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad track, on the east side of the Iowa River at this point, by which two passenger trains from the West have been shut in all day, unable to come on or go back. The track is covered with six feet of mud, and the wagon roads are so bad that it is only with the greatest difficulty that provisions can be sent to the passengers, forty of whom are ladies. The blockade will perhaps be raised at 7 o'clock to-night.

GREAT BRITAIN.

A VIEW OF ENGLISH POLITICS.

THE DIFFICULTIES WITH THE KHÉDIVE—MR. DISRAELI'S ACHIEVEMENTS—THE TITLES BILL AND ROYALTY'S HOLIDAY—THE RULE OF THE CZAR—GENERAL GOSSIP.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, April 1, 1876.

At 2 o'clock this morning, just as the House of Commons was on the point of rising, Sir Stafford Northcote surprised the small fragment of members who remained by informing them that a telegram had been received from the Khédive of Egypt withdrawing any objection to the publication of Mr. Cave's report. This has, of course, given a lift to Egyptian stocks, as it assumed that, after all, there cannot be anything very damaging in the report if the Khédive is willing that it should be put before the world. It is, however, very curious that the Khédive should have changed his mind in this singular way, and also that the Government should choose such a moment for announcing the fact. At 2 o'clock in the morning the London newspapers are getting ready to go to press, their pages are made up, and though they may have room and time to insert the finish of the Parliamentary report, they are debarred from commenting on it. Thus the bare statement that the Khédive has decided not to be afraid of Mr. Cave's revelations goes forth by itself and has its effect on the market. It can hardly be supposed that Sir Stafford Northcote or any other member of the Government is engaged in stock-jobbing operations; but nothing can be more natural than that this should be imputed to them by those who watched their mysterious changes of tactics. Now they are on the side of the bears, and now they suddenly whisk over to the side of the bulls. It is well known that this is what the Khédive himself has been doing, and it no doubt explains his change of attitude on the present occasion. His only interest in Egyptian stocks is what he can himself make out of them, and by a continuous process of first sending them down and buying in, and then sending them up and selling out, he is able to make a very pretty penny. But why should the English Government help him in this game? is the question which every one is asking. It is evident that whatever may be the intentions of the Government, it has acted throughout as if with the design of affording opportunities for stock-brokerage speculations. There were significant dealings in Suez shares before the purchase of the Khédive's was announced, and each successive step of the English Government has been discounted before it has been formally proclaimed.

THE FINANCIAL WORLD.

For the present, there is on the whole a better tone in financial matters. The expected failures are at least postponed, and with cheap money and no immediate fear of foreign troubles, a crisis has been averted. The revenue for the year proves to be some £2,200,000 more than that of the previous year, and more than the Chancellor of the Exchequer estimated, and though trade is desperately slack, capitalists have good reserves to fall back upon, and what business is done is tolerably sound. Sir Stafford Northcote has therefore been very fortunate in his receipts, but the expenditure of the Government has been very heavy, and they have not only got rid of the surplus of five and a half millions with which they started, but have an actual deficit to confront.

MR. DISRAELI.

Mr. Disraeli is still engaged in showing his contempt for the House of Commons and making himself unpopular. He has lately adopted a most supercilious way of answering questions. The Queen's going abroad at this moment may be in itself a very small question, but when inquiries are made on the subject in the House of Commons, it is just as well to answer them civilly. Instead of this, Mr. Disraeli quibbled about the precedents for such an absence; and when asked whether the Government would advise the Queen to postpone issuing a royal proclamation, consequent on the passing of the Royal Titles bill, until her return to England, replied that the Government would.

THE TITLES BILL.

There can be very little doubt either that the popular feeling against the title of Empress is spreading, or that, on the other hand, it is pretty certain to be adopted and to come into general use. In the debate in the House of Lords, the Lord Chancellor admitted that practically, whatever reserves might be made in the bill, it would have to be used in the various forms in which the royal title occurs, even in regard to English matters. There was no division in this house on the second reading of the bill, but some sharp speeches were made. The Duke of Somerset, who is the most independent and outspoken of the Peers, showed his contempt for the new title as a mere empty title—like, as he said, that of "reverend," which has been decided to belong to any one who chooses to assume, and can get other people to recognize, it. If, he remarked, this title would be a bar to Russian aggression in India, it would, indeed, be the "cheap defense of nations." Lord Granville blandly sneered at the title as an alias; and remarked that Lord Salisbury, in supporting the bill, carefully avoided any reproduction of, or reference to, Mr. Disraeli's absurd talk about Russia. There can be no doubt that it was this vaporing which provoked the division in the House of Commons on the third reading, which otherwise would not have taken place; and that on a sudden vote, without any preparation on the part of the Opposition, there should have been such a considerable minority against the bill, is highly significant.

THE QUEEN'S VACATION.

In explaining the Queen's visit to Germany, Mr. Disraeli stated that it had reference to the bereavement of her "nearest and dearest relative," which at first rather puzzled people. It turns out that the relative in question was the Princess Hohenlohe-Langenburg, the Queen's half sister, who died nearly four years ago, and to whom a memorial is now about to be set up at Coburg. As the memorial could be uncovered just as well on one day as another, the plea that the Queen's visit was urgent is mere nonsense. It is understood, however, that the chief reason of the journey is a desire to confer with the Emperor William, who is going to Baden for the purpose, in regard to the Duke of Edinburgh's claim to the Duchy of Saxe-Coburg as his uncle's heir. The Prince of Wales is, of course, the true heir, but he renounced his rights in favor of his brother on coming of age. Hitherto the Duke of Edinburgh has refused to negotiate for a surrender of his rights to Germany, but he has lately changed his mind in favor of ready money. The German Government, it is said, proposes so much down and an annuity from the Duchy but the Duke prefers a bird in the hand, and, asks for a round sum of three millions in cash in quittance of all claims. The Duke is not

doubt well aware of his unpopularity with his future subjects, and afraid that in these days of plebiscites there might be an adverse vote against his succession to his uncle, or, at least, to the continuance of his allowance.

THE RULE OF THE CZAR.

The contemplated temporary retirement of the Czar of Russia and the regency of the Czarewitch is a step which has long been seen to be sooner or later inevitable. The Czar has for a number of years suffered from the inherited melancholy madness of his family, which has been fostered by a resort to stimulants as a means of relief. His malady is a hopeless form of softening of the brain, and the respite from work which he is about to give himself can have little permanent effect, though it may postpone for a year or two the final collapse. The Czar's eldest son died a mass of disease, and though the present heir to the throne is of a robust constitution, he is said to be subject to fits of temper which recall the vagaries of the line of lunatics who have previously sat on the Russian throne. He is understood to lean very strongly to the Old Russian party, and also to be very much under the influence of his wife, the Princess Dagmar, who makes no secret of her strong Danish sympathies. It is, therefore, the Germans who have most to fear from a change in the ruling mind of Russia. The present Czar has always been deeply devoted to his uncle, the Emperor William, but his son would be more likely to take an independent course. A league of Russia, the Scandinavian powers, and France, who is eager for an ally against Germany, would be very formidable for the new Empire.

ENGLAND'S COLONIES.

A deputation professing to represent a large proportion of the landed property of the Barbadoes, yesterday had an interview with the Colonial Secretary in regard to the disturbances there, which are alleged to have been produced by the incitations addressed by the Governor to the natives in order to coerce the land-owners into a system of confederation which they dislike. Lord Carnarvon professed to be "in total official ignorance" of anything having happened, but there seems to be a deep impression here among persons acquainted with the Barbadoes, that something serious is going on.

THE FOUNDERS OF METHODISM.

On Thursday a tablet to the memory of John and Charles Wesley, in Westminster Abbey, was uncoverd by Dean Stanley, in the presence of several hundred Wesleyan ministers and laymen, including the President and several Vice-Presidents of the Conference. The Dean spoke of the Wesleys as men whom it was a privelege for the Church of England to honor, and hoped that no member of that Church would question the claim of the founders of Methodism to a memorial in the Abbey. No one, however, would probably have been more astonished at the idea of such a thing than the Wesleys themselves. The event marks at least the catholic spirit of the age.

ART MATTERS.

The pictures intended for the forthcoming exhibition of the Royal Academy have been on view in the artists' studios, and promise, on the whole, an interesting, if not particularly brilliant, show. Mr. Leighton—who is already marked out as the next President of the Academy, as successor to Sir Francis Grant, who is now old and infirm, and, indeed, never was fitted for the post—has for the last year or two put forth his strength. This year, however, he sends a large picture of the Daphnephoria, or festival in honor of Apollo, which is held every ninth year in Thebes. The procession is seen passing through a dark grove of cork, pine, and olive trees, and the general effect is very rich and animated, more so indeed than any of Mr. Leighton's other works. He also exhibits a portrait of a very remarkable man, both in looks and character, Capt. Burton, the traveler. Mr. Millais is represented by a noble Scotch landscape. The scene is near Dunkeld, which he has now made his regular Summer quarters. He also sends two portraits, and a picture of a "Sick Child." Mr. Boughton has painted a charming scene under the title of "A Surrey Idyl." It is a twilight view, with the moon just rising, of a meadow, through which runs a little brook, over which a young woman is being helped by a gallant shepherd. Mr. Alma Tadema's chief contribution is "An Audience at Agrippa's," the Minister being shown descending a flight of marble steps, at the bottom of which a group of suitors awaits him. On one side stand the scribes ready to receive his orders. The work is in Mr. Tadema's highly-finished style, and the rich tones of the dresses contrast finely with the cool and delicate marble. Mr. Cope has painted a picture of "The Council of the Academy Sitting in Judgment on the Pictures sent in for Exhibition," which will have a strong personal interest for visitors. Sir I. Gilbert demonstrates his venerable vigor in a historical picture, "Richard the Third Resigning the Crown."

BLAKE'S LEGACY.

An exhibition of Blake's works has been opened at the Burlington Club, which is certainly a strange and bewildering sight. His madness is strongly manifested, and, except in the study of the nude, which seems to have been his passion, his drawing and coloring are simply ludicrous. Hitherto Blake's pictures have been little seen except by a select coterie of familiar admirers, who sang their praises in the most extravagant style. Now the bubble is exploded. Yesterday and to-day there was a sale of the art collections of Levy, a stockbroker, at which there were a good many of David Cox's water-colors, which all brought high prices, one going for £1,600.

J. H. F.

SENTIMENT ON VICTORIA'S WHIMS.

THE QUEEN'S HOLIDAY VIEWED WITH DISCONTENT—MORE OF THE TITLES BILL—THE FEELING IN PARLIAMENT—THE SOVEREIGN'S DESIRE FOR SECLUSION.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Tuesday, March 28, 1876.

There is evidently a feverish sensitiveness springing up in this country with regard to the Crown which deserves notice, as, perhaps, a symptom of the future. There could hardly be a stronger proof of the mischief which has already been done by forcing the Royal Titles bill through the House of Commons with such indecent haste, in the face of popular antipathy, than the sort of letters and articles which are now daily appearing in the newspapers, and which are only an echo of what is everywhere heard in private talk. It may seem at a distance as if too much was made of this subject in England, but it must be remembered that it is one on which the people are naturally very sensitive, and there is also reason to fear that it may have important results in more ways than one. The immediate result is to excite a feeling of irritation and discontent with the Crown. As if to show her contempt for Parliament and public convenience, the Queen has chosen this particular time, when a question directly affecting herself, and as to the course of which she may have to be consulted, to make a trip to Germany, and has carried off the Foreign Secretary to attend her at a moment when all sorts of foreign questions of the first importance are impending and his presence is urgently required in Parliament. This is a step which the Queen has never before ventured to take. Hitherto, she has always waited till Parliament was up before going abroad, though she has often enough caused a delay of public business by going off to Balmoral, which is practically almost as remote as Baden-Baden. In the present instance, it does not, perhaps, matter very much whether she is within or without the Kingdom; but there is, somehow, a sentimental feeling in the public mind that the atmosphere of Germany is less wholssome for an English sovereign than that of her own land. The main thing is, however, that her absence from England at the present moment causes serious disorder to the business of the country, and that this might have been avoided if she had only had patience to wait for another week or two, when Parliament will rise for the Easter holidays. There is in the Queen's conduct a disregard of public convenience which is very bitterly resented, and which can hardly fail to produce a bad feeling when any discussion turns up in regard to the monarchy. Even the *Times*, which is usually very cautious in its remarks on royalty, admits that "for fourteen years the Queen has taken hardly more than a formal part in the business of government, and has lived remote from Ministers and their deliberations." It also points out that at this moment the Queen, the Prince of Wales, the Duke of Edinburgh, and Prince Leopold are all out of the country, and the throne is left to be represented by Prince Albert Victor of Wales, aged twelve years. Of course, it may be said that this only shows how easily royalty may be dispensed with, but whether this is a reflection which it is desirable to have impressed on the public mind is another question. I am certainly not an alarmist, and I do not mean to suggest that anything very grave is likely, in the meantime, to come either from the Queen's new title or her perverse absence from the country; yet there is undoubtedly an undercurrent of mischief.

Although the bill has passed the House of Commons, there is a strong feeling that something ought to be done to express the popular resentment. Public meetings have already been held at Leicester, Newcastle-under-Tyne, and elsewhere, and on Saturday next a large meeting is to be held in St. James' Hall, London, to "protest against the assumption by the Queen of the title of Empress." Prof. Fawcett has intimated that he will postpone his motion with regard to the assumption of the title Empress until the bill has passed the Lords, and Lord Hartington as leader of the opposition, will call upon the Government to advise her Majesty to delay the issue of her Indian title until the House of Commons has had an opportunity of considering Prof. Fawcett's motion. Lord Elcho has given notice of an amendment to the effect that an address be presented to the Queen praying that the title of Queen will on all occasions have precedence over that of Empress, and that the assumption of the title imperial will be exclusively confined to India. The opposition in the House of Lords have decided not to divide on the second reading of the bill, but to support Lord Shaftesbury's resolution, to ask the Queen to assume a title more in accordance than that of Empress with the history of the nation, and with the loyalty and feelings of her Majesty's faithful subjects, on going into committee. The Duke of Buccleuch, one of the stanchest and most influential of the Conservative Peers, would, it was said, second the amendment, but this has since been contradicted. It is reported that, in anticipation of the Prince of Wales' arrival at Portsmouth, designs for illuminations are being exhibited in the plumbers' shops, with the words "Welcome to our future Emperor." If these are really put up, there will probably be fighting in the streets. The *Times* and other papers are full of letters pointing out difficulties in regard to the title "Empress," and anxiety is expressed as to the fate of "God save the Queen."

All this may seem rather childish and hysterical, but there can be no doubt that it goes to the roots of some very important questions, and may have a serious influence over future questions between the Crown and the country, of which there are several ready, such as the Prince of Wales' Indian expenses and future allowance, the Mistletoe collision, &c. The morbid desire of the Queen for seclusion was curiously exhibited at Portsmouth yesterday. The "most stringent measures were taken to secure the utmost privacy." The dock-yard men were to have been turned out, but this proved not to be necessary, as the ordinary hour for leaving had passed before the royal train arrived. No one, in uniform or not, was allowed to approach the platform, and with the exception of the officials immediately in attendance, no one witnessed the embarkation.

J. H. F.

THE CHINESE.

LARGE MEETING IN SAN FRANCISCO TO PROTEST AGAINST IMMIGRATION—OBJECTIONS TO THE RACE.

San Francisco papers claim that there were 25,000 persons present at the anti-Chinese meeting in that city on Wednesday evening, 5th inst. Mayor Bryant called the meeting to order, and ex-Gov. Irwin presided. Bitter speeches were made by these gentlemen in opposition to the Chinese, and demanding a modification of the Burlingame treaty. Addresses of the same nature were made by other speakers, and a letter from ex-Gov. Haight was read. Gov. Irwin said: "If we stop the immigration of the Chinese, we must do it by operating upon public sentiment on the other side of the continent. We must do it by urging a sufficient number of members of Congress, and by urging the Executive Department of the United States, so that through the Government we may secure a modification of our treaty relations with the Chinese Empire." It is estimated that in California there are something over two hundred thousand Chinese, and in San Francisco about seventy-five thousand, so that at the present time the Chinese number the one-fourth part of the people. An address to the people and a series of resolutions was adopted. The former enumerated as follows the objections to the Chinese:

"The committee rests its conclusions upon the fact that the Chinese are not and never can become homogeneous; they are of a distinct race, of a different and peculiar civilization; they do not speak our language, do not adopt our manners, customs, or habits; are Pagan in belief; in their contempt of our tribunals they establish secret ones of their own, enforce their secret laws in our midst, even to the penalty of death. They fill our prisons, asylums, and hospitals; are a grievous burden to our tax-payers; they cannot be used for the performance of military or civil duties; they can neither become soldiers or sailors, jurors or conservators of the peace. They will not conform in their habits of life to our sanitary or police regulations. Their diseases are infectious and horrible; their vices are the result of 4,000 years of practice. They buy and sell women for prostitution, they import peons and hold them to service against the spirit of our law by the enforcement of their secret tribunal. Without wives or homes, and by reason of their ability to dwell in crowded tenements, to live upon rice, tea, dried fish, and dessicated vegetables, they can subsist more cheaply than white laborers who have families to support, children to educate, homes to maintain, taxes to pay, and public duties to perform. Hence in the labor market the Chinese can underbid the white man or woman. The contest is altogether unequal, and wherever it has been waged the Chinese have conquered, and the whites have been driven from employment. Whatever industry the Chinese have attempted they have monopolized—washing, cigar making, box manufacturing, the making of boots, shoes, slippers, coarse clothing, underwear for men and women, children's clothes, wood turning, making of woolens, silk, rope, matting, the labor in all the lighter mechanical arts, in all the work requiring dexterous finger manipulation, in a large majority of servile positions, as in the family service, in attending offices, acting as porters in stores. In fishing, raising vegetables, peddling, street picking, and from a host of other minor employments, the Chinese have entirely driven out white laborers. In farming, mining, manufacturing, in railroad building, in constructing levees for reclamation of overflowed lands, in ditches for irrigation, and in other employments they have taken the places of those who might have emigrated to the State, and of those in the State who would have been glad of the employment."

WOMEN, PAST AND PRESENT.

LECTURE BY GEORGE W. CURTIS.

ENTERTAINMENT AT CHICKERING HALL—MR. CURTIS' ONLY LECTURE OF THE WINTER—THE OLD TIME AND THE NEW—THE HIGHER EDUCATION OF WOMEN—A VERDICT FOR THE WOMEN OF THE NEW TIME.

In response to the announcement that Mr. George William Curtis would deliver his only lecture this season at Chickering Hall, the floor of that place was filled with a large and refined audience. The gallery was partially filled by those who were unsuccessful in their attempts to secure seats in the body of the hall. The subject of the lecture was "Women in the Old Time and the New," and was one of those polished utterances for which Mr. Curtis is so well and so widely known. The proceeds of the entertainment are for the benefit of the art department of the approaching fair of the Young Women's Christian Association. The audience fully appreciated the lecturer, whose sarcastic witticisms kept them in an almost constant state of merriment. Mr. Curtis said in substance:

The past is always the Golden Age. The glamour of distance makes beauty more beautiful and valor more heroic, and the prosaic fate seems to have thrown us upon the leaves of time. While we read history and poetry our own experience is full of them. The brave youth seems a poetic hero when we see him 300 years ago, when Sir Philip Sidney leans from his saddle offering his cup of cold water to the dying soldier. But the gunner of Gettysburg in our own history was no less a hero when he fell by his gun. The battle raged on, and he called to his comrade, "Johnny, Johnny, for the love of God, a drop of water." But Johnny said to his comrade: "Jamie, there is not a drop in my canteen, and if I go to fetch it the enemy will have the gun." "No matter then, Johnny, stand by your gun," was the answer, and when, after a desperate struggle, the line moved forward, it was over Jamie's dead body. Does it need 300 years to make that self-sacrifice as beautiful as Sir Philip Sidney's? So also in the Roman legend. With weeping and laughter still is the story told how the bridge was kept against the enemy in the olden time. And yet the engineer whose train came upon the broken bridge, and seeing his peril, refused to leap for his life, doing what he could for the safety of his train as it sank with a sudden crash to certain death, is not less a hero than the Roman, and the brave Horatius grasps his hand to-night in Paradise. The heroism and poetry are in deed and not in distance. All that is best in the olden time—that which the imagination sees—we have now. In the morning I go into the girls' school, and I see Lady Jane Grey pouring over Plato, and in the evening I go out among the graduates and I find her with her wise Ulysses. So it is in experience, in poetry, and the truth of to-day fades in the glamour of the past. Of course we deplore our own time. All ages have been deplored by those who lived in them. We see for instance extravagance and luxuries.

FASHIONABLE WOMEN.

The dress of a fashionable woman—and never were men so alive to it as at this moment—the dress of a fashionable woman, says the social moralist, costs her husband hundreds, yes, thousands of dollars. "It is shameful; it was not so in the simple old time." Softly, softly. Here is Queen Elizabeth, 300 years ago, who died the happy owner of 3,000 dresses, and who issued her solemn proclamation against extravagance in dress. We bewail our society, so giddy, so gross. Young men content to drive fast horses and play billiards; young women in the finest dresses, hobbling on high-heeled shoes that pinch their feet into Chinese deformity, in bonds that squeeze their waists. It is shameful, we cry. But were the olden times much simpler? In Smollett's *Humphrey Clinker*, the picture of society one hundred years ago, we see a famous belle dressed for a ball. "I was not six hours in the hands of the hair-dresser and he stuffed my head full of black tow that would have made a quilted petticoat." And yet it was the smallest head with one exception.

Or we see political corruption all around us, and we justly fear that it may condemn the very foundations upon which alone our Government, like all Governments, seem to rest. I have seen a man in the lobby of a Legislature pull out a handful of bank bills, brandish it openly as he walked up and down, and say triumphantly, "That makes the law. It is not the men in there. This moves those men." And while I wince I remember that a century ago the British King and his Ministers bought members in Parliament as they bought joints of meat in market, and a little earlier when some one said, "France ought to have honor enough, for she has bought half the English nation." The Prime Minister said it was a bargain easily made, and then six years ago I hear a member of Parliament say in Cooper Institute that he had no more influence in the appointment of a man in the British Foreign Office than any American who heard him. We cannot approach the good old time anywhere but the illusion fades like that of fairy land. What we call civilization is simply an emancipation from the theories and practices of the good old times. Certainly, I don't excuse our own sins and shames by those of our fathers; but when, disheartened and dismayed by our own troubles, we sigh for the past, let us remember that the greatest glory of those times, toward which all our minds are set, was the divine discontent with them which drove all the noblest children to find still better times. It was because our fathers turned their faces away from the good old times and toward the good new times that we to-day, everywhere, rise up and bless their memories.

Mr. Curtis, after saying that people look back with pride on those men who took their vessels in an unknown sea rather than those who sailed along the shores of inland seas, continued: The position of women is always the test of civilization, and the great illustration of its advancing sentiment is the opening up of every opportunity of education. To-day, as I stand in the ample halls of some great school for girls, humming with intellectual activity, as I think of the daily life of that household, of the libraries, of the cloister of learning, of the nuns immured, not for solitary and useless worship, but daily training to praise God by the larger and still larger development of the faculties He has given, I reflect that if those girls had been Greeks of the age of Pericles, instead of Americans of to-day, if they had lived in what we are apt to call the finest civilization of history, all their scholastic civilization would have been simply accepted as an indication that they were fitting themselves for lives of disgrace instead of honor. In the good old times of Greece, the best educated, the most accomplished women, women whose wit and intelligence were like the ladies who are the pride of society to-day, were for that reason an outlawed class.

WOMAN'S HIGHER EDUCATION.

The lecturer then spoke of the first attempts toward the higher education of woman. He told how a young woman was mobbed in France for attempting to establish a school in which she might teach girls, referring to the accomplishment of ladies in the early days of the country as consisting of nothing more than a knowledge of writing and arithmetic, and in some few cases music and dancing. Sometimes in those early days girls were allowed to attend school when there were not boys enough to fill the class-rooms, and in Summer girls were in a few instances permitted to attend the boys' school for a few hours a day. The City of Boston was the first to give girls an opportunity to gain a better education, and after a discussion of three years it was decided by the Common Council to establish a high school for girls similar to that for boys. When the school was opened its doors were actually besieged by girls, and the City Fathers were amazed at this crowd of "fellows of the other sex, you know." [Laughter.] At the establishment of the school the people were horrified, and began to make suggestions and to ask questions as to how far this higher education was to be carried. The question suggests itself to those City Fathers, Suppose, suppose that Boston women should come to know more than Boston men; suppose and suppose, Mr. President, there should be a Board of Alderwomen instead of Aldermen, who should rule the city. [Laughter.] As the old Deacon said, "Suppose and suppose, fellow-sinners, you should wake up in the morning and find yourselves dead; what would you say then?" [Great laughter.]

Mr. Curtis thought that Sidney Smith would stand aghast could he see how rapidly these views on education had advanced. Schools and colleges were being everywhere established for women, and even in the shadow of Cambridge University in England there stood a female college, for which examinations were held throughout the whole land. It was argued by some, he said, that a woman could not stand the strain of a college education, and it was a woman who replied: "I would like you to take 1,300 young men and lace them up and hand ten or twenty pounds of cloths upon their waists, perch them on three-inch heels, and stick 10,000 hair-pins in their scalps, and if they can stand this they can also stand a little Latin and a little Greek." [Laughter.] Among savages, he said, woman was regarded as little more than a child or a beast, and even poets considered her as only fit to attend to flowers and such other things as that. He considered that compliment was an insult to a woman, and in order to illustrate how woman was sometimes complimented and at the same time insulted, the speaker gave a very lively and very graphic description of a supper, at which men, when half intoxicated, toasted woman, and then sang "We Won't go Home till Morning." He reversed this scene and presented one of half-fuddled women toasting man in the same manner.

WOMEN AT HOME.

In answer to the question which he said he presumed the audience would put to him as to whether home was not the proper sphere of woman, he said that for some it was, but every woman had talents and certain faculties which God had given her, and which it was her duty and her place to develop. He then said: In this audience before which I stand there may be some Romeo sitting somewhere, his hand gently stealing around where his hand ought not to be, and whispering, Ah! Juliet, Juliet, let that man on the platform say what he chooses, I know what you are made for. You were made to eat strawberries, sugar, and cream. [Laughter.] And now Romeo has withdrawn his hand, [great laughter,] and says, yes, you have the advantage of me on the platform. You may turn the laugh on me but I demand to know of you, Sir, before this audience do you mean to deny that home, *home, Sir*, is the Heaven appointed sphere of woman? [Laughter.] Deny Romeo, why my little Sir, I believe it with all my heart, and that being so, do you know that Heaven needs our help to keep her there for fear she should be going to sea and becoming the Captain of a ship? Why, Romeo, learn at least this, that you cannot know the sphere of any moral responsible being until he has perfect freedom of choice and liberty of growth. Take these away and you have taken away all possibility of determining the sphere."

In conclusion, and while speaking of the great advance in female education, Mr. Curtis said: This is the rising tide of the great ocean of humanity. It is the swelling of liberty and justice which lifts us up and forward. The society in whose behalf I speak is born of the same great impulse. It stretches out the helping hand, it opens the sheltering arm, it lifts the forlorn and wretched to hope, and life, and faith. We have left the painted doll with Chesterfield and the club, and we go forward, God helping us, to find the true woman in the free American home. [Applause.]

THE METHODIST CONFERENCE EAST.

FINAL SESSION—ALLEGED MISMANAGEMENT OF THE CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE—THE APPOINTMENTS.

The final session of the New-York Methodist Conference East was held yesterday morning in the Hanson Place Methodist Church, Brooklyn, commencing at 9 A. M. and adjourning sine die at 12:30 P. M. There was a large audience present to witness the closing scenes of the conference. The report of the Committee on the Book Concern was read, and Dr. Buckley spoke at considerable length, characterizing in a very emphatic manner the mismanagement of the *Advocate*. Dr. Curry said that he was too ill to attempt to reply to the remarks of Dr. Buckley, and the report was finally referred back to the committee, who made another report, in which the *Christian Advocate* was not referred to either in praise or censure. The matter will probably come up again in the General Conference. Bishop Harris, President of the Conference, read the following appointments for the ensuing year:

New-York.—Charles Fletcher, Presiding Elder. John Street, M. L. Scudder; Forsyth Street, A. Graham; Alanson Church, M. B. Estes; Allen Street, C. E. Harris; Willett Street, to be supplied; Second Street, F. Brown; Seventh Street, J. S. Willis; Wesley Chapel, corner of Stanton and Cannon, and Eleventh Street, A. C. Morehouse; Attorney Street, J. A. Davis; Seventeenth Street, J. H. Lightbourne; Beekman Hill, W. H. Thomas; Twenty-seventh Street, W. W. Clark; Sixty-first Street, Robert Crook; Thirty-seventh Street, W. H. Russell; Seventy-sixth Street, G. H. Goodsell; Westchester and Bronxville, South Harlem, F. M. Hallock; Second Avenue, T. H. Burch; North New-York, C. B. Ford; West Farms, to be supplied; Ohioville, Charles Kelsey; East Chester, S. A. Seaman; City Island, C. T. Mallory; Mount Vernon, A. C. Bowdish; New-Rochelle and Upper New-Rochelle, G. L. Taylor; Mamaroneck, J. W. Beach; Rye, W. H. Wardell; Port Chester, S. M. Hammond; King Street, M. D. Buel; Greenwich, R. H. Rust; Roundhill and Standwith, J. W. Bethel; Mianus, C. W. Fordham; Stamford and Riverside, J. M. Buckley; Roxbury and Springdale, R. J. McNicholl; Darien, Ephraim Watt; Poundridge and Selleck's Corners, J. H. Crofut; Highbridge, Huntingridge, and Great Hill, Robert Roden; D. D. Wheeden, editor of *Quarterly Review*, and member of Thirty-seventh Street Quarterly Conference; Daniel Curry, editor of *Christian Advocate*, and member of the Thirty-seventh Street Quarterly Conference.

Long Island, South.—A. S. Graves, Presiding Elder. Sands Street, George Taylor; York Street, J. L. Gilder; Washington Street, D. A. Goodsell; Johnson Street, J. L. Hall; Pacific Street, A. S. Hunt; First Place, C. M. Giffin; Carroll Park, W. W. Bowdish; Warren Street, John Parker; William Street, E. K. Fanning; Eighteenth Street, R. C. Putney; Seventh Avenue, E. J. Haynes; Hanson Place, G. K. Reed; Fleet Street, W. C. Steele; New-York Avenue, T. R. Slicer; Embury Church, C. E. Miller; Nostrand Avenue, J. A. Pullman; Greene Avenue, F. W. Ware; Janes Church, J. H. Stansbury; Swedish Church, Albert Ericson; Norwegian Mission, O. P. Peterson; East New-York, C. W. Powell; Cypress Hills, L. W. Holmes; Flatbush, T. M. Terry; Flatlands, S. A. Sands; Parkville, Henry Aston; Sheepshead Bay, to be supplied; Bay Ridge and Unionville, A. McAllister; Farmingdale and Sweet Hollow, to be supplied; New-Bridge and Seaford, Sigfried Christella; East Meadow and Uniondale, to be supplied; Amityville, G. Dunbar; North Amityville, to be supplied; Babylon, E. A. Blake; Islip, W. A. Munson; Bayshore, E. H. Dutcher; Sayville and Oakdale, John Ripper; Blue Point and Bayport, George Filmer; Patchogue, B. F. Reeve; Coran and Middle Island, to be supplied; Brookhaven and Belleport, to be supplied; Moriches, Robert Codling; Good Ground and Atlanticville, to be supplied; South Hampton, D. F. Hallock; Bridge Hampton, W. W. McGuire; East Hampton and Amagansett, to be supplied; Sag Harbor, T. D. Littlewood; E. O. Bates, Chaplain of Seamen's Friends' Society; G. A. Hall, Secretary to the Young Men's Christian Association.

Long Island, North.—J. L. Peck, Presiding Elder. Summerfield Church, A. F. Kettell; Simpson Church, C. N. Simms; Park Avenue Mission, to be supplied; DeKalb Avenue, S. H. Platt; Tompkins Avenue, J. Dickenson; Broadway, A. B. Sandford; St. John's, H. W. Warren; Central, B. M. Adams; South Second Street, John Pegg, Jr.; South Third Street, J. Simmons; Gothic Church, W. J. Robinson; Cook Street, J. F. Robertson; North Fifth Street, C. P. Corner; Leonard Street, S. C. Keeler; St. Mark's Mission, to be supplied; Greenpoint First Church, J. W. Barnhart; Greenpoint Tabernacle, J. S. Breckenridge; Orchard Mission, to be supplied; Hunter's Point and Dutch Kills, H. C. Glover; Astoria, John Pilkington; Middle Village, R. K. Diossy, supernumerary; Maspeth, to be supplied; Flushing, George Stillman; Newtown, Whitesone, and Little Neck, C. K. True; Great Neck, Charles Backman; Jamaica, J. V. Saunders; Springfield, George Hollis; Hempstead, C. E. Glover; Westbury, to be supplied; Rockaway, Foster's Meadows, and Woodsburg, R. S. Putney; Pearsalls, W. Piatts; Rockville Centre, F. C. Hill; Baldwin's, S. Rushmore; Freeport, E. S. Hebbard; Glen Cove, E. Warriner; Sea Cliff and Glenwood, to be supplied; Locust Valley and Bayville, to be supplied; Roslyn and Searingtown, S. F. Johnson; Port Washington, W. H. McAllister; Norwich, J. C. Thomas; Oyster Bay, to be supplied; Cold Spring, to be supplied; Woodbury and Westhills, I. C. Barnhart; Huntington, L. Richardson; Centreport and Dicksbills, C. Stearns; Northport, J. W. Simpson; Smithtown, Benjamin Redford; St. James, to be supplied; Stonybrook and Setauket, G. H. Anderson; Port Jefferson, William Ross; Riverhead, L. P. Perry; Jamesport, to be supplied; Cutchogue and Mattituck, W. R. Webster; Southold, G. C. Beach; Greenport and Shelter Island, D. McMullen; Orient, W. T. Pray.

Bridgeport District.—G. A. Hubbell, Presiding Elder. First Church, D. O. Ferris; Washington Park, T. Stevenson; North Main Street, S. H. Smith; Summerfield and Newfields, L. W. Abbott; Southport, W. Brown; Westport, W. H. Stebbins; Naugatuck, to be supplied; Norwalk, First Church, W. W. Simonson; Norwalk, Second Church, R. H. Jones; Norwalk, Third Church, M. N. Olmstead; Norwalk, East Avenue Church, David Nash; New Canaan, J. M. Carroll; North Wilson and Vista, to be supplied; Zion's Hill, D. E. Gurst; Georgetown, H. A. Van Dalsen; Ridgefield, J. B. Merwin; Redding, I. Smith; Long Ridge, to be supplied; Bethel, A. P. Chapman; Danbury, B. Pillsbury; Easton, D. S. Stevens; Stepney, H. Schofield; Nicholas Farms and Trumbull, W. T. Gilbert; Riverside and East Village, D. Osborn; Newtown, to be supplied; Roxbury to be supplied; New-Milford, E. L. Bray; Cornwall Bridge and Ellsworth, L. S. Stowe; Shepaug Circuit, to be supplied; West Goshen and Cornwall Centre, to be supplied; Litchfield, G. A. Graves; West Winsted, B. T. Abbott; Bakersville and Bursville, to be supplied; Walcottville, S. K. Smith; Thomaston, H. S. Still; Waterbury, C. S. Williams; Bethlehem, to be supplied; Watertown, H. Q. Judd; Middlebury, to be supplied; Naugatuck and Bacon Falls, C. W. Lyon; Woodbury, J. A. Vinton; South Britton, to be supplied; Southberry, to be supplied; Seymour, C. A. Tibbalis; Ansonia, L. Parker; Birmingham, W. McAllister; Stratford, A. V. R. Abbott.

New-Haven District.—W. T. Hill, Presiding Elder. New-Haven, First Church, L. S. Weed; St. John's Street, C. S. Wing; East Rock Mission, to be supplied; East Pearl Street, R. H. Loomis; George Street, G. A. Partington; Wesley Chapel, G. L. Thompson; Chapel Street, J. E. Smith; Summerfield and City Point, N. Hubbell; Westville, W. D. Thompson; Milford, T. N. Laney; Hampden, J. S. Haupt; Branford, K. S. Eldridge; Madison, J. B. Shephard; Clinton, H. E. Burns; West Saybrook, J. T. Langlor; Essex, W. W. Elder; Durham, J. O. Morrison; Middlefield, B. A. Gilman; Middletown, G. L. Westgate; Rocky Hill, H. D. Latham; Kensington, O. C. Lane; Meriden, W. H. Boole; Galesville, S. W. Toles; Southington, G. B. B. Dusinbeire; Bristol, C. H. Buck; Forrestville and Plainville, J. W. Horn; New-Britain, G. P. Mains; Hartford, First Church, R. Meredith; North Church, C. W. Gallagher; South Park Church, Arga Hills; Windsor, W. Wake; Windsor Locks, John Brien; Bloomfield, A. Booth; Linnsbury, J. Cromlish; West Granby, J. H. Hand; East Granby, J. H. Beale; West Suffield, W. E. Tompkinson; Burlington, Collinsville, and New-Hartford, W. Lawrence; North Canton, G. L. Porter; William W. Rice, Professor in Wesleyan University; A. N. Mead, Secretary of Prisoners' Friend Association of Connecticut; A. C. Eggleston, Financial Secretary of the Wesleyan University.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

Thomas Beven, a wholesale liquor dealer of Pittston, committed suicide yesterday morning by hanging.

The *Levant Herald* reports that the plague is increasing in Bagdad, where, on March 26, thirty new cases and ten deaths were reported.

In the canal suits yesterday several witnesses were examined, but nothing new was developed, when the court adjourned to Monday next.

Theodore Molten died in Woonsocket yesterday morning, in consequence of a fall on stone steps while frolicking with a friend. He served three years in the Third Rhode Island Artillery.

The Governor has pardoned William Bellach, sentenced Feb. 8, 1876, in Queens County, to nine months' imprisonment in the Kings County Penitentiary for assault with intent to do bodily harm.

Accounts from the seal fisheries are unfavorable. The steamer Eagle has arrived at St. John with 13,000 seals, steamer Neptune, with 8,000, and the Iceland with 7,000. Many seals were taken ashore northward.

The wife of Caleb Carr, Jr., was found lying face downward in water, in the cellar of her residence in Warren, R. I., yesterday morning. All efforts to resuscitate her failed. It is not known whether her death was caused by accident or suicide.

The steam barge Tempest, from Toledo, with the schooner Franklin in tow, arrived at Point Edward yesterday morning with grain, being the first arrival of the season. There is very little ice in the river, and the present mild weather will quickly destroy it.

While John Hoffman, of Middle Smithfield, Penn., was driving across the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad track at East Stroudsburg, on Tuesday last, the wagon was struck by a locomotive and Hoffman and the horse were instantly killed.

SPRING CATTLE DRIVING.

EXTENT OF THE WESTERN TRADE.

THIS SEASON'S "DRIVE"—ALMOST A HALF MILLION TEXAS BEEVES COMING TO MARKET—SHIPPING POINTS—INVADING THE BUFFALO COUNTRY—BUSY TIMES AT DODGE CITY AND ELLIS.

From an Occasional Correspondent.

DODGE CITY, Kan., Monday, April 3, 1876.

The live stock trade of the South-west has become a matter of millions. The herd is king. Drovers and "cow-boys" go about with a masterly swagger, and are the most popular as well as the best envied class to be found. While the average herd runs from two to three thousand head, there are those that number from twenty-five thousand to seventy-five thousand, and the owners of such, like Abram of old, may be set down as decidedly "rich in cattle." It is now getting to be the time of year for the annual "drives" from Texas into Kansas and Colorado, preparatory to marketing beeves for the Eastern trade. From April until November the "trail" fairly swarms. The cattle have been "rounded up" as soon as the young grass begins to start, and assorted according to their brand. This is necessary because while feeding through the Winter they roam at large, and the herds stray apart and get mixed. After the "round up" each drover takes his own to a separate "range" or pasture. Then the process of "cutting out" takes place. This is the selection of such as are designed for the market. The next step is to get the "long-horns" upon the road or "trail." When once upon the way they follow on without much trouble. The greatest danger is from "stampeding" during storms, or through the efforts of highwaymen, who often take this method to steal cattle. A herd of two or three thousand upon the trail often presents a fine sight, tramping along in Indian file, and stringing out for a distance of a mile or more over the prairie.

When the cattle are fairly upon the trail they are allowed to feed along leisurely upon the Spring grasses. The distance to be made in these "drives" is generally from 250 to 350 miles, and it takes from thirty to forty days. When they reach the vicinity of a shipping point they are often herded out several weeks until good prices prevail; then they are hurried forward to Kansas City, Chicago, St. Louis, and other points. Middlemen are always on hand, and herds frequently change hands en route, and more commonly at the shipping point. Then there are numberless commission agents who undertake to negotiate sales. The most of these are located at Kansas City, which figures largely in this trade. Her stock-yards are a busy scene from June to December. In 1871 there were received 120,827 head of cattle; in 1872, 236,802; in 1873, 227,169; in 1874, 207,069, and in 1875, 169,391. While the number last year was less than previous years, the cattle were better and brought a higher price. The total receipts of the past five years have been over one million head, a large share of which were re-shipped or driven to Chicago, St. Louis, and points in the Mississippi Valley, for beef.

The annual drives from Texas run from 350,000 to 500,000 head. All of these do not go into market, but work their way across the plains into Colorado and Wyoming. The stockmen in these Territories give a good deal of care to breeding and improving the quality of cattle. The old buffalo ranges have gradually been encroached upon, and stock thrives and fattens so well that the herds now graze over a large portion of the plains, and the principal shipping points are in the very midst of what was not long ago designated as the Great American Desert. The numerous springs and creeks are found to give sufficient water, and the buffalo grass throughout the entire year is sufficiently nutritious to keep the herds looking fat and sleek.

It is now ten years since Texas cattle, or "the long-horns," began to appear in large numbers on the Northern markets. Since 1867 over 3,000,000 head have been driven into Kansas, and shipped to Chicago and St. Louis. Large numbers also have been herded in Western Kansas, Colorado, Nebraska, and Wyoming. In looking over our future beef supply, good judges place the number of cattle now in Texas at 3,500,000, with half as many more upon the Western plains, distributed as follows: Western Kansas, 450,000; Colorado, 600,000; Nebraska, 375,000; Wyoming, 200,000; New Mexico, 150,000.

The Western cattle trade has shown considerable change in the past two or three years. More care is taken in selecting Texas beeves for the market, and the quality is much better. This was demanded by the constantly lower price which Texas cattle were bringing, while Colorado beef, which has been going forward in considerable quantities, owing to its prime quality and excellent condition was not only commanding a higher price, but was, so far as the supply went, shutting out Texas cattle altogether. Shipping points are also changing, the trails and stations, by legislation and otherwise, being gradually pushed further west. And here is an opportunity for seeing the changes attendant upon this as upon any great industrial pursuit. There are some places on the plains that get famous all at once, and then, after an almost riotous prosperity for a year or two, suddenly go out of sight. This is especially true of the cattle-shipping stations. Abilene flared into prominence in 1868 and became suddenly the busiest, noisiest, and best-known place west of the Missouri. It was the depot of the great Texas cattle trade. Then a season or two later its glory was gone, and Brookville, Newton, Ellsworth, and Wichita, in turn, enjoyed the excitement and thrift that attend this business. This season Dodge City and Ellis are the coming points. It is noticeable that the shipping stations are year by year further west. This is because the grazing is better; there is less interference with the crops, and it is found that that the trails are shorter. There is, too, some hostility between the farming and stock interests in Kansas. This is one chief reason why Abilene was so early abandoned. It is only 160 miles from Kansas City, enabling drovers to get into market with their trains within twelve or fifteen hours after starting. And besides, owing to the short haul, the cattle arrived in good condition. These advantages are in a measure lost by loading further west. At the start the drovers would probably prefer striking the railroad as near their destined market as possible, but after some clashing with the farm interest and snubs by the State Legislature they have come to "make the best of everything." The law just passed narrows them down still more. It prohibits Texas cattle from entering any part of the State except a few counties in the south-west, between March 1 and November 1, each year. It leaves open the counties comprising the Medicine Lodge grazing district and the Bluff Creek country, and, of course, the vast buffalo ranges of the plains stretching to the Colorado border. By this law Ellsworth, Newton, and other favorite shipping places lose the cattle trade. Wichita also would be counted out, as it is east of the "dead line," but the enterprising citizens have guaranteed to keep a trail open, one mile wide, from the dead line to that point through the entire season.

The drovers, as I learn, "take the bull by the horns," to use their own parlance, and are quietly putting up with the new order of things and planning for the drive of this season, which is now well on the way. The Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railroad Company will have the great bulk of the business this year, and are enlarging shipping yards and putting on more stock cars. They have also put the car-load rate to Kansas City or Atchison at $40 from Wichita and $45 from Dodge City, pledging themselves not to increase, but rather to lower, this rate if necessary, "to conform to any rates offered by other lines." This, of course, refers to the Kansas Pacific, which heretofore has had pretty much all the cattle trade. It was only last Fall that the new route, the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé, secured an opening to Kansas City, and only a few weeks ago was completed through to Pueblo, in Colorado. It runs through Kansas south of the Kansas Pacific line, and strikes the "trails" leading from Texas about one hundred miles nearer the source of supply.

The drive this season will be about 350,000 head. Some 50,000 head will be "contract" cattle for the Government, to be driven to the Indians in Wyoming and Colorado, and to supply military posts. The remaining 300,000 will go East. They will begin to arrive soon. Several large herds are already on the way, and others are being rapidly gathered in. The largest herds now en route are as follows: Ellison & Dewees, 75,000 head; Powers, Mayberry & Co., 31,000; E. B. Millett, 15,000; Littlefield & Dilworth, 15,000; Kennedy, 10,000; Sheidley, 10,000; Caruthers & Taylor, 10,000. Upon arriving at the Arkansas a large share of these will be crossed over to the country lying between Dodge City on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railroad, and Ellis on the Kansas Pacific, so that drovers may take advantage of the "cut" rates which these roads often indulge in when there is a good deal of stock to be carried. The trade is considered so desirable that the railroads bid actively for it, going so far as to send agents into Texas early in the Spring, circulating documents regarding the facilities for shipping, feeding, &c., and the best trails. These estimates of this year's "drive" have been obtained from sources deemed most reliable. But there are some who have been connected with the trade for a long time who place the figures much higher, and believe that this is to be the busiest season the stock-men have yet seen. They make up their estimates from letters received from Texas, and from other information brought by parties who have been down in the Red River country. In the light of such facts as they have gathered, they think that the shipments from Dodge City this season will alone reach 300,000 head—some place it at 350,000. Wichita will get about 150,000 head; Great Bend, 70,000; Newton and other points, 40,000; making in all over a half million of cattle to go East by the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Road alone, while from Ellis and other points on the Kansas Pacific from 75,000 to 100,000 head will be shipped.

The price of cattle in Texas this Spring is about as follows: Yearlings, $4@$4 50; two-year olds, mixed, $6 50@$8; cows, $7@$9; beeves, $14@$15. But large herds are often gathered up at figures much below these. It is the practice among old hands at the business to play Wall street upon the Texans, and create a panic. This game is more closely watched than it used to be, and therefore frequently fails. But speculators from Kansas City and other points have been down among the long horns during the past few weeks, and have evidently done something, for many who had already started their herds for Kansas have determined to hold them back in Northern Texas on account of the extraordinarily large numbers which they claim are going forward. It is said that the supply of "beef" cattle promises to be short, and that there will be among the herds now on the trail more cows and two-year olds mixed than any other grade. The country west and south-west of San Antonio is affording the greater share of this year's drive. The most of these will cross Red River west of Fort Sill, and near Fort Cantonment in the pan-handle of Texas, and strike by what is called the new trail as directly as possible for Dodge City. The routes, or "trails," of course, are changing each season, made necessary by the removal of the shipping stations further west.

At first the favorite trail was the one leading to Baxter Springs and Chetopa, then the "old Shawnee," as it was called, leaving Red River and running eastward, crossing the Arkansas not far above Fort Gibson, and thence westward up the Arkansas. The best known and best traveled trail until the new one direct to Fort Dodge was opened was the Chisholm, being more direct, over a better country for feeding and good water, and shorter from the Red River to Kansas than the others. The distance by the shortest route from the Red River to the Kansas line is from two hundred to two hundred and fifty miles, and thence to the Arkansas River about sixty miles.

The herds begin to arrive in June, and from that time to September swarm forward until the prairies seem alive with them. They begin to go into market in August and continue until December. They will not be hurried forward this year. The grazing is good and feed cheap, and if prices are not firm thousands will be held back for another season. In this way it helps out the farmers, consuming the enormous corn product, which in Kansas last year was larger than ever, a great surplus still being left over and offered as low as twelve to fifteen cents per bushel. There is a good deal of money in these "drives." It is the removal of $4,000,000 to $5,000,000 from Texas to Kansas. And it is noteworthy how this property increases in value as it nears market. At Dodge City, Ellis, or Ellsworth it has increased twenty-five per cent.; at Kansas City it is more than one hundred per cent. And when it goes into consumption the cuts that bring from five to seven cents per pound at San Antonio or Galveston are worth eighteen to twenty at Kansas City or St. Louis. The difference is even more marked than this. In the stock-raising counties of Texas steaks are two to three cents per pound, while in Chicago they bring from twenty to twenty-two.

With increasing railway facilities, and the extension of the Texas Pacific through the heart of the stock country between Fort Worth and El Paso, it may be expected that this great business will increase largely. But it is claimed by many that Texas is getting short of cattle, and that next year's drive will not be near so large as this year's. Many are giving more attention to the production of sheep. While this may be true, it is well to note the fact that the herds of Western Kansas and Colorado have been rapidly increasing the past two or three years, and the beef supply is no longer wholly from Texas. Last year over one hundred thousand head went into market from the old buffalo ranges, and this year the number will be still greater. Heavy runs of cattle from Western Kansas and the Indian Territory were noticeable at Kansas City last Fall.

In Southern Colorado, particularly in the Arkansas Valley, the herds are multiplying rapidly. The care of cattle costs but little; they feed on the range through the Winter, generally coming out in good condition, and often fat, in the Spring. Along in April or May they are rounded up, and through the Summer driven to some secluded range to feed, so as not to interfere with the crops. Disease seldom comes to the herds, and the quality of the cattle is superior. They bring a better price than beeves fresh from Texas in the market. For this reason heavy buyers gather up considerable herds in Texas during the Winter, driving them to Colorado during the Spring, and fatten them through the Summer for the Winter market. The region about Fort Lyon, and along the Arkansas between that point and Dodge City, is a favorite range. Probably 125,000 head of cattle are now feeding in this region. The report of the Auditor of Colorado for 1875 shows the number of cattle returned to be 375,215, valued at $5,000,000; but it is customary for cattle men to drive during the time the assessment is made, thus dodging the Assessor, and it is fair to presume that the actual number is fully 600,000, valued at from eight to nine million dollars. The stock sales at Denver last year reached $1,750,000. The shipments to Eastern markets approximated 90,000 head, worth at the block $2,700,000. Besides this, over forty thousand head in the shape of dressed beef went forward. This is a new feature of the trade. At Los Animas, the junction of the Atchinson, Topeka and Santa Fé Railroad and the Kansas Pacific, three large slaughter-houses have been established. During last Winter they kept from seventy to ninety men at work, and dressed from seven hundred to eight hundred beeves per day. They are packed into refrigerator cars, each car holding from forty to fifty beeves. Dodge City will, of course, see busy times this Summer. It has already begun to brush up for business. The hotel men expect a harvest; and the gamblers, who always did infest this town, are multiplying and making ready. The shippers of buffalo hides and bones and the professional guides to hunting parties are alone "down in the mouth," regarding this encroachment of the "long horns" as a bad thing for their business. The dingy town will be riotously lively for a few months now, but by another season it will have to subside probably in favor of Granada and Las Animas, and they in turn give in to some more desirable shipping points in this Western and westward-working cattle trade.

ARREST OF FOSTER BLODGETT.

The Augusta (Ga.) *Chronicle and Sentinel* of Tuesday, 11th inst., says: "Foster Blodgett was arrested in this city on Sunday morning and returned to Atlanta, under arrest, Sunday night. Blodgett fled the State in November, 1871, and has not been in Georgia since. He has been living most of the time in Newberry, South Carolina, but, so far as we can learn, no effort has been made to bring him back to Georgia. There are no less than five indictments pending against him in Fulton Superior Court—two for embezzlement, one for felony, one for cheating and swindling, and one for larceny after a trust delegated. These indictments were found in 1872, and since that time Blodgett has been living within easy reach of the courts of Georgia. In addition to these proceedings on the criminal side of the court, a civil suit was brought by attachment against Blodgett to make him refund $50,000 that he had unlawfully taken from the State. Blodgett seems to fear no evil, says he has Gov. Conley's pardon in his pocket, and that he has been willing to return to Georgia at any time during the past four years. For ourselves, we do not think Blodgett has anything to fear. We have always believed, and believe now, that there are prominent Democrats in Georgia interested in screening him from trial and punishment. We hope, however, for the honor of the State, that this man will not be allowed to escape without a fair trial. If he knows anything about Democrats, let him speak and tell all he does know. The party in Georgia is strong enough to be able to punish its own criminals."

THE SPAULDING COURT-MARTIAL.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 13.—In the Spaulding court-martial to-day Dennis Jordan, a contractor, testified that he indorsed a certificate due him for $2,460, to which Pinney obtained Spaulding's signature, and filled up for $32,460.

AMERICAN METHODISTS.

THEIR APPROACHING CONFERENCE.

THEY MEET AT BALTIMORE ON MAY 1—THE BUSINESS TO COME BEFORE THEM—THE PRESIDING ELDER CONTROVERSY—MODIFICATION IN THE SYSTEM OF ITINERANCY—THE CHURCH SOUTH.

On Monday, May 1, the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church will meet in Baltimore. This will be its twenty-fourth quadrennial session, the first having been held in Baltimore in 1784. The last General Conference met in Brooklyn in 1872, and chose St. Louis as the place of meeting for the present year, but by the general consent of the annual conferences, the Bishops, the Book Committees, and other church boards the seat of the Conference has been changed to Baltimore. This has been done mainly for two reasons: (1) Methodism is not strong enough in St. Louis to entertain the large number of delegates to the Conference, and (2) Baltimore is conveniently near the great Centennial Exposition, which Methodist preachers and laymen, in common with other citizens, are desirous of visiting. If the Conference met in St. Louis the greater part of the delegates would not be able to come to Philadelphia for lack of time and other weighty reasons. Baltimore has been the stronghold of Methodism from its organization, and is amply able and willing to entertain the General Conference.

Baltimore has a historic interest for the denomination. It was near the city that Robert Strawbridge laid the foundations of Methodism in Maryland, at the same time that Philip Embury formed the first Methodist Church in New-York. Both were local preachers from Ireland, and it is not absolutely certain which is entitled to the honor of being the pioneer of Methodism in the New World. Embury gathered a congregation of six persons in New-York in August, 1766. Strawbridge arrived in this country between 1760 and 1765, and held Methodist services possibly earlier than Embury, though the historians incline to give the latter the precedence. It was near Baltimore that the first educational institution of the Church was opened (1787)—Cokesbury College—and it was in that city that the General Conference was organized in 1784, and Coke and Asbury were accepted as the first general Superintendents or Bishops. They were the first Protestant Bishops in America, having been consecrated more than two months earlier than the first Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church—Dr. Seabury, of Connecticut. Bishop Coke did but little service in this country, spending much of his time in missionary work in Europe; but Bishop Asbury remained here till the end of his life, traveling continually, preaching, organizing churches and local conferences, ordaining preachers, and supervising the interests of the denomination. It is estimated that during the forty-five years of his ministry he traveled 270,000 miles, and preached 16,500 sermons, and he is justly recognized as the real organizer of the Church. When he became Bishop in 1784, there were about eighty preachers and 15,000 members; at his death, in 1816, there were 700 ministers, and 211,000 members. The Methodists have now become the most numerous Protestant body in the United States. They are divided into a dozen branches, half of which are episcopal, and half non-episcopal, the latter having, however, not more than 150,000 members. All of the branches except one have been formed by withdrawals or separation from the Methodist Episcopal Church. The Methodist Protestant Church was organized by seceders who were opposed to episcopacy, and wanted lay representation. The Methodist Episcopal Church, South, owes its existence to separation in 1844 on account of the slavery question. There are three colored Methodist churches and a small body which uses the Congregational form of government. In all, there are about three million members in the United States, with 45,000 traveling and local preachers. The branch for which the General Conference at Baltimore will legislate has over a million and a half of members, 10,000 traveling preachers, 81 annual conferences, and 12 bishops.

The General Conference is composed of about three hundred ministerial delegates elected by the annual conferences, and 130 lay delegates elected by electoral conferences, making a body of over four hundred delegates. The General Conference of 1872 was the first at which lay delegates appeared; the annual conferences continue to be exclusively ministerial bodies. The General Conference is the highest appellate court, and properly the only legislative body of the Church. It works under six restrictive rules, designed to preserve from alteration, without the consent of the whole Church, the doctrinal standards, the general superintendency, and the itinerancy. The Bishops are chosen by, and are amenable to, the General Conference, which also chooses the officers of the various Church boards, and makes such regulations concerning the government and general interests of the Church as it sees fit.

The present session will not probably be as important as the last, unless some unforeseen emergency should occur. The Brooklyn Conference had the great Book Concern controversy to settle, eight bishops were to be chosen, and the necessary changes were to be ratified for the admission of lay delegates. It is not probable that any more bishops will be elected at Baltimore, except, possibly, a resident bishop (colored) for Liberia, and the only controversy of general interest at present is that concerning presiding elders. There is, of course, the usual anxiety among the candidates for the various offices at the disposal of the General Conference.

One of the questions certain to come before the General Conference is that of electing Presiding Elders, which has been a matter of controversy almost from the organization of the Church. Each annual conference is divided into a number of districts by the Presiding Bishop, who appoints for each an officer called Presiding Elder, whose duty it is to watch over the preachers and churches under his care, hold quarterly conferences on each station or circuit, and report to the annual conference on the character of the preachers and on the financial, statistical, and spiritual condition of the district. The presiding elders also form a sort of council to the Bishop who presides, and advise him in regard to stationing the preachers for the coming year. It is now proposed that the power of appointing these officers shall be taken from the Bishops, and that the annual conference shall elect them. The party in favor of this change, although a strong one, is believed to constitute a minority. A still smaller party is in favor of abolishing the presiding eldership altogether, as a useless and expensive piece of machinery. Most of the annual conferences have signified their views of the proposed change, and from these expressions and the drift of the controversy in the denominational papers, it is believed that two-thirds of the delegates in the General Conference will oppose it.

It is possible that some action may be taken to prolong the pastoral term, which is now limited to three years. A few are in favor of removing all restrictions and allowing a pastor to serve a church as long as is desired, subject to reappointment each year. It is held that this will preserve the itinerancy, and also give all the advantages of a settled pastorate without any of its usual drawbacks. This movement does not appear to have yet developed any considerable strength. A committee appointed at the last session in Brooklyn, will report a system of Church courts, consisting of five successive gradations from the Parish Court to the Supreme Court, which is to have jurisdiction over Bishops and other General Conference officers.

Reports will be received from the New-York and Cincinnati Book Concerns, the Missionary, Church Extension, and Education Boards, and the Freedmen's Aid Society. The book agents at New-York, Messrs. Nelson & Phillips, have given general satisfaction, and will undoubtedly be re-elected. Of the book agents at Cincinnati—Hitchcock & Walden—the senior will retire. It may be regarded as more than probable that Dr. Wentworth will be re-elected editor of the *Ladies' Repository*, Cincinnati; Dr. Whedon, of the *Quarterly Review*, New-York; Dr. Edwards, of the *North-western Christian Advocate*, and Dr. Nast, of the German publications. The editorship of the *Christian Advocate* of this City will not be so readily disposed of. There is an opposition to Dr. Curry, the present incumbent, which will doubtless develop considerable strength in the General Conference. Although Dr. Curry has held the position several terms, and is recognized as an able editor, there is dissatisfaction with his policy. The opposition has not combined in favor of any particular candidate, but Dr. E. O. Haven, Chancellor of Syracuse University, and Rev. J. M. Buckley, of Stamford, may be considered as probable competitors. There are no other editorships which are uncertain. Of the three Missionary Secretaries elected at the last General Conference, one, Dr. Eddy, has died. If it be decided to have three Secretaries for the next four years the present incumbents, Drs. Dashiell and Reid and Dr. Fowler, or Dr. Newman will probably be elected. Dr. Fowler is Chancellor of the North-western University, is one of the finest pulpit orators the Church has, and is acknowledged to be a man of great executive ability. Dr. Newman is widely known as a Pastor of the Metropolitan Church in Washington, and ex-Chaplain of the United States Senate.

Dr. Kynette, it is expected, will be re-elected Secretary of the Church Extension Society. The Board of Education has been without a Secretary since Dr. E. O. Haven became Chancellor of the Syracuse University. There is a proposition to consolidate this board with the Freedmen's Aid Society, in which case the present Secretary of the latter, Dr. Rust, may be chosen Secretary of the joint board.

The question of fraternity with the Southern Church will not be overlooked. A commission to the Southern General Conference of 1874 was appointed by the Brooklyn Conference of 1872, and was cordially received. The Southern General Conference authorized the Bishops of the Church to appoint a commission to the Northern General Conference, which was done last Summer. This commission will be received at Baltimore, the Northern commission will report, and the question of establishing fraternal relations and settling the property differences between the two Churches will receive full consideration.

The General Conference will be in session about a month, and the Bishops will preside in turn.

PROTESTANTISM IN ROME.

A NEW EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

THE RESULT OF THREE YEARS' WORK—THE CEREMONIES—DESCRIPTION OF THE STRUCTURE—WHENCE THE FUNDS CAME—MORE THAN $100,000 CONTRIBUTED BY EPISCOPALIANS IN THE UNITED STATES.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ROME, Saturday, March 25, 1876.

An event to which is attached somewhat more than usual interest has been the consecration to-day of the new edifice of the American Protestant Episcopal Church in Rome. The building is yet far from finished, although it is in a fit condition to be used for worship. The tower is not up to its full height, and much of the interior decoration is yet to be put on. Three years ago the foundation-stone was laid, and the work has gone on slowly, as is characteristic of Italian operations, and has been demanded in this case by the resolution to find the money to meet every outlay as it has been incurred. The project has been watched with much interest, as it has advanced, by the population of Rome and by the thousands of every nationality who daily stream through the Via Nazionale. All has gone on well, and there has been no incident to disturb the general satisfaction.

For the ceremony to-day tickets of invitation were issued, and to avoid any inconvenient pressure for admittance these cards were shown at the door. The church is intended to seat, without crowding, about eight hundred persons, but I think not less than a thousand were to-day within the walls. Some time before the procession left the neighboring Quirinal Hotel most of the places were taken, and groups of persons curious to see what was going on were on the sidewalks and in the doorways and windows of the opposite houses. The great hotel of the Quirinal, in which many of the clergymen in attendance are lodged, was ornamented with the American and Italian flags, with the arms of the United States and the cross of Italy put out under several of the windows. The people were admitted into the church by the side doors—that under the carriage porch and the one leading to the sacristy. The front doors had been kept closed until 11:30 o'clock, when several loud raps were heard at the front, and the whole congregation rose and turned in that direction. The rite of consecration was thus begun, according to the rubric of the Book of Common Prayer of the American Episcopal Church. After the reading of some words outside the door the procession entered the building, while the prescribed words of the Litany were repeated as the clergy moved up the central aisle to the chancel. Right Rev. Dr. Littlejohn, Bishop of Long Island, suffragan of the day, led the procession, followed by Right Rev. Dr. Hare, Bishop of Niobrara; Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Peterboro; Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Gibraltar; the Lord Bishop of Down and Connor; Rev. Dr. Nevin, (Rector of the church;) Rev. Dr. Henry C. Potter, of New-York; Rev. Dr. Lewis, of Pennsylvania; Rev. Arthur Mason, of Nice; Rev. Lord Plunket, Rev. Stopford Brooke, Rev. C. Ellis Stephens, Rev. H. Hartman; Rev. S. M. Akerly, and about twenty-five other clergymen of the Protestant Episcopal Churches of the United States, England, Scotland, and Ireland. So many priests in their vestments of ceremony might have given a Roman Catholic spectator the impression that he was looking at a spectacle in his own church. The rite continued for more than three hours, followed by a discourse by Bishop Littlejohn, and the administration of the Holy Sacrament. The chancel was ornamented with a profusion of white lilies and other choice flowers, with many of them wrought into sacred emblems and devices. The music for the service was prepared by Dr. Tuckerman, of Boston, now in England, and was executed with much effect by a trained choir of about thirty voices. The distinguished English organist, Dr. Monk, directed this part of the ceremony.

An error was committed in naming too early a day for the consecration; but notice had been given, and there was nothing to do but make the best of the matter and take the building in its makeshift condition and perform the ceremony six months before the proper time. We have been alive with solicitation about the damp coming from such a mass of fresh masonry, and it will prove to be a piece of good fortune if no damage has been done to health by the three hours of waiting. Every possible precaution was taken to avoid any harm of this sort by covering the pavement with a temporary wooden flooring and thick carpets, and plying the furnaces to their capacity. In the design of the building it cannot be said that the architect, eminent as he is in his art, has produced anything strikingly original in the combination of forms. But a good example is given of the historic period of ecclesiastical architecture from which the design is taken. Rome is not without specimens of the Lombard style, or early Italian Gothic; but they are in such a dilapidated state as to have lost their fine lines, or they are so covered up with the rubbish of the *barocco* architecture of modern times as hardly to be observed by those who are only satisfied with church architecture which has true religious sentiment. When the walls of the church were rising, and the alternate layers of brickwork and travertine were seen, with the contrast of cream-color and red, some of the class of critics who know, or think they know, everything, began in the newspapers their stupidly wise attacks. They have since extended their knowledge, and discovered, contrary to what they supposed, that the style of building, instead of being imported from abroad, is of Italian origin, and was used at a time when the church architecture of Rome had not fallen into the low estate of after periods. The Romans find that the new church edifice will be the principal ornament of their Via Nazionale, upon which their affections are so much set, as an avenue into which in the future they may turn from the narrow lane of the Corso to breathe a little fresh air.

The general dimensions of the church are: Extreme length, 147 feet; extreme width, including the cloister, 72 feet; height of tower, 140 feet; height of nave, 67 feet; the depth of the apse, from chancel-rail, 39 feet; width of chancel, 30 feet. The carriage porch is at the side, beyond the tower, and when covered with vines will find favor not less for the quaint beauty of its design than for the convenience of its ample projection. The cloister also will be a sweet bit of architecture, with slender columns and open tracery, to be made more beautiful when wreathed with climbing plants, and enlivened with the color of flowers, which in this climate bloom through the whole year. The clere-story is supported by monoliths of polished pink granite, each with four attached columns of white marble. There are smaller columns of verde antique as supports to the window-openings of the tribune and the loggia overlooking the chancel. The bases of the columns of the nave are of a sort of Indian-red marble, resembling *rosso antico*, beautifully polished. The chancel-rail, the pulpit, the reading-desk, and the communion table are, or will be, of marbles and alabasters of different tints. All is not yet in place, but when the work is quite done, with the lining of the apse in byzantine mosaic, the mass of rich tints, as seen from the body of the church looking toward the choir, will have an extremely pleasing effect. The large rose window of colored glass over the main entrance is in, as well as those that give light to the choir. The windows of the ground story of the building, which are monumental, or in memory of Americans who have died in Rome, are completed, but not yet placed. At present screens of white linen are stretched across the openings to keep out the air.

The pavement of the church is of a sort of *opus Alexandrinum*, now called Venetian pavement, composed of small pieces of marble of different colors set in geometrical figures. The floor is raised a foot or more above the general level of the heavy vaulting of the base of the building, and in this space, throughout the whole extent of the church, the hot air passes by which the building is made comfortable in cold weather. The current of warm air, after its passage under this surface, enters through openings into the church itself, and thus the heating power is economized to the utmost extent. The system is an ingenious one, although not new, as we find in the ruins of the Palace of the Cæsars and the ancient baths traces of a similar mode of warming. It can be introduced with advantage into any great buildings which have thoroughly fire-proof walls and floors.

It was hoped that the tower would be completed and the chime of twenty-three bells, given by Mr. Messenger, of Brooklyn, be in place and be rung at the time of the consecration. But there was a miscalculation, and the bells will probably not be heard before Christmas. The tower itself is, however, sufficiently developed to enable present visitors to judge of the beauty it will have when completed. It will owe its enrichment in great part to the gift of $12,000 by Miss Wolf, of New-York. The friends of this enterprise are now waiting to see who is to raise a monument by making the present of an organ. Dr. Monk, who has come all the way from England to direct the music on this occasion, has had no instrument upon which to display his skill, other than a melodeon, or chamber organ. The area of the chancel is so ample that an excellent position is found for a proper organ.

The Episcopalians in the United States have shown great liberality in furnishing the money to meet the cost of this work as it has gone forward. More than one hundred thousand dollars have already been contributed, while the gifts of our English friends toward their church, building enterprise have not yet got beyond the sum of £8,000, or $40,000. On Sunday last Rev. Dr. Nevin made an appeal to his American congregation, and the past week donations to the amount of $7,000 have come in. The central window of the apse is in memory of Right Rev. W. White, who was the first Bishop of Pennsylvania, and the first consecrated in England for America. Another window is to the memory of Bishop Seabury, the first of Connecticut, and consecrated in Scotland. When the ground was bought for this church it was thought by some that the site was too remote from the old centre of the city, in which foreign visitors have been accustomed to fix in Winter their habitation. But changes that have been made, and are still going on, have justified the wisdom of the prevision of those who had the care of the enterprise. The great hotels are near this site, and new houses for the accommodation of an additional population of eight or ten thousand have filled up the region to the extent of half a mile. The position has been happily chosen, and when the design is fully carried out, as without doubt it will be before Christmas the present year, any American may feel pride in the success of this Christian undertaking.

TRADE IN CHICAGO.

The Chicago *Times* of Saturday prints several columns devoted to trade prospects in that city, and summarizes them as follows: "For the purpose of obtaining full and accurate information in regard to the principal branches of trade, a representative of the *Times* has called upon a number of the representative men and obtained from them careful statements of the situation in their respective lines. These statements are independent, and yet they correspond as closely in general features as they would if the parties had carefully canvassed the subject among themselves until a joint opinion had been reached. The bankers take a very cheerful view of the situation, and are confident of a prosperous year. There is an ample supply of money in the city, and yet as soon as trade moves it is not expected that there will be an idle surplus. This activity will tend to check the decrease in rates of interest. The merchants almost with one accord declare that their business has been fully equal to that of last year, and predict a steady increase as soon as the country is out of mud quarantine. Prices in most lines have shrunken to ante-war dimensions, and margins are necessarily close, and to do as large a moneyed business as in previous years, a merchant must increase the volume of his trade very materially. If the trade of the city, then, estimated in dollars, fully equals that for a corresponding period of last year, it must follow that a much larger quantity of goods has been handled, and this is found to be generally the fact. The lumbermen are assured of an abundant supply and a good market. The grain dealers are at ease in view of the vast quantity of grain that cram the storehouses of the great North-west, and which must, sooner or later, be poured into Chicago. Provision dealers don't think, on the whole, that Chicago has any reason to find fault with the activity and prospects in their line. If the bankers, the merchants, the lumbermen, the grain dealers, and the provision men are satisfied with the situation, and have confidence in the future, Chicago may be said to be in good condition and in no need of sympathy."

THE KIOWAS AT SCHOOL.

Such names as Martin Luther, Soldier Beaver, Kicking Bird's Daughter, and Francis Bacon, when in juxtaposition, have at least an incongruous sound. Such appellations are naturally puzzling when found together, and would even become more so when neatly inscribed outside of copy-books. The explanation of the matter is, however, both curious and simple, when it is stated that the Indian boys and girls at the Kiowa Agency school advanced beyond the realms of pot-hooks have merged into the higher spheres of writing, spelling, and drawing. One of the Indian Commissioners has sent to THE TIMES quite a number of copy-books filled with the school work of the Kiowa children. In vain one may look for a dog-eared book. Indian children are not apparently given to the same carelessness as white boys and girls. Copies are fairly and neatly inscribed. No matter how much of a pedagogue the critic may be, such a slip of the pen, as that clever pupil, Soldier Beaver may have made, when he wrote "Angels are guardian *spirts*," must be forgiven. It seems somewhat strange to see, in good legible hand, a sentence of this kind written by the savage boy: "On demand I promise to pay to the order of Emerson E. White Nine Hundred and Eleven Dollars" value received." It is to be hoped that in the future the Kiowa lad's promissory note, having been drawn on a better civilization, will be repaid some day with interest. Quite remarkable are the drawings of these Indian pupils. Now as anthropologists study the early dawnings of civilization in man they find rude tracings of animals on the horn implements of prehistoric times. It is curious to see, with the first efforts made to awaken a new element in a comparatively untutored mind, how deftly the Kiowa lads handle their pencils. If the Indian girls do make delineations of rather impossible flowers, because probably they never saw the real ones, Kiowa boys strike out bold outlines of horses and dogs, and do it with a certain amount of artistic zest. The whole collection of copy and drawing books is in the highest degree interesting, and reflects great credit on the zeal, patience, and industry of the teachers at the Kiowa school agency.

SEMI-OFFICIAL VOTE OF CONNECTICUT.

The Hartford *Post* prints complete returns of the vote of Connecticut for all the State officers at the late election, obtained from the town authorities. The results are as follows:

Office.	Rep.	Dem.	Inflation.	Prohib.
Governor	43516	51136	2038	1910
Lieut. Gov	43769	50921	2087	1901
Sec. of State	43784	50994	2084	1905
Treasurer	43640	50997	2085	1905
Controller	43633	51016	2082	1903

A LARGE FAMILY.

The Burlington (Vt.) *Free Press* says: "John Hall, of North Troy, has seven children, four of whom, under fourteen years old, weigh exactly 200 pounds each. The youngest are twin girls ten years of age, healthy and intelligent. Two boys, one about twelve and the other something over thirteen, are so much alike that they would pass readily for twins. These children have each ten well-formed fingers, two thumbs, and twelve toes."

LAW REPORTS.

THE BLACK FRIDAY SUIT ENDED.

THE COMPLAINT IN THE CASE DISMISSED—JUDGE BARRETT'S OPINION OF STOCK AND GOLD GAMBLING.

The suit of De Witt C. Taylor against Jay Gould and others to recover $53,000 and interest, on account of "Black Friday" transactions in gold, came to an abrupt termination yesterday, Judge Barrett dismissing the complaint on the grounds that Speyers' agency for the defendants had not been proved, and that there was no memorandum of a contract signed by Speyers or evidence showing such a memorandum to have been made as required by the statute of frauds. Judge Barrett in rendering his decision indulged in some plain talk with reference to the legality of Wall street operations. He said:

"The trouble is this: The manner of doing business, as testified to by Speyers and other brokers, is without regard to the law. It would perhaps take ten seconds for the gentlemen who transact their business in the Gold or Stock Exchange, when their contracts are made in open market, to sign bought and sold notes and hand them to each other at the time they make the transaction. But they never do that. They rely upon their own law. They make it for themselves. They have their own institutions, by-laws, and machinery, and they pay no more attention to the Statute of Frauds, or the statutes of this State generally, than if they were not in existence. The trouble is that when they find their own laws and their own machinery inadequate for their own protection: when they find themselves either outwitted, wronged, or oppressed, and the full force of the machinery of their own laws is inadequate to protect themselves, they come at last to the courts of justice to afford them the protection which they have not the ability to carry out themselves, being all the time regardless of the fundamental law on which alone they can invoke that protection. I say this, now, without any offense to anybody in this case. That is the purport and effect of the evidence in the case. I should be glad to see my way clear to submit the questions fairly to the jury whether these parties were joint adventurers in these transactions."

Mr. Shearman, of counsel for the defense, asked an allowance of five per cent., and Judge Barrett granted an allowance of two per cent., not deeming it necessary that the defeated party should pay all the costs, disbursements, &c., when the other side were able to pay their own disbursements.

THE DIAMOND DRILL PATENT.

AN INTERESTING CASE IN EQUITY—FORMER LITIGATIONS ON THE SAME PATENT.

An interesting case in equity in the United States Circuit Court, before Judge Shipman, was concluded yesterday. As a patent suit it was of more than usual interest, being that upon the diamond drills now in general use, and which have been the source of constant litigation. A brief history of the matter is as follows: Some years ago a Frenchman named Leschott patented in Europe and in this country a diamond drill, the object of which was to drill an annular channel in rocks, leaving a rock core in the middle of the tool when it has perfected its work, and this cylinder in the middle of the hole has then to be broken out. The patent was assigned to the American Rock Drill Company, and the defendants are sued for using a solid conical drill-head, armed with diamonds, but which forces out the entire centre of the hole, and leaving no core. In a former suit the Leschott patent was sustained by Judge Shipman, on the ground that the diamonds, which were set in the edge of the ring, projected beyond its diameter, and he enjoined the use of solid drill heads whose diamonds so projected. Afterward the users of the latter drills reduced the diamonds so as not to project, and motion was made to enjoin the use of drills with solid heads. It was argued by counsel for the plaintiffs that, even though the diamonds did not project when the heads were made and put in use, yet in time the iron wore away, and the diamonds then projected; and, secondly, it was an infringement to use the solid head even without the projecting diamonds, because in that form the hole bored was larger than the diameter of the diamonds. Answer was made that Hermann's French patent exhibited the diamond-armed annular drill, the same as Leschott's patent, but it was proved that in Hermann's drills the diamonds did not project. So far as the wearing away of the metal was concerned, that was an evil which was proved without contradiction, and there could not be any infringement in the use of a machine which, when made, was not an infringement, but which became so by wearing itself into a worse condition. The third point made was that the patent in question was not for the hole bored, but for a tool specially described as having projecting diamonds, and a patent could not be infringed by a tool not having projecting diamonds, whether it bored a hole or not. The hollow drill, through which water is forced to the bottom of the hole for washing out the pulverized stone, is used by all parties, but is not the subject of any existing patent. This was patented in England in 1844, by one Beart, and the only question in this controversy is whether a solid revolving head, armed with diamonds, that do not project beyond its circumference, is an infringement of Leschott's patent for an annular revolving drill, armed with diamonds that do project beyond its circumference, and the subject of the claim in that patent. The suit is that of the Diamond Drill Company against the Sullivan Machine Company, James E. Mallory, —— Jones, and E. F. Rice, as Directors, &c. The suit was brought directly against one of the defendants, now running a quarry in Pleasantville, N. Y., and the others are made parties to the suit. Judge Shipman reserved decision. Charles T. Blake for plaintiffs; Edward M. Dickerson for defendants.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

WASHINGTON, April 12.—In the United States Supreme Court to-day the following cases were heard:

No. 209.—*Butler vs. Thomson & Thomson.*—Error to the Circuit Court for the Southern District of New-York.—This was an action by Benjamin F. Butler to recover for Russia iron which it is alleged he sold to the defendants, but they refused to accept. The court below ruled that, as there was neither partial delivery nor a written contract, the amount involved being over fifty dollars, the case was within the statutes of frauds of the State of New-York, which controlled the contract, and the judgment was for the defendants. It is here insisted that the statement of sale made in their books by the seller's brokers, a copy of which was signed and delivered to the defendants, constituted a written contract of sale, and that the decision below that it did not is contrary to the authorities on the subject. William M. Evarts for plaintiff in error; Forster & Thomson and E. H. Owen for defendants.

No. 212.—*Sherlock et al. vs. Olling, Administrator.*—Error to the Supreme Court of Indiana.—This was an action by the Administrator of one Saffington to recover of the plaintiffs in error for causing his death by the negligence of their employes. Saffington was suffocated while on board the steamer United States as a passenger, on the Ohio River, the steamer having collided with the America, (both boats belonging to the plaintiffs in error,) in consequence of which both the steamers were burned. The question in the case is whether, under the statute of Indiana giving damages in such cases, under which it is brought, there can be a recovery. The court below sustained the law, and it is here insisted that it imposes a new liability unknown to the laws of the United States regulating navigation, and that it is an unauthorized burden on commerce. It is also contended that the license of the vessel frees the plaintiffs in error from the liability sought to be imposed by the Indiana statute; and that it makes no difference that the occurrence was below low-water mark, within the jurisdiction claimed for the State, if the river was navigable at that point. Lincoln, Smith & Stephens for plaintiffs in error; Harrington & Korbly for defendant.

On motion of Mr. W. R. Steel, Edward C. Kehr, of St. Louis, was admitted to practice as an attorney and counselor of this court. On motion of T. D. Lincoln, William C. Wilson, of Lafayette, Ind., was admitted to practice as an attorney and counselor of this court.

No. 212.—*Thomas Sherlock et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. Charles Alling, Administrator, &c.*—The argument of this case was continued by Mr. T. D. Lincoln, of counsel for plaintiffs in error, and by Mr. C. A. Korbly for the defendant, and concluded by Mr. T. D. Lincoln for the plaintiffs in error.

SUIT AGAINST A RAILROAD COMPANY.

Martin Geger, a boy four years of age, brought suit, through his guardian, against the Dry Dock, East Broadway and Battery Railroad Company to recover $5,000 for injuries sustained by him. The case came on for trial before Judge Lawrence and a jury, in the Supreme Court, Part I., yesterday. It appears that the boy was on his way to Sunday-school, with a comrade, on Nov. 15, 1874, and was knocked down by the horses attached to one of the defendant's cars while trying to cross the street at the corner of First avenue and Seventeenth street. He was picked up insensible and carried to his home, where he remained under medical treatment for several weeks. He received a severe wound in the head, which it is believed will injure him for life. The company denies the statements made, and denies that its servants were guilty of any negligence. The case is still on.

COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, April 13.—In the Court of Appeals to-day the following cases were heard: No. 80—William H. Popham, appellant, vs. William A. Cole et al., Supervisors, &c., respondents; argued by S. F. Cowdrey, of counsel for appellant, and by William T. Shepard for respondents. No. 105—M. B. Welsh, respondent, vs. Jerome Rowe, appellant; argued by Jerome Rowe, appellant, in person; Marcus Lyon for respondent. No. 107—Duncan McCall et al., appellants, vs. the Sun Mutual Insurance Company, respondents; argued by Albert Matthews for appellants and Joseph H. Choate for respondents.

The following is the day calendar of the Court of Appeals for Friday, April 14: Nos. 121, 115, 117, 127, 128, 140, 141, 96.

CONVICTED OF UTTERING FORGED PAPER.

The trial of James B. Cummerford, or Cummingford, charged with forgery, was resumed before Judge Gildersleeve yesterday in the Court of General Sessions. Mr. Charles W. Brooke summed up for the defense, contending that the prisoner was entirely innocent of all criminal intent in the matter, the offense charged having been committed by Mitchell, by whom his client unfortunately had been duped. Assistant District Attorney Lyon reviewed the testimony claimed that the prisoner's guilt had been conclusively proved, and urged the jury to protect the financial and commercial community from the depredations of thieves, swindlers, and forgers by rendering a just verdict of guilty. After a short deliberation the jury returned a verdict of guilty, as charged in the second count of the indictment—uttering a forged document. Mr. Brooke immediately moved for a new trial, and Judge Gildersleeve announced that he would hear argument on the matter next week. Cummerford was then remanded.

COURT NOTES.

None of the United States courts will be in session to-day.

The courts will be closed to-day, but the clerk's offices of the Supreme and Superior Courts and the Court of Common Pleas will remain open.

In the case of Walter E. Barnett against Matthew T. Brennan, as Sheriff, the jury in Part I. of the Supreme Court brought in a verdict of $898 19 for the plaintiff, who sued to recover damages for an alleged wrongful levy on fire extinguishers in his possession.

Judge Donohue in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday granted an attachment against the property of the Erie and Pacific Dispatch Company, in a suit brought by the United States Rolling Stock Company to recover $5,413 66, for six months' rent of cars in 1874.

In the case of Menocol against Hager, tried before Judge Joseph F. Daly, in Part III of the Court of Common Pleas, the jury yesterday brought in a verdict for the defendant. The plaintiff sued to recover $3,000 for goods stored by his agent with the defendant and sold.

The case of the United States against J. Watson Webb, late Consul to Brazil, was concluded yesterday in the United States District Court. After two hours' deliberation the jury returned and announced that they were unable to agree upon a verdict, and at their request were discharged. The court then adjourned to Monday.

Application was made to Judge Van Vorst, in the Supreme Court, Special Term, yesterday to have set aside the verdict of the jury in the libel suit of Benjamin F. Whiteman against Frank Leslie as proprietor of the *Day's Doings*. The defendant claims the damages were excessive. Judge Van Vorst took the papers, reserving his decision.

Judge Donohue, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday granted writs of habeas corpus and certiorari in the case of Alice Fitzgerald, accused of homicide in killing a woman during a brawl in a Spring street tenement-house. The release of the woman is asked for on the ground of the insufficiency of the evidence on which she is held. The writs are made returnable to-morrow.

The jury disagreed yesterday in the case of Emil Heinemann and others against John Heard & Co., on trial for the past two weeks before Judge Larremore, in Part III. of the Supreme Court. The action was brought to recover about seventy thousand dollars damages for alleged non-compliance with orders, sent to the defendants as commission merchants, for the purchase of silks and teas in Hong Kong, China. The present is the third trial of the case, which has been twice argued before the Court of Appeals.

Delano C. Calvin, the newly-appointed Surrogate took his seat in court yesterday morning. After the necessary business had been concluded, Henry L. Clinton arose, and in concluding a fitting tribute to the memory of the late Surrogate, Stephen D. Van Schaick, moved that the court adjourn to Monday, out of respect to his memory. Messrs. Menzo Diefendorf and A. Oakey Hall followed in similar remarks, after which Surrogate Calvin made a brief address, concluding by adjourning the court to Monday next.

The charge against James McKay, of obtaining prize money belonging to a sailor of the United States steamer Niagara, of the same name, was further examined yesterday before United States Commissioner Betts. At the request of Assistant District Attorney Pullman the records at Washington were searched, but the name could not be found in these years, and not at all until 1864-65, when that of the other McKay was found. The accused, who has been at liberty on his own recognizance, was yesterday held in $500 bail to await the action of the Grand Jury.

THE THOMSON WILL CASE.

Judge Van Vorst, in the Supreme Court, Special Term, yesterday, granted an order asked for by the plaintiff in the case of Ellen L. Thomson, suing in her own right, as Executrix of her husband, William Thomson, deceased, and as guardian of her three children, against James Thomson and David Thomson, brothers and Executors of the deceased. Mrs. Thomson has brought a suit against the defendants in which she contests the will of her husband and claims the custody of her children. She recently presented a petition to Judge Van Vorst in which she set forth that the three children of the decedent and herself were in her charge. Mr. Thomson died on Jan. 13, 1872, leaving an estate valued at $500,000, which, by the terms of his will, was to be divided equally between the children and herself. The income on the property is about $21,000 per year, and she claimed that there is now on deposit in one of the trust companies over $20,000 which are applicable to the children's support. The petitioner stated that she had no means, that the children are in pressing need of funds, and that the Executors refuse to give her any money for their support and maintenance. She asked for $10,000, and Judge Van Vorst allowed her that sum by the terms of his order yesterday.

ALLEGED BREACH OF TRUST.

An interesting case of breach of trust came up before Judge Donohue in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday. The suit was that of Teresa Williamson, Josephine Serviera, and John Rayman Serviera, against Joseph L. Cobb and another. It appeared that John B. Serviera, the father of the plaintiffs, died in 1871, leaving a will by which $5,000 were bequeathed in trust to be invested, and the income to be paid to his eldest child. Cobb was one of the executors, and, it is charged, obtained the $5,000 which he employed in purchasing property in his own name for the purpose of defrauding the plaintiffs of their rights. The plaintiffs asked for an accounting, that they should be paid what was due to them, and that Cobb should be enjoined from disposing of the property. Cobb was arrested on Dec. 23, 1875, and held to bail. He put in an answer denying the charges against him, and alleging that judgment had been already had against him for $5,000 on account of this very claim. Judge Donohue, on motion, overruled the answer, and rendered judgment for the plaintiffs.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Donohue.

Duckworth vs. Ætna Iron Works.—Denied.

By Judge Lawrence.

Paoli Belt Company vs. Gordon; Gordon vs. Paoli Belt Company.—Neither of the orders presented conforms to the memorandum of decision filed in this case. Counsel can draw an order without difficulty in conformity with the decision. The papers are therefore left with the Clerk, to the end that other and proper orders may be drafted and presented.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Van Vorst.

Thomson vs. Thomson et al.—Petition granted. Let a copy of this order be served on defendants' attorney, with notice of settlement for Monday, April 17, at 10:30 A. M.

MARINE COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Justice McAdam.

Opinions Filed.—Fogg vs. Tobias; Lowe vs. Ely; Abeel vs. Marshall.

Jackson vs. Peck.—Clerk's taxation affirmed. (Parsons on Cost, page 49, section 19.)

Motions Denied.—Hoffman vs. Hirth; Hexaner vs. Hirth; Rubenstien vs. Levinsky; Giustino vs. Burke; Atlantic Bank vs. Werzberg, (see indorsements on papers;) Close vs. Hughes; Seargeant vs. Hastings Marble Company.

McCabe vs. Bonner.—Order as setled.

Senior vs. Flagg.—Motion granted.

Schnaar vs. Zander.—Defendant discharged.

Hume vs. Frank.—Motion to dismiss granted.

Bradbury vs. Sturgess.—Receiver's bond approved.

Bowery National Bank vs. Farnham.—Motion granted.

Bain vs. Bergman.—Motion on demurrer granted.

Hasbrouck vs. Stoken.—Judgment vacated.

Orders Entered.—Barrowscliff vs. Stevenson; Mass vs. Judson; Newcombe vs. Pascaul.

Schwarz vs. McCurran.—The prisoner arrested on Stilwell warrant will be discharged on executing the assignment required by the act of 1831.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT CHAMBERS.

Held by Donohue, J.

Adjourned until Saturday, 15th inst. All motions, supplemental proceedings, all orders to show cause, or other matters returnable or set down for the 14th inst. shall stand over and be considered as set down and given for the 15th inst. at the same hour as on the 14th.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PARTS I., II., III., AND SPECIAL TERM.

Adjourned until Monday, 17th inst.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Adjourned for the term.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PARTS I., II., AND SPECIAL TERM.

Adjourned until Monday, 17th inst.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PARTS I., II., III., AND EQUITY TERM.

Adjourned until Monday, 17th inst.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PARTS I., II., AND III.

Adjourned until Monday.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Adjourned until Monday.

FORTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION—April 13.

SENATE.

Mr. WALLACE, of Pennsylvania, presented a memorial of the Book Trade Association of Philadelphia against any change in the present tariff, and in favor of a return to the old rate of postage on third-class mail matter. Referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. ANTHONY, of Rhode Island, presented a petition of the Congressional Printer, setting forth that his official bond is $80,000, upon which he is allowed to draw $53,000 per month; that the monthly pay-roll of his office is nearly double that sum, and that he has been in the habit of paying persons in the office from money received from the sale of paper, &c., until the accounts could be audited at the Treasury, when the money was returned to the sale account. He asks that a disbursing officer be appointed for the office. Referred to the Committee on Printing.

SEPARATE ENTRY OF PACKAGES.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, called up the House bill to provide for the separate entry of packages contained in one importation. Passed.

The Senate then proceeded to consider the bills on the calendar, and several were passed.

LEGAL-TENDER SILVER COIN.

The Senate bill to amend the laws relating to legal tender of silver coin, on motion of Mr. Sherman, was recommitted to the Committee on Finance.

THE LINCOLN MONUMENT.

Mr. INGALLS, of Kansas, from the Committee on the District of Columbia, reported back the invitation of the Committee of Citizens having charge of the ceremony of dedicating the Lincoln statue to-morrow, and stated that seats had been provided at the Park by the committee for Congress. The statue, it was said, was a work of art worthy of the subject, and was procured in Italy at a cost of $17,000, contributed by the colored people of the country. He submitted a resolution directing the Sergeant at Arms to make suitable arrangements for the attendance of the Senate at the dedicatory ceremonies. Agreed to.

PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE.

The morning hour having expired, the Senate resumed the consideration of the bill authorizing the repavement of Pennsylvania avenue in Washington, D. C., the pending amendment being to insert the words, "Block or cobble-stone," so that the commission appointed by the bill to select and determine the best kind of pavement shall exclude wood, block, or cobble-stone.

The amendment was discussed by Messrs. Whyte, Withers, Merrimon, Hitchcock, Randolph, Logan, and others, as to the best material for a pavement.

Mr. BAYARD, of Delaware, gave notice that at the proper time he would submit an amendment providing that the cost of paving the intersection of all the streets with the avenue and abutting on the avenue shall be paid out of the revenues of the District, except the portion between the railroad tracks and two feet each side thereof, which shall be paid by the railroad company. The portion in front of the Botanic Garden shall be paid for by the United States, and the residue to be paid for by the property-holders and Federal and District Governments.

Mr. WHYTE, of Maryland, submitted an amendment to allow the commission to include block-stone in the list of material from which to select a pavement, but excluding cobble-stone.

After a long discussion, the amendment was agreed to—yeas, 27; nays, 13.

The question then being on the original amendment, which was pending when the bill was taken up at the expiration of the morning hour, as amended by Mr. Whyte. Rejected.

Mr. DORSEY, of Arkansas, moved to strike out the words "other than wood," so that the commission shall have power to select and determine the best kind of pavement, excluding nothing. Agreed to.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, submitted an amendment to strike out the clause allowing the railroad company to pave the space between its tracks and two feet on either side thereof with rectangular blocks of stone, so as to leave the control of the whole pavement and material under the commission appointed by the bill. Agreed to.

Mr. WHYTE, of Maryland, submitted an amendment directing the President of the United States to detail the commission to select material, have charge of the work, &c., Gens. Humphreys, Wright, and Gillmore, Engineers Corps of the United States Army, being named as members of the commission. Agreed to.

Mr. SAULSBURY, of Delaware, moved an amendment to strike out the proviso requiring the commission to contract for the repair and maintenance of the pavement for a period not exceeding ten years, at a cost no greater than three per cent. of the original cost per annum. Agreed to.

THE DEFICIENCY.

The House bill making an appropriation to supply deficiencies in the appropriations for the year ending June 30, 1876, and for former years, was referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

The Senate then went into executive session, and after a short time adjourned until Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THE INDIAN BUREAU.

Mr. SCALES, of North Carolina, moved to go into Committee of the Whole on the bill to transfer the Indian Bureau to the War Department.

Mr. RANDALL, of Pennsylvania, moved to amend by going into Committee on the Legislative Appropriation bill. Negatived.

Mr. Scales' motion was agreed to—yeas, 133; nays, 96.

The House thereupon went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Blackburn, of Kentucky, in the chair, and Mr. Cook, of Georgia, concluded his speech of yesterday in favor of the transfer to the War Department.

Mr. SEELYE, of Massachusetts, spoke at length against the bill, considering first the difficulty of proposing a wise system of care for the 300,000 Indians, comprising citizens, wards, friends, and foes of the nation. He continued substantially as follows, after scouting the theory of extermination advocated by some: "There is here only one alternative. Unless we are satisfied to let the Indians remain as they are—some of them, indeed, educated, industrious, and Christian; but others ignorant, poor, wild, lawless, needing our constraint and dependent on our support—unless we are content to bear continually the burdens which the Indians now lay upon us, burdens which, if permanent, would be as disastrous to them as they would be oppressive to us, we must maintain a treatment of these people which shall seek to bring them all to a knowledge of the rights and a fulfillment of the duties of Christian civilization. This surely is the only aim worthy of us and well for them. Need I stop to prove the possibility of this? The history of the world for the last eighteen centuries proves it. The actual results of attempts thus far made to christianize and civilize these Indians prove it. The wildest and most savage races have been changed from barbarism to a civilized life. The wildest and most savage of these Indians themselves have been transformed into peaceable, and law-abiding, and enlightened men. That which has been done can be done. But how? 'Civilization,' says Niebuhr, 'is never indigenous to any people.' No savage ever civilized himself; no barbarous tribe ever rose by its own efforts to an enlightened life. The lamp which lights one people in their advancement has always been lighted by a lamp behind it. And, in every instance thus far, civilizing movements have had their impulse in civil means. The history of the world has yet to show the first instance where civilization has ever been conveyed to any people, save indirectly, by an army or by military power. Wars have broken down the doors which kept civilization out, through which civilizing steps have subsequently entered; but war itself does not civilize. Armies alone have never improved the world. The distinguished soldier now General of our Army, among his many terse and true sayings, never crowded more truth into fewer words than when he said at Atlanta, "War is barbarism and you cannot refine it." War is barbarism, and you cannot, therefore, make military means, in any sense save indirectly, a ministry of civilization. But if any one supposes that in the present instance we can make a new experiment with results different from all thus far known, I simply wish to call his notice to the actual influence of our Army on the improvement of the Indian. And unhappily—I wish it were otherwise, and that facts would set aside this argument of mine—unhappily the actual influence of our Army on the Indian does not tend to his improvement. On the contrary, the testimony is not only positive, but well-nigh universal, that in respect of the lowest vices and the most loathsome diseases he is made worse thereby. Military officers, high and low, soldiers of the Army, traders and travelers and explorers, Indian agents, Indian inspectors, and Indian Commissioners, missionaries, and teachers have testified that the presence of a military post among the Indians is always a source of unqualified and awful demoralization. Are we dreaming, therefore, when we seem to hear it gravely proposed to employ the military arm to lead these people unto virtue? Is this the agency by which we shall seek to Christianize and civilize them? And if you say that we will separate the military post from the Indian and suffer no contact of the two, how are you going to do this if you have nothing but the military to do it with? And if you could do it, what need would there then be of the military management? Granted that the Gospel is able to subdue all vices and to change the demoralizing tendencies of even an Army post by changing the character of the men in the Army, but I want to know if this would not be the first work which, under the system proposed by this bill, these 'missionaries of the Gospel among the Indians' would have to undertake? Could there be any rational hope of success until this were done? I do not suppose that our Army officers are any worse or any better than other educated men, but the Army itself, the soldiers who enlist in time of peace, and who are the men actually manning our military posts to-day, need no description here. They are not the men, to say the least, whom we should choose as colaborers in missionary efforts to convert the Indians. Till their influence is checked or changed either by their own conversion or their removal, you can no more work benignly on the Indian by any kind or quantity of missionary agency than you could neutralize the poison of obscene books by binding up Bibles with them! But if the civilization of the Indians be the one thing indispensable, and if this end must come through civil rather than through military means, then is it wise to cast aside this agency through some supposed defect in its machinery, or shall we not rather set our powers at work to perfect the machinery itself? To use the words again to which the present General of our Army penned his name in 1868, 'If we intend to have war with the Indians, the bureau should go to the Secretary of War; if we intend to have peace, it should be in the civil department.' It is not easy to put this whole matter into a simpler shape than in these clear words. And when we look at it in this form, there is, there can be, no dispute about the question before us among intelligent men. From 1832 to 1849 the Indian Bureau was under the direction of the War Department, as it is now proposed to make it again, but in these seventeen years the treatment of these people was so cruel and forbidding that the people of the land almost with one voice demanded a change. Granted that the change has not been all that could be desired; admitting, if you please, the very worst that has been charged against the present system, it may yet safely challenge comparison with that which it displaced. No worse state of things, even at the worst, has existed in the management of the Indian since 1849 than before, and it is childish not to have learned these things, and imbecile if, having learned, we have forgotten them. But, Mr. Chairman, it cannot be admitted by any one conversant with the facts that the present Indian management is justly liable to the criticisms often urged against it. Since the so-called peace policy was adopted, (a policy which crowns the present Administration with unfading lustre,) not only has there been a manifest increase of economy and efficiency and integrity in the treatment of the Indian, but also a most marked improvement on the part of the Indians themselves. If gentlemen will turn to the report of the Board of Indian Commissioners for 1875 they will find evidence which, as the Commissioners themselves say, 'will convince the most skeptical that in the main there has been an honest purchase and delivery of annuity goods and supplies for this year." After briefly stating the present mode of furnishing supplies, he continued: Everything is not yet perfect. Undoubtedly there are frauds still. The Board of Indian Commissioners found last year certain beef contractors altogether too smart for them. We have had such stories of corruption and mismanagement that we have come to think of these as representing the prevailing state of things. It is no wonder that we believe these stories. We should not forget what a potent example the Government itself has set in this particular; what treaties, what solemn pledges it has broken to the Indian, and with what cruelty, as well as fraud, it has so often treated him. But notwithstanding all this, it is true that under the existing order of things changes for the better are taking place among the Indians which we ought to acknowledge gratefully. So much was never done in their behalf, nor with such good results, as now. Let me quote, for example, a statement showing results accomplished in the last seven years in the central superintendency, aggregating 16,000 Indians, some of whom have in former years given us great disturbance:

	1868.	1875.
Number of schools	4	15
Number of pupils	105	836
Number of Sabbath-schools	....	13
Amount contributed by friends	....	$10,000
Acres cultivated by Indians	3,220	14,499
Corn raised by Indians, (bushels)	31,700	320,500
Wheat raised by Indians, (bushels)	633	28,032
Oats raised by Indians, (bushels)	....	5,930
Potatoes raised by Indians, (bush.)	1,770	17,102
Other vegetables raised by Indians, (bushels)	7,000	12,000
Hay raised by Indians, (tons)	750	4,996
Horses, ponies, and mules owned by Indians	17,924	25,921
Cattle owned by Indians	640	6 580
Hogs owned by Indians	1,074	12,268
Houses occupied and owned by Indians	....	1,042

If gentlemen would only remember that in these last six years, since the present or so-called peace policy was adopted, we have had peace with the Indians to a degree never known before, and this notwithstanding that the advancing tide of Western emigration has never so largely encroached upon their reservations and narrowed their hunting-grounds as in this time, they would no more think of abandoning this policy and endangering this progress than in the raging of a pestilence they would reject the remedy under which the sick and dying were becoming restored to health and life again. The argument of economy urged in favor of the transfer was thus disposed of: I hold in my hand a tabular statement prepared from official data furnished me from both the War Department and that of the Interior, in which the comparative cost is given of beef and flour per hundred weight as contracted for and furnished to certain military posts and Indian agencies lying in close proximity to each other. And will it be believed, after all the sweeping assertions we have heard respecting the superior economy of the War Department and the great saving in the cost of Indian supplies to be expected from the passage of this bill, that the average cost of beef and transportation of the same at these military posts was, in the fiscal year 1874-5, seventy-eight per cent. more, and in the present fiscal year, thirty-eight per cent. more than at the neighboring Indian agencies? Take a single instance, and a perfectly fair one, for illustration. Camp Robinson is a mile and three-quarters from Red Cloud Agency. The cost of beef at the two, therefore, ought to be just about the same. But during the present fiscal year the average price paid for beef delivered at the camp was $3 50 per hundred weight, while at the agency the average price was $2 46½ per hundred weight. Now, the amount of beef contracted for at Red Cloud Agency from July 1, 1875, to Feb. 8, 1876, is 10,603,012 pounds, and the difference between its actual cost ($261,487 50) and the cost ($371,280 42) of the same under the Army management is a difference of $109,792 92, a sum almost large enough to pay the entire salaries of all our Indian Agents. But the agents in the field, the superintendents, and inspectors, and commissioners—all their expenses can be saved by detailing Army officers for this service without additional cost? Army officers? And are these then so plenty and with so little to do, that we have enough at hand for all this work? Are Army officers going to teach Indian children or Indian adults? Are the soldiers of the Army going to act as herdsmen or husbandmen to show the Indians how to care for cattle and how to till the soil? Is the patient and laborious employment of instructing these ignorant people in the arts and inciting them to the ways of civilized life likely to be congenial to military men of any grade, or, when you come to the point, is it likely to be done by them? The truth is—and why should we not see it before the disastrous experiment is made—either the work would not be done in this way, or we should need as large a force of civilians as now to conduct it. But this question of economy assumes much larger proportions than the cost of the Indian Bureau and agencies discloses. Since the Government began we have no parallel, nor aught approaching it, to the magnitude of outlay and meagreness of result which our military relations to the Indians have shown. During the forty years prior to 1868 the cost of Indian wars—the direct cost to the Government, without including the cost from the plundering and destroying of private property—was, according to the estimate of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs for that year, not less than $500,000,000, the interest of which alone would pay five times over the largest amount ever asked for to maintain the peace policy and keep the peace with the Indians." After tracing the history of the Indian wars he concluded as follows: "Our treatment of the Indian, Mr. Chairman, has been a dark stain upon our history. But during the last six years, for the first time since the Government began, it has sought to introduce directly among these people Christian influences. It has selected its agents and superintendents, not from the Army and not from the retainers of a political party, but from the churches of the land. The result has been better and larger than one who knew the difficulties, however sanguine, might have hoped. It has not been all that was desired. The work is very great, and the workmen, though thus selected, have sometimes turned out very weak. But never before could a Christian philanthropist find so much hope in our treatment of the Indians as now. I implore the House not to retrace these steps, nor retard a forward movement in the same direction. Do not let either the Army or a dominant party have again the management of these affairs. Save the Indian, I entreat, from the cruelty of the one and the corruption of the other, and from the selfishness of both. Let the Christian spirit which has begun to breathe through our relations with the Indian fully penetrate them. Let the strong bear the infirmities of the weak, and not please themselves, even as Christ pleased not Himself, which, I take it, Mr. Chairman, is the highest law of a Christian nation, as it is of a Christian man, and in which the treatment of the Indian for which I plead has both the principle which justifies it and the promise which assures success."

Mr. HOOKER, of Mississippi, advocated the transfer of the Indians to the War Department. Criticising the speech of Mr. Seelye and that of Mr. Cox some days ago, he said that no one would ever have supposed that a single act of barbarity or outrage had been perpetrated by the Indians, but that the only people who had committed wrong and had disturbed the faith of treaties, were the officers and soldiers of the Army.

Without action the committee rose, and the House at 4:30 took a recess until 7:30.

EVENING SESSION.

The Legislative Appropriation bill was the subject before the House. Mr. O'BRIEN, of Maryland, called attention to the absence of a provision for the Independent Treasury of Baltimore, and at his suggestion, Mr. Randall, of Pennsylvania, offered an amendment providing that the Independent Treasury shall remain at Baltimore. The amendment was adopted.

Mr. GARFIELD, of Ohio, moved to strike out of the bill the paragraph in reference to the Mints which allows the use of the money received for the refining and parting of bullion to be used for defraying the expenses thereof. He argued that, while this provision would seem to lessen the amount of appropriations, it actually increases the expenditures of the Government.

After a good deal of discussion, Mr. Garfield's amendment was rejected.

Mr. PIPER, of California, moved to increase the item for workmen at the San Francisco Mint from $225,000 to $275,000. Mr. Piper asserted that the members of the Appropriation Committee knew little of the importance of the question to the people of the Pacific slope. The Mint at San Francisco performed for the people of the Pacific slope the same service that the rag-money mills performed for the people in the Eastern States. After considerable debate, the amendment was rejected by a tie vote, the Chairman, Mr. Cox, of New-York, voting in the negative.

After progressing as far as page 37 in the bill, the committee rose, and the House, at 10 o'clock, adjourned to meet on Saturday.

GLEANINGS FROM THE MAILS

DISAPPOINTED ADVENTISTS.

A LITTLE PARTY OF THIRTY GATHERS IN A HALL IN MAINE, PREPARED TO ASCEND, AND FIND THEIR CALCULATIONS DECEPTIVE.

The Lewiston (Me.) *Journal* of Saturday contains the following: "We have hitherto hinted that there were in this city a group of Adventists whose religious creed is singular. They believe in 'laying on of hands,' and in gifts of healing. They employ no physicians, but they believe in thaumaturgy. They seek to receive the 'gifts' with which Christianity in action first endowed its zealous apostles. They believe that what powers and gifts God bestowed on His early apostles He will bestow upon his later disciples. They believe in the beautiful rites which the Lord instituted before his crucifixion—notably in that act by which Jesus forever incarnated that central truth of his kingdom: 'He that is greatest among you, let him be your servant.' Hence they practice as a rite that gracious act of humility washing one another's feet, which John, in the sacred biography, describes. But the most peculiar characteristic of his Biblical interpretation is seen when the Adventist comes to prophecy. The mysterious words of Daniel and the allegorical beasts and elders of the Revelator shine with significance to the Adventist. We have had these prophecies more or less accurately translated from the language of allegory and ecstasy to that of arithmetic; we have had ascension days fixed and certain. The second coming of the Lord as the thief in the night has often been confidently anticipated. A company of Lewiston Adventists a year since, under the lead of Elder Thurman, a devoted disciple, fixed on a definite day for the end of the world; but as the world did not see fit to end at that time, he felt called upon to make a more careful inspection of his figures and his principles of interpretation. Having done this, Elder Thurman discovered that he had made a mistake of one year in his reckoning. Fortunately, that year was in our favor, and in accordance with his investigations he guardedly informed his flock that the night for the second coming of the Saviour would in all probability prove to be the night of April 7, 1876. Accordingly, quietly and unostentatiously, the devout flock on Friday made ready for the sacred event. Wakefield Hall, a little nook in Central Block, was made ready for the occasion. There is gallery room for a few spectators. The faithful occupied the main floor. The visitor to the hall was courteously shown a seat in the gallery—only this caveat was entered, that no one should enter who came to make sport. There were about thirty persons present—all with a devout and becoming behavior. The ceremony was solemn and impressive. One of their number states that more would have been present but for the bad traveling. None were admitted to the hall after 7:30 o'clock. A table covered with snowy white linen was spread in the hall, on which the tokens of the eucharist were spread. The bread was unleavened and seven days old. The table was surrounded by settees. Elder Thurman presided and conducted the service. Scripture was read; a hymn was sung and the Elder gave directions to the flock. The settees were first turned back to the table. The sisters occupied one bench, the brethren another, sitting back to them on the opposite side of the table. Following the example of Jesus, the Elder removed his coat and girt himself with a linen towel. He then poured water into a basin and washed the feet of one of the disciples. Then the disciples washed one another's feet—the sisters performing the rite one for another. Then the Passover supper was eaten. An interesting social service followed the supper, which ended at 10 o'clock. Each person related his experience, his hope, and his faith, as any Christian might. It was now well along in the evening, and no sign appeared to confirm the Elder's prediction. Yet the good Advent people waited on the Lord, waited to see Him coming in the clouds of heaven. The clock in the neighboring bell-tower strikes one short of midnight. Elder Thurman's faith wavers. At 11:30 the lights are extinguished and the faithful ones go home. As ever, true to the almanac, old Sol broke over the world this morning. And the time is not yet! Elder Thurman, on being consulted on Saturday, confessed that the failure of several appointed dates for the final catastrophe has somewhat weakened his confidence in his arithmetic; but of this he is positive, that the second coming of the Lord will occur on Passover Day. The Elder has a carefully-prepared chronology of the world, and has felt that if this last appointment was not a success, he should leave the date with the Lord altogether. He is constrained to see that he is in error, and he frankly confesses that he cannot set any further time for the above-named catastrophe. He takes his figures from Daniel. The world, he says, was created, in his view, 6,000 years ago, about this time of year."

A PREACHER'S PERILOUS JOURNEY.

A MISSIONARY WALKS FIVE HUNDRED MILES THROUGH SNOW, AND WITH THE THERMOMETER AT TIMES FORTY-EIGHT DEGREES BELOW ZERO.

The Toronto *Mail* of Monday has the following account of a painful and perilous journey, accomplished mainly on foot, by a clergyman: "Rev. Thomas Vincent, Church of England Minister at Albany, Hudson Bay, arrived in the city yesterday from that place, after a long journey on foot as well as by rail, and one which required no ordinary amount of endurance and perseverance to overcome the difficulties with which it was at every point beset. The reverend gentleman left Albany, which is about one hundred miles to the north-west of Moose Factory, the Hudson Bay Company's trading post at the foot of James' Bay, on the morning of the 8th of February, with a train of dogs, and reached Moose on the evening of the 9th. He went there in his ordinary ministerial capacity, but while there he received intelligence which induced him to determine to come to Toronto. On the evening of the 10th, in a blinding snow-storm, he set out on his return to Albany to part with his family, and traveled all night. He slept during the day at the half-way, and traveled again during the next night, reaching his home on the morning of Saturday, 12th February. He conducted services in English and Indian on the following day, Sunday, and commenced his journey to Toronto at 6 o'clock on Monday morning. It was snowing again, but he traveled on and succeeded in reaching Moose on the morning of the 15th. This part of the journey was exceedingly tiresome, as, although he was accompanied by a dog train, it was necessary for him and a person who was with him to take it in turns to run behind the sled. When he arrived at Moose the Indians who carried the mails between that place and Abitibi and Temiscamingue had left three days before, and, although a fearful snow-storm was raging, he concluded to start in pursuit of them. He proceeded on foot, and traveled for three days, at the end of which he caught up to them. The journey from Moose to Abitibi, a distance of about three hundred miles, occupied fifteen days. During that time Mr. Vincent and the Indian carriers saw no people except a few Indians who passed them. Each one in the party had to draw his own provisions and the necessaries for the trip on a sled, the weight of which was altogether about eighty pounds. They walked in this way at the rate of about twenty miles each day. At night they all set to work and dug a large hole in the snow, 12 feet long by 6 feet wide, and four or five feet deep, in which they slept; the thermometer often registering as low as forty-eight degrees below zero. The only fire seen was one made from brush-wood in the centre of the sleeping place for cooking purposes. The country through which they traveled was a perfect wilderness. Two days before the party reached Abitibi their provisions were exhausted, and had it not been for the timely appearance of a reindeer, which Mr. Vincent promptly shot, the difficulties of traveling would have been increased by hunger. Two hours after the death of the reindeer the party were regaled with venison steak for supper. From Abitibi to Temiscamingue was about two hundred miles, and that part of the journey was performed in the same manner as the other, in seven days. The five hundred miles on foot was therefore accomplished in twenty-two days, at the average rate of about twenty-two miles a day. After reaching the last place, the worst part of the journey had been performed, and Mr. Vincent was assisted by teamsters and others till he reached Pembroke, whence he came by way of Ottawa and Prescott to Toronto."

A GERMAN VIEW OF NIAGARA FALLS.

Mr. George F. Hine, of Syracuse, who is completing his studies in Leipsic, met with a somewhat singular description of America's great water-fall, and communicates it to friends at home. Mr. Hine writes:

"I was in a book store the other evening, and I picked up an English Reader, which is used very extensively in the schools here for the study of English; and I was so much amused over the following description, that I copied it and thought I would send it to you. The Reader has passed through its eighth stereotyped edition:

THE CATARACT OF NIAGARA.

'This amazing fall of water is made by the river St. Laurence in its passage from lake Erie into the lake Ontario. The river St. Laurence is one of the largest rivers in the world; and yet the whole of its waters is discharged into this place, by a fall of one hundred and fifty feet perpendicular. It is not easy to bring the imagination to correspond to the greatness of the scene. A river extremely deep and rapid, and serves to drain the waters almost of all North America into the Atlantic Ocean, is here poured precipitately down a ledge of rocks, that rises, like a wall, across the whole bed of its stream. The river a little above, is near three-quarters of a mile broad; and the rocks where it grows narrower, are four hundred yards over. Their direction is not straight across, but hollowing inside like a horse-shoe; so that the cataract, which bends to the shape of the obstacle, rounding inwards, presents a kind of theatre, the most tremendous in nature. Just in the middle of this circular wall of waters, a little island, that has braved the fury of the current, presents one of its points, and divides the stream at top into two parts; but they unite again before they reach the bottom. The noise of the fall is heard at the distance of several leagues; and the fury of the waters at the termination of their fall is inconceivable. The dashing produces a mist that rises to the very clouds, and which forms a most beautiful rainbow, when the sun shines. It will be readily supposed that such a cataract entirely destroys the navigation of the stream; and yet some Indians in their canoes, as it is said, have ventured down it with safety.'"

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—APRIL 13.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

$25,000 U. P. L'd G..100	100 Mich. Central.... 58⅝
700 Union Mining Co. 1⅝	200 do.... 58⅝
700 Western Union... 66	100 do....c. 58½
700 do.... 65⅞	100 do.... 58½
2000 do.... 66	100 do.... 58⅜
1500 do.... 66⅛	200 do.... 58¼
1600 do.... 66¼	200 do.... 58⅜
10 do.... 66½	15 do.... 58
2700 do.... 66⅜	200 do.... 58½
900 do.... 66¼	100 do....s3. 58⅜
200 do....c. 66⅜	100 do....c. 58⅜
900 do.... 66¼	200 do.... 58⅛
100 Pacific Mail...s3. 18¾	600 do.... 58
500 do.... 18¾	100 do.... 57¾
600 do.... 18⅝	100 do.... 57⅞
100 do....b3. 18½	1000 do.... 57¾
200 do.... 18⅝	200 do.... 57⅝
27 N. J. Central.....101	500 do.... 57¾
60 do.....opg.101	400 St. Paul.... 40⅞
100 do.... 100½	300 do.... 40¾
200 do.... 100¾	200 do.... 40⅞
100 do....b3.100¼	500 do.... 41
100 do.... 100⅛	300 do.... 41⅛
100 Rock Island..s3.105	600 do.... 41
52 do.... 105¼	100 do....s30. 40⅞
500 Erie Railway.... 17¾	100 St. Paul Pref.... 66½
200 do.... 17⅞	200 do....s3. 66½
400 do.... 18	100 do.... 66⅜
500 do.... 17⅞	100 Lake Shore.... 58¼
1100 do.... 17¾	600 do....s3. 58
700 do.... 17⅝	700 do....c. 58
900 do.... 17¾	1500 do.... 58¼
300 do....b3. 17⅞	4500 do.... 58⅛
300 do.... 17⅞	2000 do.... 58¼
900 do....s3. 17¾	300 do.... 58½
1200 do.... 17⅝	1200 do....s3. 58¼
1100 do.... 17½	1000 do.... 58⅜
100 do....c. 17½	1600 do.... 58¼
1200 do.... 17⅜	800 do.... 58⅛
200 do.... 17½	2500 do.... 58
200 do.... 17⅜	1500 do....s3. 57⅞
1300 do.... 17¼	2100 do....s3. 57⅞
100 do.... 17⅛	6000 do.... 57¾
700 do.... 17	1500 do.... 57⅝
1000 do.... 16⅞	5000 do.... 57½
300 do....s3. 16¾	2100 do.... 57⅝
500 do.... 16⅞	100 North-west. Pf.... 61½
100 N. Y. C. & Hud...112⅜	200 Union Pacific.... 64¼
50 do.... 112⅜	300 Pac. R. of Mo.... 14½
100 do.... 112⅛	50 Toledo & Wab.... 3
1200 do.... 112	100 Ohio & Miss..s3. 17⅛
100 Han. & St. Jo.... 17	100 do.... 17⅛
100 do.... 16¾	600 do.... 17⅜

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$2,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67.....121⅜	$1,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '68.....c.122¾
4,500 do....b. c.121⅜	10,000 U.S.5s,10-40R.117⅜

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$1,000 Mo. 6s, L. B..104½	600 Mich. Cen...b. c. 57¾
9,000 do.... 104⅝	100 do.... 57⅝
3,000 S.C.6s, n., Non-Fund.... 4	400 do.... 57⅝
	100 do.... 57½
5,000 Tenn. 6s, n. s. 41	200 do.... 57¼
20,000 Dist. of Col.	100 do.... 57¼
3.65s....b. c. 69½	100 do....s3. 57⅛
5,000 L.& W.B.C.b.c. 94¾	400 do.... 56⅞
5,000 C., B. & Q. C.	10 do.... 56⅝
7s....b. c.111	200 do.... 57
2,000 C. & N.W. 1st.104½	200 do.... 56⅞
10,000 M. & St. P. C.	200 L. S. & M. So. b. c. 57⅝
S. F...b.c.b3. 88⅛	100 do....s10. 57⅜
7,000 do....b. c. 88	200 do.... 57⅝
3,000 Erie 5th....103½	400 do....s3. 57¾
1,000 C. F. & M. 1st. 86	1100 do.... 57⅝
1,000 do.... 85½	2000 do.... 57½
10,000 B.,H.& E.G.b.c. 26¼	300 do.... 57½
15,000 L. S. 1st C., R.104½	100 do....b3. 57½
1,000 Mich. Cen. 7s.106	1500 do.... 57⅜
2,000 North Mo.1st. 96	1000 do....s3. 57¼
2,000 Un. Pac. 1st..104⅝	1500 do.... 57⅜
15,000 U. Pac. S. F.... 91½	100 do....b3. 57⅜
8,000 T.& W. 1st.St.	1600 do.... 57⅜
Louis Div.... 65	1000 do.... 57¼
3,000 M. & St. P. 1st,	200 do.... 57¼
La C. Div....101¾	100 do....s5. 57
7,000 O. & M. C.S.F.. 98½	1700 do.... 57⅛
1,000 O. & M. Con... 98½	1300 do....s3. 57¼
10,000 W. U. C..1900.101½	400 do.... 57⅜
1,000 C.,C.& I.C.1st. 46	1400 do.... 57⅜
1,000 C. & N.W.Con.103⅞	200 do....s3. 57⅛
25 Market Bank.....114	1500 do....s3. 57
18 Bank St. of N. Y.. 45	5300 do.... 57
52 Del. & H. Canal..115½	500 do....s3. 56⅞
50 do....b. c.115	1600 do.... 56⅞
9 do.... 115¼	200 Chic. & N. W. b. c. 41¾
34 do.... 115½	900 do....s3. 41½
100 U. S. Express.... 71¾	200 do.... 41⅜
3600 West. U. Tel.b.c. 66¼	200 do.... 41⅜
100 do....b3. 66¼	100 do.... 41⅜
100 do....s4. 66⅛	100 C., M. & St. P. b. c. 40⅞
1900 do.... 66⅛	100 do.... 40⅞
1600 do....b3. 66⅛	100 do.... 40¾
1600 do.... 66	100 do.... 40⅝
1300 do.... 65⅞	100 do.... 40½
100 do....c. 65¾	200 do.... 40¼
100 do....s5. 65¾	100 do....c. 40⅛
900 do....s3. 65¾	200 do.... 40
1250 do.... 65¾	100 do.... 40⅛
800 Pac. Mail....b. c. 18¼	100 do.... 40⅜
100 do.... 18¼	100 do.... 40⅜
300 do....s3. 18¼	200 do.... 40⅜
100 do.... 18⅛	1500 do.... 40
200 do.... 18	100 C.,M.&St.P.Pf.b.c. 66⅛
800 do.... 17⅞	600 do.... 66
100 do.... 17¾	700 do.... 66
200 N.Y.C.&H.b.c.s3.112⅛	100 do.... 66⅛
31 Illinois Central... 98	100 do....s3. 66¼
50 do.... 98¼	100 do....s60. 66⅛
116 C. & P. Guar.b.c. 96	400 do.... 66
14 do.... 96½	100 do.... 66
80 Chic. & R. I..b. c.105¼	100 do.... 66⅛
100 do....s3.104¾	50 C., C., C. & I.b. c. 54¼
200 do.... 104½	260 do.... 54
300 Erie Railway.b.c. 16⅞	100 T.,W.& W.b. c.s3. 3
1500 do....b3. 17	100 D.,L. & W.b.c.b3.115
300 do.... 16⅞	100 do.... 115
400 do....s3. 16⅝	15 do....opg.115¼
400 do.... 16¾	12 do....opg.115
1000 do.... 17	300 do.... 115
1500 do.... 16⅞	250 do.... 114¼
700 do....s3. 16¾	100 do.... 115
200 do.... 16⅞	20 Mor. & Es...b. c.105¾
10 do.... 17	18 Ter. H. & Ind.... 120
3100 do.... 16¾	50 P., Ft. W. & Chic.
300 do.... 16⅝	Guar'd.....b. c.103
1000 do.... 16⅝	18 N.Y.,N.H.& H.b.c.158
900 do.... 16⅝	300 St.L.,K.C.& N.b.c. 6
400 do....s5. 16¾	100 H. & St. Jo...b. c. 16⅞
1000 do....s3. 16⅝	700 Ohio. & Miss.b. c. 17⅜
200 do.... 16⅝	500 do.... 17¼
100 Harlem.......138½	25 do.... 17⅛
150 C. of N. J..b. c.s3.100	500 do.... 17⅛
30 do....s10.100	1600 do....s3. 17
200 do....s3. 99¾	300 do.... 16⅞
45 do.... 100	500 C.,C.& I.C...b. c. 4½
50 do.... 99½	200 do.... 4¾

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

$1,000 D. of C. 3.65s. 69⅜	100 Rock Island....104⅜
3,000 do.... 69½	200 Mich. Central.... 56⅝
4,000 N.W. C.G.B.. 92¾	600 do.... 56⅜
4,000 Un.Pacific 1st.104½	600 do.... 56⅝
10,000 N. J. Cen. C..108½	100 do.... 56¾
7,000 D.&H. reg.'77.105	200 do.... 56⅝
1300 Western Union. 65⅝	100 Ohio & Miss.... 16⅞
500 do.... 65½	100 do.... 16⅞
800 do.... 65⅝	300 do.... 16⅞
600 do....s3. 65½	200 do.... 17
600 do.... 65⅝	100 C., C. & I. C.... 4¾
600 do.... 65⅜	200 Lake Shore....s7. 56⅞
800 do.... 65⅞	200 do.... 57⅛
100 do....b3. 65⅞	200 do....b3. 57
1000 do.... 65¾	1500 do.... 56⅞
200 do.... 65¾	300 do....s3. 56¾
100 do....s3. 65⅜	300 do.... 56¾
300 do.... 65⅜	1100 do.... 56⅞
700 do.... 65⅞	300 do....s3. 56¾
300 do.... 66	700 do.... 56⅞
100 do.... 65⅞	300 do....b3. 57
100 do.... 65¾	1420 do.... 57
150 U. S. Express.... 71¾	1200 do.... 56⅞
200 Pacific Mail.... 17⅝	1500 do.... 56¾
200 do.... 17¾	100 Panama....128½
100 do.... 17⅞	300 North-western.... 41⅛
100 do.... 18	1200 do.... 41
100 do.... 17⅞	200 do.... 40⅞
300 N. Y. C. & H...s3.112	500 do....b3. 41
300 Erie Railway.... 16½	300 do.... 40¾
200 do....c. 16½	100 Han. & St. Jo.... 16¼
700 do.... 16⅝	100 St. Paul.... 39⅞
100 do....s3. 16⅝	600 do.... 39¾
400 do....s3. 16½	400 do.... 39⅝
900 do.... 16½	200 do.... 39⅞
500 do....b3. 16⅝	200 do.... 40
600 do.... 16½	200 do.... 39⅞
100 N. J. Central..b3. 99½	100 St. Paul Pf.... 65¾
50 do.... 99⅝	200 do.... 65½
100 do.... 99½	200 do.... 65⅜
200 Han. & St. Jo. Pf. 24¾	

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—2 P. M.

$40,000 U.S.6s,C.'81.122⅜	$10,000 U. S. 5-20 C.
5,000 U.S.5-20R.'65.115	1867.....121¼
1,000 U. S. 5-20 C.,	10,000 U. S. 10-40 R..117⅜
1865.....118⅝	10,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40
10,000 U. S. 5-20 C.	Coup.....118⅜
1865, new..119⅛	55,000 U. S. 5s,R.'81.118

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$25,000 Tenn.6s, old. 43	500 Mich. Cen....b. c. 56⅝
5,000 Mil. & St.Paul	100 do.... 56½
Con. S. F.... 88	100 do.... 56⅝
1,000 Erie 5th....103½	200 do.... 56¼
2,000 H. & St.Jo. 8s,	200 do.... 56⅛
Conv.... 76½	600 do.... 56⅜
5,000 Un. Pac. 1st..104½	200 do....s3. 56⅝
3,000 St.L.&I.M.1st.100⅞	100 Chic. & R.I. b.c.c.104⅝
2,000 do.... 101	700 Pac. Mail....b. c. 17¾
58 Phenix Bank.... 94	25 do.... 17½
200 Con.C'l of Md.b.c. 43½	100 do....b3. 17⅞
100 do.... 43⅛	70 Cl. & P. Guar'd.... 96¼
15 D. & H. Canal.b.c.116	50 do....b. c. 96⅜
100 Union M'g Co. of	300 Tol.,W. & W..b. c. 3
Tenn..b. c. s10. 1⅝	200 Chic.N.W.b.c.c. 40⅝
800 West. U. Tel..b.c. 65¾	100 do.... 40½
600 do.... 65⅝	300 do.... 40¼
500 do....s30. 65½	1000 do.... 40
500 do.... 65⅝	500 do....b10. 39⅞
1500 do....s3. 65½	100 do.... 39⅞
2400 do.... 65⅝	200 do.... 40
500 do.... 65¾	500 do.... 40¼
5 American Ex.... 60½	1000 do.... 40⅛
20 do....b. c. 60½	200 do.... 40½
100 N.Y. C. & Hud. R.	100 C. & N.W. Pf. b. c. 61
R....b. c. s3.112	100 do.... 60½
900 Erie Railway.b.c. 16½	100 do.... 60⅝
1200 do.... 16¾	100 do.... 60¼
100 do....s10. 16⅝	400 do.... 60⅛
300 do....b3. 16½	100 Cen. of N.J....s60. 97⅛
300 do.... 16⅝	100 do.... 99⅜
1100 do.... 16¼	100 do..b.c.s10. 99
100 do....s7. 16⅛	50 Del. L. & W..b. c.114¼
1800 do.... 16⅛	100 C., M. & St. P.b. c. 39⅞
100 L. S. & M. So...b. c. 56⅝	100 do.... 39½
1000 do.... 56½	200 do.... 39⅜
1900 do.... 56⅜	300 do.... 39½
1800 do.... 56¼	300 do.... 39⅝
1500 do.... 56¼	200 do.... 39⅝
3000 do.... 56¼	100 C.,M.&St.P.Pf.b.c. 65⅛
100 do....b3. 56⅜	500 do.... 65⅜
100 do....s3. 56⅜	100 do....s3. 65⅛
200 do....s3. 56⅜	45 C., Bur. & Q..b. c.120
500 do.... 56⅜	25 Chic. & Alt..b. c.103¼
400 do.... 56⅜	17 do.... 103¼
1300 do.... 56⅜	350 Ohio & Miss..b. c. 16¾
900 do.... 56¼	100 do.... 16½
1000 do....s3. 56¼	200 do.... 16⅝
200 do.... 56¼	200 H. & St.Jo.Pf.b. c. 24½
600 do.... 56⅛	100 Pac.R.of Mo..b. c. 14⅛
300 do....b3. 56¼	200 Mor. & Es...b. c.105
300 Un. Pac....b. c. 64¼	
100 do.... 64	

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

$500 U.S.5-20 C.,'67.121⅛	300 Erie Railway.... 16⅛
2,000 O. & M. C.S.F. 99	4700 do.... 16⅛
1,000 Cen. Pac. G.B.106¼	700 do....b3. 16⅜
1,000 Prod. Con. Land	100 St. Paul.... 39⅝
& Pet. Co.....108½	100 do.... 39⅞
1500 West. Union.... 65¾	200 do.... 40⅛
200 do.... 65⅞	500 do.... 40⅛
1300 do.... 65¾	100 St. Paul Pref.... 65⅝
200 do.... 65⅝	200 North-western.... 40½
200 do....b3. 65¾	200 do.... 40⅝
800 Mich. Central.... 56⅜	200 do.... 40⅜
100 do.... 56½	500 do....s10. 40⅜
100 Pacific Mail.... 17¾	500 do.... 40⅜
100 Union Pacific.... 63¾	300 North-west'n Pf. 60½
200 Lake Shore.... 56⅜	100 Rock Island....104⅜
300 do.... 56¼	10 do.... 104⅜
200 do....s3. 56⅛	25 do....opg.104⅞
100 do....s3. 56⅛	100 do.... 104½
500 do.... 56¼	100 do.... 104⅜
400 Lake Shore.... 56⅜	200 Ohio & Miss.... 16⅞
100 do.... 56½	200 C., C. & I. C...s3. 4¾
200 do.... 56⅝	200 do.... 4⅞
900 do....b3. 56⅜	100 St. L. & I. M.... 20¼
2000 do.... 55⅞	100 Kansas Pac.... 10
1300 do....s3. 56⅜	100 Kan. & Texas.... 11

THURSDAY, April 13—P. M.

The stock speculation to-day was characterized by extreme depression, and prices fell off sharply, the entire list participating in the decline. The final quotations for most of the active stocks were lower by 1 to 2½ ₱ cent. than those of yesterday. There was a great pressure to sell at intervals during the day, and large amounts of long stock, which have been held for some time for a rise, were thrown on the market. This was particularly the case with Michigan Central and Lake Shore, and one large holder of the latter, who is reputed to have been carrying 20,000 to 30,000 shares, threw his stock overboard, which naturally tended to intensify the feeling of demoralization that prevailed. Rumor places the loss of this luckless individual, said to be an Eastern capitalist, at a very high figure. The weakness of the market, and particularly of the shares above mentioned, was not in any important degree due to special efforts on the part of the bears, but was caused rather by the announcement from Chicago that the trunk lines had made a reduction in rates for eastern-bound freights, and also that some of the roads were cutting under regular rates, which, it was feared, would lead to a renewal of the railroad war. Lake Shore declined from 58⅜ to 56⅛, and closed at 56⅜, the transactions in the stock being very heavy, and footing up 89,400 shares. Michigan Central fell off from 58¾ to 56⅛, with closing sales at 56½, the dealings being considerably larger than for some time past. Advices from London as to the character of the report presented by the Dundee Committee, which recently visited this country for the purpose of inquiring into the actual condition of the Erie Railway Company, exercised a depressing effect on the stock, and the price, both here and at London, fell off some 2 ₱ cent. The Granger shares—St. Paul and North-western—were weak, St. Paul declining from 41⅛ to 39⅜ for the common, and from 66½ to 65⅜ for the preferred, and North-western from 41¾ to 39⅞ for the common, and from 61½ to 60¼ for the preferred. Toward the close both made some slight recovery. New-Jersey Central continues on its downward course, and to-day touched 99⅛. Western Union sold down to 65½, and closed within ⅛ ₱ cent. of the lowest point. Hannibal and St. Joseph declined about 1 ₱ cent. Pacific Mail attracted little attention, only 7,400 shares of the stock changing hands, and the price declined from 18½ to 17¾. Union Pacific declined from 64¼ to 63¾, and New-York Central from 112⅜ to 112. Ohio and Mississippi was weak, and fell off from 17½ to 16½, and Missouri Pacific from 14½ to 14⅛.

There was no change in the monetary situation to-day, and the supply of capital offering on call was abundant at 3@4½ ₱ cent. Toward the close there were large offerings at 3@3½ ₱ cent., partly induced by the desire to obtain two days' interest until Saturday. Prime mercantile paper was quoted at 4½ to 6 ₱ cent. The amount of national bank notes received at Washington for redemption to-day was $500,000.

The foreign advices were more reassuring than yesterday, the London and Paris markets being steadier in tone. Consols closed at 94½@94⅝ both for money and the account, the latter being a shade weaker. Old 1865s advanced to 103½, but the other United States Bonds were without material change. Erie declined from 16¼ to 15@15⅛ at the close. The Bank of England Directors made no change in the minimum rate of discount, (3 ₱ cent.,) but in the open market three months' bills were discounted at 2 ₱ cent. The weekly return of the bank showed a decrease of £4,500 sterling, which was unexpected, in view of the amounts reported daily as having gone into the bank. The proportion of reserve to liabilities, however, is now 46⅜ ₱ cent., against 45½ last week. To-day £24,000 went into the bank. At Paris, Rentes opened firm at 66f. 40c., and later advanced to 66f. 55c. The specie in the Bank of France increased 2,583,000 francs during the week. The London Stock Exchange will be closed on Good Friday and Easter Monday, and at the Liverpool Exchanges no business will be transacted until Tuesday morning next.

The business in sterling exchange to-day was small, and the market was somewhat weaker in tone, although rates were the same as yesterday, sales being made at $4 86½@$4 86¾ for 60 days' bills, and at $4 89½ for demand.

The gold speculation was dull and steady, the foreign news having been less important than yesterday. All the transactions were at 113¼@113⅜, the market opening and closing at the former figure. Cash gold loaned flat to 4 ₱ cent. for carrying. The specie shipments to Europe to-day by the Suevia amounted to $468,000, of which $225,000 was gold coin.

The Government bond market was quiet and the changes in prices were slight. In railroad mortgages the dealings were small. C., C. & I. C. firsts sold at 46 against 49¼ yesterday, but the other changes were slight. As a rule prices showed were lower. Western Union Telegraph bonds of 1900 declined over 1 ₱ cent., selling at 101¼. State bonds were steady on a light trade.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, April 13, 1876.

Gold receipts	$509,175 00
Gold payments	35,870 20
Gold balance	45,584,060 08
Currency receipts	240,058 38
Currency payments	208,028 20
Currency balance	36,682,619 78
Customs	394,000 00

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—MARCH 13.

	Wednesday.	Thursday.
American Gold	113¼	113¼
United States 5s, 1881, coupon	118⅜	118¼
United States 5-20s, 1867, coupon	121¼	121⅛
Bills on London	$4 86½@$4 86¾	$4 86½@$4 86¾
New-York Central	112½	112⅛
Rock Island	105	104⅜
Pacific Mail	18⅜	17¾
Milwaukee & St. Paul	41½	40
Milwaukee & St. Paul Preferred	67	65⅝
Lake Shore	58⅝	56⅜
Chicago & North-western	42	40½
Chicago & North-western Pref.	62	60½
Western Union	66⅝	65¾
Union Pacific	64¼	63¾
Toledo & Wabash	3	3
Del., Lack. & Western	115¼	114½
New-Jersey Central	100¾	99½
Panama	128	128½
Erie	18¼	16¼
Ohio & Mississippi	17⅞	16¾
C., C. & Indiana Central	4⅞	4⅞
Harlem	138½	138½
Hannibal & St. Joseph	17⅛	16¼
Hannibal & St. Joseph Preferred	25⅝	24½
Michigan Central	59	56½
Illinois Central	93½	98½
Missouri Pacific	14½	14⅛

The extreme range of prices in stocks and the number of shares sold are as follows:

	Highest.	Lowest.	No. of Shares.
New-York Central	112⅜	112	2,050
Erie	18	16⅛	44,600
Lake Shore	58⅜	56⅛	89,400
Wabash	3	3	400
North-western	41¾	39⅞	10,000
North-western Preferred	61½	60¼	1,200
Rock Island	105	104⅜	1,032
Milwaukee and St. Paul	41⅛	39⅜	11,100
Milwaukee and St. Paul Pref.	66½	65⅜	3,500
Pittsburg	96	96	240
Del., Lack. and Western	115	114½	950
New-Jersey Central	100¾	99⅛	1,650
Michigan Central	58¾	56⅛	11,200
C., C., C. and I.	54	54	310
Union Pacific	64¼	63¾	700
Morris and Essex	105⅞	105⅞	200
C., C., and Ind. Central	4⅞	4⅝	1,600
Hannibal and St. Joseph	17	16¼	400
Hannibal and St. Jo. Pref.	24½	24½	400
Ohio and Mississippi	17½	16½	6,450
Missouri Pacific	14½	14⅛	400
Panama	128½	128½	100
Western Union	66⅜	65½	44,250
Pacific Mail	18½	17¾	7,400
Consolidation Coal	42½	42⅛	200
Iron Mountain	20¼	20¼	100
Union Mining	1⅝	1⅝	800
Kansas Pacific	10	10	100
St. L., K. C. and N.	6	6	300
United States Express	71¾	71¾	250
Kansas and Texas	11	11	100
Total sales			241,432

The following were the closing quotations of Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.
United States currency, 6s	126	126½
United States 6s, 1881, registered	121⅜	121⅝
United States 6s, 1881, coupon	122¼	122½
United States 5-20s, 1865, registered	114⅞	115⅛
United States 5-20s, 1865, coupon	118⅛	118¼
United States 5-20s, 1865, new, reg	119	119¼
United States 5-20s, 1865, new, coup	119	119¼
United States 5-20s, 1867, registered	121⅛	121⅜
United States 5-20s, 1867, coupon	121⅛	121¼
United States 5-20s, 1868, registered	122¾	123¼
United States 5-20s, 1868, coupon	122¾	123¼
United States 10-40s, registered	117¼	117½
United States 10-40s, coupon	118¼	118½
United States 5s, 1881, registered	117⅞	118
United States 5s, 1881, coupon	118¼	118½

The Sub-Treasurer disbursed in coin $15,000 for interest and $28,000 for called bonds.

The following table shows the transactions at the Gold Exchange Bank to-day:

Gold cleared	$35,530,000
Gold balances	1,060,816
Currency balances	1,229,997

The following is the Clearing-House statement to-day:

Currency exchanges	$60,953,244
Currency balances	2,404,965
Gold exchanges	6,922,106
Gold balances	1,168,762

The following were the bids for the various State securities:

Alabama 5s, '83.... 34½	Asy. or Uni'y, due'92.103½
Alabama 5s, '86.... 34½	H. & St.Jo. due 1876.101½
Alabama 8s, '86.... 34	H. & St.Jo. due 1886.103
Ark.7s,L.R.&F.S.Is. 10	H. & St.Jo. due 1887.103
Ark. 7s, Mem. & L.R. 10	N. Y. Reg. B. Loan..104½
Ar.7s,L.R.P.B.&N.O. 10	N. Y. Cou. B. Loan..104½
Ark. 7s, M. O. & R. R. 10	N. C. 6s, old, J. & J.. 16½
Ark. 7s, Ark. Cent. 10	N. C. 6s, A. & O.... 16½
Georgia 6s.... 95	N. C., N. C. R., J.& J. 60½
Georgia 7s, new bds.106	N. C., N.C.R.,A.& O. 60½
Georgia 7s, Ind....102	N.C.,do.,c. off, J. & J. 45
Georgia 7s, gold bds.105	N.C.,do.,c.off, A. & O. 45
Illinois Coup. 6s, '77.103	N. C. F. act, '66.... 11
Illinois Coup. 6s, '79.103	Ohio 6s, '81.....105
Illinois War Loan..103	Ohio 6s, '86.....108
Kentucky 6s.....103	Rhode Island 6s....109
Louisiana 6s.... 43	South Carolina 6s.... 35
Louisiana 6s, n. bds. 43	S. C. 6s, Jan. & July. 35
Louisiana 6s, n. F. D. 43	S. C. 6s, April & Oct. 34
Louisiana 7s, Pen'y. 43	S. C. 6s, F. act, '66.. 34
Louisiana 8s, L. B... 43	S.C.6s, L. C., '89,J.&J. 34
Louisiana 8s, L. B... 38	S.C.6s,L.C.,'89.A.&O. 34
La. 8s, L. B. of 1875. 43	S. C. 7s of 1888.... 34
Mich. 6s, 1878-9.....103	S. C. non-fund. bds.. 4
Mich. 6s, 1883.....105	Tennessee 6s, old... 42½
Mich. 7s, 1890.....108	Tenn. 6s, new bonds. 40½
Mo. 6s, due in 1876..101½	Tenn. 6s, new series. 40¼
Mo. 6s, due in 1877..102	Virginia 6s, old.... 34
Mo. 6s, due in 1878..102	Va. 6s, deferred bds. 8⅞
L.B.,due '82 to '90.in.104	Dis.of Col. 3.65s,1924. 69½
Fund.Bds,due '94-5..104½	

And the following for railway mortgages:

Alb. & Sus. 1st bds.115½	Cleve. & Tol. S. F..107¼
Alb. & Sus. 2d bds..107	Clev., P. & A. o.bds.105
B., H. & Erie Guar. 26½	Clev., P. & A. n.bds.103
B.,C.R.& M.1st 7s.G. 40½	Det., M. & Tol. bds.101¼
Chicago & Alton 1st.116	Lake Shore Div.bds.103
St. L., J. & Chic. 1st.102	Lake S. Con. R. 1st.104½
C., B. & Q. 8 p. c. 1st.113½	Lake S. Con. C. 2d..100
C., B. & Q. Cons. 7s.110½	Mich. C. Con.7s,1902.106
C., R. I. & P. 1st 7s..110	Mich. C.1st8s,'82,SF.110
C. R. of N. J. 1st, C.108¼	N. J. South. 1st 7s.. 25
C. R. of N. J. Conv.108	N.Y.C.& Hud. 1st R.120
L. & W. B. Con., G. 94½	Hud.R.7s 2d,S.F.,'85.112
M&StP.1st7s,$GRD.100½	Harlem 1st 7s, C....120
M.& St.P.1st,LaC.D.101¾	Harlem 1st 7s, R....120
M.& St.P.1st,I&MD. 94	North Mo. 1st..... 96
M. & St.P.1st,C.&M. 97½	Ohio & Miss.Con.S.F 98½
M.& St. P. Cons.S.F. 88	Cen. Pac. Gold Bds.106½
Chic. & N. W. S. F.107	Western Pac. Bds.. 96
C. & N. W. Int. bds.105½	Union Pac. 1st Bds.104⅝
C. & N. W.Cons.bds.103¾	Union Pac. L. G. 7s. 99
Chic. & N. W. 1st...104	Union Pac. Sink. F. 91½
C. & N. W. C. G.bds. 92½	Pacific R. of Mo. 1st. 90
Winona & St. P. 1st, 75	Pitts.,Ft.W.& C.1st.117
Winona & St. P. 2d. 64	Pitts.,Ft.W.& C.2d.109½
C.,C.,C.& I.1st,7s,SF.111	Cleve. & P. 4th, S.F.103½
D., L. & W.7s.Conv.115	Col., Chic.& Ind.1st. 46
Mor. & Essex 2d....110	Col., Chic.& Ind. 2d. 15
Mor. & Es. 7s of '71.105	Alt. & T. H. 2d, Pf.. 91½
Erie 1st Extended..110	T.,P. & W.1st, E. D. 83
Erie 2d, 7s, '79.....101½	Tol. & Wab. 1st, Ex. 80
Erie 5th, 7s, '88.....103	Tol.&Wab.1st.S.L.D 65
Long Dock bonds....107	Toledo & Wab. 2d.... 62¼
B., N. Y. & E.1st,'77. 92	Tol. & Wab.C.Conv. 37
Han. & St.Jo.8s,Con. 76	Gt. West. 2d, 1893.. 61
C. Falls & Minn. 1st. 85	W. U.bds, 1900,coup.101
M. So. 7 ₱ ct. 2d....104	W. U. bds, 1900, reg.101
M.So.& N.I.S.F.7₱c.109½	

And the following for City bank shares:

America....150	Market....114
Butchers & Drovers.134	Nassau....104
Central National....101½	New-York....120
City....300	Ninth National.... 80
Commerce....115⅛	Park....124
First National....200	Phenix.... 92
Gallatin National....127	Republic.... 75
German American... 78	State of New-York.. 45
Imp'trs. & Traders..193	

PHILADELPHIA STOCK PRICES—APRIL 13.

Telegraphed to Messrs. Randolph, Bickley & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, new	108¼	108⅜
United Companies of New-Jersey	138	138⅛
Pennsylvania Railroad	55⅞	56
Philadelphia and Reading Railroad	45½	45⅝
Lehigh Valley Railroad	61	....
Catawissa Railroad, pref		45
Philadelphia & Erie Railroad	20⅛	20¼
Northern Central Railroad	35	35⅛
Lehigh Navigation	49	49⅛
Lehigh Navigation, Gold Loan	104½	104⅝

We have received from Messrs. Dun, Barlow & Co. a statement of the business failures for the past three months, which is an unfavorable exhibit, and compares as follows with the previous year:

	No. of Failures.	Liabilities.
First quarter, 1876	2,806	$64,000,000
First quarter, 1875	1,733	$38,000,000
Second quarter, 1875	2,581	33,000,000
Third quarter, 1875	1,771	54,000,000
Fourth quarter, 1875	2,405	70,000,000

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, April 13, 1876.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pks.	18	Spirits Turp., bbls.	15
Bees-wax, pk.	1	Resin, bbls.	473
Cotton, bales	1,437	Oil-cake, pks.	467
Copper, bbls.	32	Pork, pks.	105
Dried Fruit, pk.	1	Cut-meats, pks.	519
Eggs, bbls.	2,202	Grease, pks.	50
Flour, bbls.	8,769	Lard, pks.	147
Wheat, bushels	29,300	Stearine, pks.	120
Corn, bushels	4,800	Butter, pks.	2,924
Oats, bushels	2,200	Cheese, pks.	1,819
Grass-seed, bags	154	Tallow, pks.	30
Beans, bbls.	94	Rice, pks.	156
Peas, bushels	3,374	Skins, bales	4
Corn-meal, bbls.	45	Tea, half-chests	13
Corn-meal, bags	441	Tobacco, hhds.	421
Hops, bales	147	Tobacco, bxs. & cs.	190
Hides, bales	396	Whisky, bbls.	453
Leather, sides	7,138	Wool, bales	43

COFFEE—Rio has been moderately sought after, on a firm basis as to values, with sales reported to-day of 1,700 bags by the Fairy Belle, 996 bags by the Donati, and 500 bags by the Ceres on private terms; and, at auction, 456 bags Santos at 18½c.@20¾c....Stock of Rio and Santos in first hands here this morning, 121,938 bags; at the outports, 75,578 bags, and afloat and loading for the United States, 82,500 bags, (of which 44,300 bags for New-York.)....Other kinds have been in limited request at full rates, with recent movements (part previously reported) summed up thus: 1,057 bags Maracaibo, 1,328 bags Mexican, 728 bags Savanilla, 479 bags Costa Rica, and 200 bags St. Domingo, sold in lots for consumption within our range.... Stock of other than Rio and Santos in first hands here this morning, 27,443 bags and 186,822 mats....We quote invoices thus: Rio, good ordinary, 16c.@16¼c.; fair, 17¾c.@18c.; good, 18¼c.@18½c.; prime, 18¾c.@19c., gold, ₱ lb., 60 days credit; Rio, in job lots, 16c.@20c., gold; Santos, fair to good invoices, 17¾c.@18½c.; do., job lots, ordinary to choice, 16½c.@20c.; Java invoices, 22c.@25c.; Maracaibo, 16c.@18½c.; Laguayra, 17c.@17½c.; Macassar, 18½c.@20c.; Ceylon, 17½c.@17½c.@18½c.; Savanilla, 16½c.@18c.; Mexican, 18½c.; Porto Rico, 17½c.@18½c., and San Domingo 15c.@15½c., gold, ₱ lb.

COTTON—Has been quoted steady for early delivery, on, however, a limited business, wholly for spinning purposes....Ordinary quoted at 9 11-16c.; Low Middling at 12 7-16c.@12 11-16c.; Middling at 13¼c.@13 7-16c. ₱ lb....Sales were officially reported for prompt delivery of 1,020 bales, (of which 169 bales were on last evening,) all to spinners....A livelier movement has been reported for forward delivery, but at lower prices, under more urgent offerings....Sales have been reported since our last of 29,800 bales, (of which 3,400 bales were on last evening, and 26,400 to-day,) with 2,400 bales on the calls, on the basis of Middling, with April options closing at 13 1-16c.@13 3-32c.; May, 13 7-32c.; June, 13 15-32c.@13½c.; July, 13 21-32c@13 11-16c.; August, 13 13-16c.; September, 13⅝c.@13 21-32c.; October, 13 7-16c.@13⅛c.; November, 13¼c.@13 5-16c.; December, 13 5-16c.@13 11-32c., showing a reduction of ⅛c.@3-16c. ₱ lb....The receipts at this port to-day were 1,437 bales, and at the shipping ports were 5,096 bales, against 4,441 bales same day last week, and thus far this week 35,457 bales, against 45,627 bales same time last week. The receipts at all the shipping ports since Sept. 1, 1875, have been 3,849,030 bales, against 3,253,240 bales for the corresponding time in the preceding Cotton year....Consolidated exports (five days) to Great Britain from all the shipping ports, 30,264 bales; to the Continent, 14,614 bales; stock in New York, 192,045 bales; consolidated stock at all the ports, 593,388 bales.

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	9 11-16	9 11-16	9 11-16	9 11-16
Strict Ordinary	10 9-16	10 9-16	10 9-16	10 9-16
Good Ordinary	11 3-16	11 3-16	11 5-16	11 5-16
Strict Good Ord.	11 15-16	11 15-16	12 1-16	12 1-16
Low Middling	12 7-16	12 9-16	12 11-16	12 11-16
Strict Low Mid.	12 15-16	13 1-16	13 3-16	13 3-16
Middling	13¼	13⅜	13 7-16	13 7-16
Good Middling	13¾	13⅞	14	14
Strict Good Mid.	14⅛	14¼	14⅜	14⅜
Middling Fair	14½	14⅝	14¾	14¾
Fair	15⅜	15½	15⅝	15⅝

Stained.

Good Ordinary	9 13-16	Low Middling	11 7-16
Strict Good Ord.	10 15-16	Middling	12 5-16

FLOUR AND MEAL—Good Friday (to-morrow) will be observed as a holiday at the leading commercial centres, and wholesale business down town will be generally suspended....State and Western Flour has been fairly active to-day. The home trade inquiry has been somewhat brisker. The export demand has been moderate. Prices have not varied much. The more desirable brands of Minnesota Extras have been attracting more attention, including straight, chiefly at from $6 25@$6 75, and patent at from $7 45@$8 65 ₱ bbl....Sales have been reported since our last of 16,250 bbls. of all grades, including unsound lots at $3 50@$6, chiefly unsound Extras at $4 75@$5 75; inferior to choice No. 2 at $3@$3 75, mainly at $3 50@$3 75; poor to choice Superfine and Western at $4 20@$4 65, chiefly at $4 35@$4 45 for fair to very good, and $4 60@$4 65 for choice; inferior to choice Extra State at $4 95@$5 35, mainly at $5 15@$5 25; choice to fancy do., $5 35@$5 65; City Mills Extra, $5@$6 50, mainly at $5 70@$6 for the West Indies, and $5 10@$5 35 for the English markets; poor to very choice shipping Extra Western at $4 90@$5 35, chiefly at $5 15@$5 30; round-hoop Ohio at $4 95@$5 35 for small lots and lines, and trade and family Extras within the previous range. Included in the sales have been 6,350 bbls. shipping stock, in good part Minnesota Extras, and regular shipping Extras, on the basis of our quotations....Southern Flour in demand and quoted about steady.... Sales have been reported since our last of 1,350 bbls., in lots, at $4 25@$4 75 for inferior to choice Superfine, $5@$6 15 for very poor to choice shipping Extras, $6 25@$8 75 for about fair to very choice trade and family Extras.... Rye Flour has been in fair request and quoted firm.... We quote at from $4 25@$4 75 for poor to very good Fine, and $4 90@$5 25 for good to very choice Superfine. Sales, 340 bbls., in lots, mainly at $5@$5 25 for good to very choice Superfine....Corn-meal has been held firmly at prices rather above the views of buyers, checking business. Demand at the moment not urgent....We quote at from $2 75@$3 35 for poor to very choice Yellow Western, $3 10@$3 35 for Yellow Jersey. $3@$3 35 for Pennsylvania, and $3 65@$3 75 for Brandywine from dock and delivered.... Sales have been reported equal to 650 bbls., in lots, mostly Yellow Western, within our range....Corn-meal, in bags, in light demand, in a jobbing way, within the range of $1 20@$1 50 for ordinary to very choice, ₱ 100 lb.

FRUIT—The demand has been fair for the leading kinds; Currants quoted stronger in price. Other descriptions steady. Sales include 4,000 bxs. Layer Raisins at $2 55@$2 60; 3,000 bxs. loose Muscatel Raisins at $2 65@$3; 100 cases Sardines at 15c.@15¼c.; 2,000 bxs. Valencia Raisins at 10½c.@10⅝c.; 350 cks. Turkey Prunes at 6⅝c.@6¾c.; 950 bbls. Currants at 6½c.@7c., and 400 bags Filberts on private terms.

GRAIN—The movements in Wheat have been moderate to-day, with values quoted essentially unchanged, though closing slightly in favor of buyers. Holders, though comparatively liberal in their offerings of Spring, were unwilling to make concessions of moment. The export inquiry was on a restricted scale, and was mainly for the better grades, especially for Nos. 2 and 1. Winter Wheat has been quiet, but held with confidence; dealings to-day confined to small lots of White Western, for milling purposes. Sales have been reported, to-day, of 128,000 bushels, including prime No. 1 Milwaukee Spring, afloat, at $1 38; No. 1 do., in store, (2,000 bushels,) at $1 37; choice No. 1 Minnesota Spring, in store, (about 600 bushels,) at $1 41; prime No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, in store, Fall inspection, at $1 27; prime No. 2 North-west do., in store, crop of 1874, at $1 26; Nos. 2 and 3 Spring, mixed, at $1 18@$1 20, mostly at $1 18; choice No. 3 Milwaukee Spring, in store, at $1 16; choice No. 2 North-west do., in store, at $1 15¼; No. 3 Chicago Spring, in store, $1 12; ungraded Spring at $1 08@$1 18, mostly at $1 15@$1 16; and very good to prime White Michigan at $1 45@$1 50 ₱ bushel...A limited business has been reported in Corn for prompt delivery, with prices ruling weaker toward the close. Little export inquiry noted. Offerings of graded stock unimportant....Sales have been reported since our last of 31,000 bushels for early delivery at 72c.@72½c. for ungraded Mixed Western; 72c. (nominally) for steamer Mixed do., New-York inspection; 71c. for "no grade," New-York inspection, afloat; 71c.@72¼c. for ordinary to fair Yellow Southern; 71½c.@72c. for Yellow Jersey; 72½c. for choice old Mixed Western, delivered, (for local use.).... And for forward delivery, the demand has been more animated, notably so for April options, at higher prices, closing firmly....Mixed Western, New-York inspection, April option, quoted at the close at 67c.; do., May, seller's option, 64c. bid; Steamer Mixed Western, New-York inspection, April option, 65c. bid, and 66c. asked; May option, 62½c. bid, and 63½c. asked.... Sales have been reported of 27,500 bushels New-York Mixed Western, seller April, at 66¾c.@67c., (the latest sales having been of 15,000 bushels at 67c.;) and 5,000 bushels do., May, at 64c....A good demand prevails for Rye, for home use and export, at firm prices. Sales reported of 8,000 bushels prime Western, here, at 86c.; and 8,000 bushels do., deliverable first half of June, at 85c. ₱ bushel....Barley partially neglected and quoted nominal in price. One or two lots of California reported as under negotiation, but not closed out....Barley Malt quiet within the previous range; a car-load of four-rowed State, to arrive, sold at $1 11....Peas and Buckwheat as last quoted....Business in Oats has been on a moderate scale, with prices ruling somewhat stronger. Sales reported to-day of 37,000 bushels, including good Mixed Toledo, at 48c., afloat; choice Mixed Western, afloat, (4,500 bushels,) at 50c.; poor to choice White Western, at 48c.@52½c., chiefly poor to about fair, at 48c.@50c.; fair to choice White State, at 50c.@52½c., mostly car lots, at 50c.@50½c.; very poor to choice Mixed State, at 45c.@50c; and New-York rejected, at 44c. ₱ bushel....Feed has been in moderate demand within the range of from $17@$22 50 as extremes, the latter for choice Rye Feed ₱ ton. Sales included car-loads of 40 to 60 lb. at $17 25@$18 25 ₱ ton....Bale Hay has been in moderate request at late quotations....We quote shipping qualities within the range of 75c.@80c., and retailing qualities at 95c.@$1 15 ₱ 100 lb. Clover, 70c.@80c. Salt Hay, 60c.@70c....Rye Straw has been in limited demand within the range of 75c.@$1 15. Oat, 60c.@70c. ₱ 100 lb....Clover-seed has been in rather more demand, for home use, with prime to choice State, from dock and afloat, in lots, at 16½c.@16¾c.; strictly choice quoted from store at 17c.; prime to choice Western and Pennsylvania at 16½c.@16¾c.; sales, 150 bags Western and State at quoted rates.... Other Seeds essentially unaltered.

HEMP—Inactive, prices nominally unchanged. Of Jute Butts, 100 bales sold on private terms.

METALS—A moderate movement has been reported in Ingot Copper at firm rates; 250,000 lb. sold at 22¾c....Iron has been rather more sought after at about previous figures; sales, 200 tons Eglinton Pig on private terms; and 1,200 tons Nos. 1 and 2 American Pig at $22 and $20....Lead and Zinc as last quoted. Of Speiter, 25 tons sold at $7 30, gold....And of Tin, 250 bxs. Charcoal Plates on private terms; market about as last noted.

MILK—The contract price paid to dairymen for Milk for the month of April is 3¼c.@4c. ₱ quart. Sales were made at the depots to-day at $1 25@$1 75 ₱ 40-quart can.

MOLASSES—Foreign invoices held firmly on a moderate demand....New crop Cuba Muscovado quoted on the basis of 33c. for 50 test....Jobbing trade fairly active at former rates. Sales reported of 275 hhds., in lots, including Porto Rico at 50c.@58c.; Cuba Muscovado at 30c.@38c., and English Islands at 28c.@40c. ....Of New-Orleans, 70 bbls. reported sold at 45c.@60c....Syrups have been in fair demand within the range of 38c.@60c. for Sugar; 32c.@40c. for Molasses. Sugar-house Molasses selling moderately within the range of 17c.@20c. for hhds. and bbls....Stock of Molasses in first hands estimated at 3,640 hhds. Cuba, 114 hhds. Porto Rico, and 1,370 hhds. English Islands; also, 5,500 bbls. New-Orleans.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been in moderate demand and quoted firm in price; offerings comparatively limited....We quote within the range of $1 80@$1 85 for Strained to good Strained; $1 95@$2 50 for No. 2; $2 75@$4 for No. 1; $5@$8 for Pale to Extra Pale and Window Glass ₱ 280 lb. Sales, 400 bbls. Nos. 2 and 1 at $2 10@$3 25 ₱ 280 lb....Tar has been in light request at from $2 10@$2 25 ₱ bbl. ....City Pitch quiet at $1 90@$2 ₱ bbl....Spirits Turpentine has been slow of sale, with merchantable, for prompt delivery, quoted at the close down to 37c. ₱ gallon. Sales, 90 bbls.

PETROLEUM—Trade has been very quiet in this line. Prices to-day without further changes of importance. ....Crude in light request; quoted for early delivery at 8½c., in bulk, and 11¼c., in shipping order....Refined inactive and quoted at the close for early delivery at 14⅝c....Refined, in cases, 18½c.@20½c.... Naphtha, 10½c. for City....Refined Petroleum, at Philadelphia, for early delivery, quoted at the close at 14¼c....At Baltimore, for early delivery, at close, 14¼c.

PROVISIONS—Mess Pork has been lightly dealt in for early delivery, at easier and somewhat irregular prices....Sales have been reported of 150 bbls. Western Mess, in lots, at $22 75; 20 bbls. do. at $22 85....And for forward delivery, Western Mess has been very dull to-day, with April option quoted down to $22 45; May option at $22 50@$22 55; June, $22 65@$22 75; July, $22 75@$22 80; August, $22 90@$23, without transactions....Of Prime Mess, further sales of 50 bbls. Western at $21 50....Of Extra Prime, small lots sold within the range of $18 50@$19....Dressed Hogs depressed, and again quoted lower; City quoted down to 10c.@10⅛c.; Pigs at 10¼c.; demand limited....Western Hogs nominal....Cut-meats have been moderately sought after at about steady prices....Sales reported of 40,000 lb. Pickled Bellies, in bulk, 14 to 12 lb., at 12c.@12½c., and sundry small lots of City bulk stock within our range....We quote thus: Pickled Shoulders at 9½c.; Smoked Shoulders at 10¾c.; Pickled Hams at 13c.@13¼c.; Smoked Hams at 14¾c.@15c.; Pickled Bellies, in bulk, at 12c.@13¼c....Western Pickled Hams, in tcs., 12½c.@13½c....Western Dry-salted Shoulders, in bxs., 9c....A very slow movement has been noted in Bacon in the local market at unchanged figures....And for Western delivery, 400 bxs. Long and Short Clear sold at 12c. ₱ lb....Western Steam Lard has been in comparatively slack slack request for early delivery at slightly easier prices....Of Western Steam, for early delivery here, sales have been reported of 100 tcs. choice at $13 80, closing with contract at $13 75, and 50 tcs. about prime at $13 75....Western Kettle quoted nominal....And for forward delivery the demand has been less active at weaker prices.... Western Steam, April option, quoted at the close, $13 75; May, do., $13 75; June, $13 90 asked; July, $14 02½, and August, $14 12½; seller the remainder of the year at $14 65....Sales have been reported of Western Steam to the amount of 4,000 tcs., May option, chiefly at $13 75; 4,000 tcs., June, at 13 87½@$13 90; 750 tcs., July, at $14 02½@$14 05.... City Steam and Kettle Lard in slack request; quoted at $13 62½c.@13 75. Sales of 55 tcs. Kettle at $13 75. ....No. 1 City quoted at $12 75@$12 87½....Refined Lard has been rather more active to-day, but quoted less firm, closing quoted for the Continent at $13 87½; South America at $14 50, and for the West Indies, $13 25....Sales, 200 tcs. for South America at $14 50, and 500 tcs. for the West Indies at the quoted rates....Beef steady, but quiet; sales, 125 bbls., in lots, within the previous range....And of Beef Hams, 40 bbls. sold at unaltered prices....Butter has been offering with more freedom, and prices have generally favored buyers, on a moderate inquiry for most descriptions....We quote new State, about fair to strictly choice pails, at 35c.@40c.; do., tubs, 33c.@40c.; do., Welsh tubs, 30c.@38c.; and new Western pails at 34c.@40c.; do., tubs, 30c.@35c....And old Butter at from 25c.@40c. for ordinary to choice State; 40c.@43c. for choice to fancy do., (selections;) 17c.@33c. for poor to choice Western, with higher rates named for very choice to fancy, in small lots. And Rolls at from 22c.@35c. for very poor to strictly choice....Cheese has been moderately sought after, chiefly on export account, with values quoted rather weak, on comparatively liberal offerings....We quote on the basis of from 10c.@13½c. for fair to fancy State Factory, (with the main call for grades available below 12½c.;) and 7c.@12½c. for fair to fancy Ohio do. ....Fresh Eggs have been in moderate request; and quoted at 17½c.@19½c., for fair to fancy, with the main dealings within the range of 18c.@19c.... Tallow more active at rather firmer prices, with sales reported of 195,000 lb. prime, in lots, at 8⅞c.@8 15-16c., chiefly at 8⅞c.; and 25 bbls. on private terms....Stearine in moderate demand, with Western, in tcs., quoted at 14½c.@14¾c., and choice City, in hhds., at 15c.@15¼c....Sales, 5,000 lb. choice City at 15¼c.; and 24,000 lb., off grade, at 11c....A fairly active inquiry has been denoted in domestic Rice, with prices rather favoring sellers....We quote good ordinary to choice Carolina at $5 75@$7 25; Louisiana at $4 75@$6....East India has been in comparatively slack demand at previous figures....We quote Rangoon at $6@$6 25, currency, and $2 50@$2 62½, gold, in bond; Patna at $7 25@$7 50, currency, free, and $3 87½@$4 12½, gold, in bond, ₱ 100 lb....Stock of Rangoon here estimated at 5,000 bags.

TEAS—Have been in moderate request at steady rates; sales, 1,100 half-chests Green, 2,500 half-chests Oolong, and 800 half-chests Japan on private terms....The auction sale to-day went off at steady prices, with 1,400 half-chests placed, including Oolong at 33½c.@35½c.; Congou, 36½c.@38c.; Japan, 30½c.@38c.; Gunpowder, 30c.@96½c.; Imperial, 26½c.@39½c.; Young Hyson, 22c.@42c.; Hyson, 26½c., and Twankay, 20½c. ₱ lb.

TOBACCO—Steady on a moderate inquiry; 250 hhds. Kentucky Leaf sold at 5c.@15c., and sundry lots of Seed Leaf at unchanged prices.

WHISKY—Quoted up to $1 12; sales, 50 bbls....And of Alcohol, 25 bbls. at $2 12 ₱ wine gallon.

FREIGHTS—Berth Freights have been quiet, but quoted steady, to-day. Not much inquiry noted for accommodation from any interest. Room for early use offered less freely. And in the chartering line a moderate demand prevails for tonnage for the Petroleum and Grain trades. Rates on tonnage suited to the Grain interest quoted steady here, and somewhat stronger at the outports. Market otherwise without changes of moment....For Liverpool the engagements reported, since our last, have been by steam, 24,000 bushels Wheat at 4d. ₱ bushel; 150 bbds. Tallow at 22s. 6d.; 1,000 bxs. Cheese at 30s.; small lots of Bacon at 25s. ₱ ton; 300 pkgs. Agricultural Machinery and 175 pkgs. Domestics (of recent shipment) at current rates. Also, a ship, 1,538 tons, with Wheat, reported from San Francisco, on private terms. ....For London, by sail, 16,000 bushels Wheat at 6d. ₱ bushel, and, by steam, 2,000 bbls. Sugar on private terms, quoted nominally at 27s. 6d. asked....For Cork and orders, a German bark, 398 tons, hence, with about 2,500 bbls. Refined Petroleum at 4s. 3d., or if direct, at 4s. ₱ bbl.; an Italian brig, 425 tons, hence, with about 2,800 quarters Grain, at 5s. 6d.; a Norwegian bark, 523 tons, with about 3,300 quarters do., from Philadelphia, at 5s. 9d.; a bark, with about 3,200 quarters do., from Baltimore, at 5s. 10½d.; another, with about 3,000 quarters do., from do., at 6s., closing at 6s. ₱ quarter....For Dunkirk, an American bark, 577 tons, hence, with about 3,600 bbls. Crude Petroleum, at 4s. 1½d. ₱ bbl....For Havre or Antwerp, a Norwegian bark, 557 tons, with about 3,300 bbls. Crude Petroleum, from Baltimore, reported at 4s. 6d. ₱ bbl...For Hamburg, by steam, (of recent shipments,) 400 pkgs. Tobacco, 175 bales istle, and 2,000 bxs. Extract Logwood, at current rates....For Rotterdam, by steam, (of recent shipment,) 1,000 bxs. Extract Logwood and 6,000 Staves at market rates.... For the Baltic, a Norwegian bark, 524 tons, with about 3,100 bbls. Refined Petroleum, from Philadelphia, reported at about 4s. 6d. ₱ bbl....For Cadiz, and back, a British bark, 468 tons, with general cargo, reported at $5,000—taking out Tobacco and back Salt....For Porto Rico and back, to Philadelphia, an American schooner, 178 tons, at 38c. for Sugar and $3 50 for Molasses.... For Beverly, Mass., a schooner, with Coal, from Philadelphia, at $1 40 ₱ ton....For Boston, a schooner, with Coal, from Philadelphia, at $1 40, and another, with do., from do., at $1 85 (the latter above the bridges)....For Philadelphia, a schooner, with Lumber, from St. Mary, at $6....For ports north of Hatteras, the business reported in Sugar and Molasses from the Cuban ports, since our previous notice, has been on a moderate scale at essentially unaltered figures.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

BUFFALO, April 13.—Cattle—Receipts to-day, 663 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 8,806 head, or 518 cars, of which 340 cars were through consignments, the balance on sale here, against 533 cars for the same time last week, and 406 cars for the same week last year; there was no market to-day, and no transactions since our last report; the fresh arrivals were consigned through and shipped out; only about 4 cars remain unsold, including odds and ends. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts to-day, 2,400 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 14,800 head, against 15,800 head for the same time last week, and 9,400 head for the same week last year; there was no market to-day; 12 cars were on sale, with no inquiry; Eastern market reports are very unfavorable; dealers here claim that they could not pay within $1 ₱ cwt. for Sheep to-day as compared with the prices paid Tuesday or Wednesday; those in the yards will probably be held over until next week. Hogs—Receipts to-day, 2,300 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 13,800 head, against 10,000 head for the same time last week, and 9,600 head for the same week last year; the market was flat to-day; sales only of 1 car good heavy Hogs for City trade at $8 55; 6 cars light stock and Yorkers remain unsold, with no demand.

CHICAGO, April 13.—Cattle—Receipts, 4,100 head; market moderately active and steady, but unchanged; sales mostly of shipping at $4 40@$4 80; shipments, 4,300 head. Hogs—Receipts, 14,000 head; market demand active, about 5c. lower; common mixed, $7 55@$7 60; assorted Bacon, $7 70@$7 80; heavy shipping, $7 70@$8; best, $8 10@$8 25; shipments, 3,700 head. Sheep—Receipts, 2,000 head; market active and unchanged.

ALBANY, April 13.—Cattle—Demand for Beeves good, with better quality of Cattle offering; the sales effected show an advance of ½c. Sheep—Trade light; prices about ½c. off; the sales so far sum up only 1,500 head or thereabout.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

CHICAGO, April 13.—Flour steady and firm. Wheat opened strong and higher; closed a. inside prices; No. 2 Chicago Spring, $1 02, spot; $1 05½, May; $1 06, June; has sold at $1 07 June; No. 3 Chicago Spring, 90c.; Rejected, 80c. Corn fairly active and a shade higher: No. 2 at 45½c., spot; 48¼c., May; 47¾c.@47⅞c., June. Oats fairly active and a shade higher; No. 2 at 30⅝c., spot; 33c.@33⅛c., May and June. Rye quiet and weak at 63c.@64½c. Barley in good demand and a shade higher; 60c., spot; 61¾c., May. Pork in fair demand but at lower rates; $22 10@$22 15, spot; $22 15@$22 17½, May; $22 40@$22 42½, June. Lard in fair demand but at lower rates; $13 40, cash; $13 40@$13 42½, May; $13 58¼@$13 60, June. Bulk Meats steady and firm; Shoulders, 8⅜c.; Clear Rib Sides, 12⅛c.; Clear Sides, 12⅜c. Whisky quiet but steady at $1 07. Receipts—Flour, 4,900 bbls.; Wheat, 30,000 bushels; Corn, 57,000 bushels; Oats, 15,000 bushels; Rye, 1,300 bushels; Barley, 2,800 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 9,500 bbls.; Wheat, 24,000 bushels; Corn, 15,000 bushels; Oats, 5,500 bushels; Rye, 400 bushels; Barley, 2,300 bushels. At the afternoon call of the board—Wheat unchanged. Corn easier; 48⅛c.@48¼c., May. Oats dull at 30c., cash; 33c., May. Pork a shade higher; $22 20, May; $22 45@$22 47½, June. Lard firm and unchanged.

ST. LOUIS, April 13.—Flour quiet; unchanged. Wheat firmer; No. 2 Red Fall, $1 47½, cash and April; No. 3 do., $1 37½ bid, cash. Corn active, firm, and higher; No. 2 Mixed, 47c.@48¼c., cash; 47⅛c.@47¼c., April; 46¼c., May. Oats firmer; held higher; No. 2, 36c. asked. Rye quiet; unchanged. Barley quiet; unchanged. Pork quiet; unchanged. Lard dull and lower; offered at 13½c. Bulk Meats easier; Shoulders, 8¼c.; Clear Rib and Clear Sides, 11¾c. and 12c. Bacon easier; Shoulders, 9¼c.@9⅜c.; Clear Rib and Clear Sides, 12⅝c.@12¾c. and 12⅞c.@13c. Whisky steady and firm at $1 08. Live Hogs active; Light Shipping, $7@$7 30; Yorkers, $7 40@$7 70; Packing, $7 60@$7 90; Butchers, $8. Cattle firmer, but not quotably higher; more doing; good to choice Native steers, $4 75@$5 25; medium to fair do., $4 12½@$4 37½; Pony do., $3 75@$4 37½; fair to choice Native Cows, $3 50@$4; Stockers, $2 75@$4 25; Feeders, $4 25@$4 50. Receipts—3,400 bbls. Flour, 23,000 bushels Wheat, 61,000 bushels Corn, 12,000 bushels Oats, 10,000 bushels Barley, 1,000 bushels Rye, 2,000 head Hogs, 1,200 head Cattle.

CINCINNATI, April 13.—Flour steady and unchanged. Wheat steady at $1 20@$1 33. Corn quiet and firm at 50c.@51c. Oats firm at 36c.@43c. Rye quiet and unchanged. Barley dull and unchanged. Pork nominally unchanged. Lard steady; Steam Rendered, 13½c., cash; 13⅞c., buyer June; Kettle Rendered, 14c. Bulk Meats dull; Shoulders, 8¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 11¾c., buyer April; 12½c., buyer July; Clear Sides, 12c. Bacon easier; Shoulders, 9½c.; Clear Rib Sides, $12 70@$12 75; Clear Sides, $13. Hogs easier; common to good Light, $7 40@$8; fair to medium Heavy, $8 10@$8 25; receipts, 1,655 head; shipments, 1,000 head. Whisky in good demand at $1 06. Butter dull; prime to choice, 26c.@29c.; fair to good, 22c.@25c. The following freight rates take effect to-day: To New-York, fourth class, including Bulk Meats, 33c.; Flour, 58c.; Grain and Malt, 29c.; boxed Meats, 38c. To Baltimore, fourth class, including Bulk Meats, 25c.; Flour, 44c.; Grain and Malt, 22c.; boxed Meats, 30c.

BALTIMORE, April 13.—Flour steady, firm, and unchanged. Wheat steady and firm; No. 2 Western Red, $1 50; Pennsylvania Red, $1 55@$1 57; Maryland do., $1 30@$1 58; do. Amber, $1 60@$1 65; do. White, $1 40@$1 60. Corn—Southern steady; Western firmer and higher; Southern White, 62c.@64c.; do. Yellow, 64c.@65c.; Western Mixed, 66½c., spot; 62¾c., May. Oats dull but steady; Southern good to prime, 45c.@50c.; Western White, 45c.@48c.; do. Mixed, 39c.@43c. Rye quiet but firmer at 80c.@85c. Hay more active and higher; Maryland and Pennsylvania, $19@$20. Provisions quiet and unchanged. Pork, $23@$23 25. Lard unchanged. Butter active and easier; Western Prime to Choice, 34c.@36c. Petroleum quiet and unchanged. Coffee firm and unchanged. Whisky quiet but firm at $1 12½.

TOLEDO, April 13.—Flour steady. Wheat steady and firm; No. 3 White Wabash, $1 25; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 28½; May, $1 29½; No. 2 do., $1 15; Extra White Michigan, $1 36½; Amber Michigan held at $1 25¾; May, $1 27; No. 2 do., $1 07; No. 3 Red, $1 12; Rejected do., 88c. Corn firm and in fair demand; High Mixed, 54¼c.; April, 53¾c.; May, 52½c.; June held at 51c.; 50½c. offered; July, 52c.; Low Mixed, 53c.; Kansas, 53¼c.; no grade, 52½c.; May, 50c.; damaged, 50½c. Oats steady; No. 2, 35½c.; White, 40c.; Michigan, 35½c.; May, 36½c. Clover-seed, $9 25@$9 80. Receipts—Flour, 300 bbls.; Wheat, 6,000 bushels; Corn, 6,000 bushels; Oats, 1,400 bushels. Shipments—Wheat, 18,000 bushels; Corn, 104,000 bushels; Oats, 3,900 bushels.

BUFFALO, April 13.—Receipts—6,700 bbls. Flour, 47,000 bushels Wheat, 39,000 bushels Corn, 10,000 bushels Oats, 12,500 bushels Barley. Shipments—6,500 bbls. Flour, 47,000 bushels Wheat, 37,000 bushels Corn, 10,000 bushels Oats, 12,500 bushels Barley. Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull and heavy; sales of 4 cars of White at $1 38@$1 40; 4,000 Green Bay on private terms. Corn dull and lower; sales of 6 cars new at 58c.@59c., on track. Oats—Retail trade only. Barley dull; sales of 800 samples State at 73c.@75c. Malt steady. Pork dull at $23 for heavy Mess. Lard dull at 14c. High-wines inactive; nominally $1 11 for City-made.

MILWAUKEE, April 13.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat firm; No. 1 Milwaukee, $1 15; Hard do., $1 24; No. 2 do., $1 04⅜; May, $1 08⅛; June, $1 09; No. 3 do., 97¼c. Corn nominally steady; No. 2, 48c.@48½c. Oats firm and higher; No. 2, fresh, 33¼c.; May, 34c.@34½c. Rye less firm; No. 1, 71c. Barley excited and higher; No. 2 Spring, fresh, 95c.; April, 94c.; No. 3 do. steady at 56c. Provisions inactive and nominally easier. Receipts—2,700 bbls. Flour, 18,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments—2,800 bbls. Flour, 41,000 bushels Wheat.

LOUISVILLE, April 13.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat quiet and easier at $1 15@$1 30. Corn firm and active at 45c.@46c. Oats quiet, but steady at 39c.@42c. Rye dull at 73c.@75c. Provisions quiet; good inquiry, but limited transactions. Pork, $22 75. Bulk Meats—Shoulders, 8½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 11¾c.@11⅞c.; Clear Sides, 12c.@12⅛c. Bacon—Shoulders, 9⅜c.@9½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 12¾c.@12⅞c.; Clear Sides, 13c.@13⅛c. Sugar-cured Hams, 14¼c.@15c. Lard—Tierce, 14½c.; Keg, 15c. Whisky firm at $1 06. Bagging quiet, but firm at 12c.@13c.

PHILADELPHIA, April 13.—Butter scarce and wanted; Creamery, 43c.@45c.; New-York and Bradford County Extras, 41c.@42c.; Western do., 37c.@39c.; Rolls, Western, 38c.@40c.; New-York and Bradford County Firsts, 34c.@39c.; Western do., 30c.@35c. Cheece firm and active; New-York fancy, 14c.; prime, 12¾c.@13¼c.; Western fine, 12½c.@13. Eggs—Demand good; Pennsylvania, New-Jersey, and Delaware, fresh, 22c.; Western, 21c.@22c.

OSWEGO, April 13.—Flour steady; sales, 1,800 bbls. at $7 for No. 1 Spring, $7 25 for Amber Winter, $7 50 for White Winter, $8 for Double Extra. Wheat quiet; No. 1 Milwaukee Club, $1 37; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 46; extra do., $1 56. Corn dull; sales of old Mixed at 66c. Barley quiet; sales of 1,000 bushels No. 1 Canada at $1 03. Corn-meal, $26 for bolted, $25 for unbolted, ₱ ton. Mill-feed—Shorts, $17; Shipstuffs, $18; Middlings, $20@$21, ₱ ton.

NEW-ORLEANS, April 13.—Flour firmer; choice and family, $6 25@$7 75. Corn-meal dull and lower at $2 40. Other articles unchanged. Exchange—New-York Sight, ⅛ premium; Sterling, $5 51½ for the bank. Gold, 113½.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, April 13.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 12⅝c.; Low Middling, 11⅝c.; Good Ordinary, 10¾c.; net receipts, 2,109 bales; gross, 2,374 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 5,073 bales; coastwise, 1,201 bales; sales, 3,060 bales; stock, 222,103 bales.

GALVESTON, April 13.—Cotton dull; Middling, 12¾c.; Low Middling, 11¾c.; Good Ordinary, 10⅜c.; net receipts, 467 bales; gross, 503 bales; exports, coastwise, 1,723 bales; sales, 166 bales; stock, 32,580 bales.

MOBILE, April 13.—Cotton irregular; Middling, 12¼c.; Low Middling, 11¼c.; Good Ordinary, 10¼c.; net receipts, 108 bales; exports, coastwise, 97 bales; sales, 1,000 bales; stock, 40,769 bales.

SAVANNAH, April 13.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 12½c.; Low Middling, 11½c.; Good Ordinary, 10¼c.; net receipts, 274 bales; gross, 325 bales; exports, coastwise, 1,027 bales; sales, 700 bales; stock, 22,234 bales.

CHARLESTON, April 13.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 12¾c.@12⅞c.; Low Middling, 12¼c.@12⅜c.; Good Ordinary, 11¼c.; net receipts, 319 bales; exports, coastwise, 693 bales; sales, 300 bales; stock, 19,884 bales.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, April 13—12:30 P. M.—The rate of Discount for three months' bills in the open market is 2 ₱ cent., which is 1 ₱ cent. below the Bank of England rate. United States Bonds, 10-40s, 106¼. Erie Railway Shares, 16.

3 P. M.—The Bullion in the Bank of England has decreased £4,500 during the past week. Consols, 94 9-16 for money, and 94 11-16 for the account.

3:30 P. M.—The proportion of the Bank of England reserve to liabilities which last week was 45½ ₱ cent. is now 46⅜ ₱ cent. The amount of Bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day is £24,000.

4 P. M.—Consols, 94 9-16 for both money and the account. Erie Railway Shares, 15¾.

4:15 P. M.—United States Bonds, 1865s, Old, 103½. Erie Railway shares, 15⅜.

FRANKFORT, April 13.—United States Bonds, new 5s, 101⅞.

PARIS, April 13—4 P. M.—The specie in the Bank of France has increased 2,583,000 francs during the past week. Rentes, 66f. 55c. Exchange on London, 25f. 23½c. for short sight.

LIVERPOOL, April 13—12:30 P. M.—Cotton—The market is quiet and unchanged; Middling Uplands, 6⅝d.; Middling Orleans, 6⅝d.; sales, 7,000 bales, including 1,500 bales for speculation and export; receipts, 32,500 bales, of which 25,000 bales are American. Futures dull; sales of Middling Uplands, Low Middling clause, shipped March and April, (per sail,) at 6 7-16d.; do. do., June and July delivery, at 6 15-32d.; also sales of the same at 6 7-16d.; sales of Middling Uplands, Low Middling clause, July and August delivery, at 6½d. Sales of the week, 33,000 bales, of which 4,000 bales were taken for export and 2,000 on speculation; total stock on hand, 925,000 bales, of which 536,000 bales are American; receipts of the week, 93,000 bales, of which 62,000 bales were American; actual export, 5,000 bales; amount of Cotton afloat, 390,000 bales, of which 288,000 are American; forwarded from the ship's side direct to spinners, 16,000 bales. American sales of the week, 21,000 bales. Breadstuffs—The receipts of Wheat since Tuesday's report were 25,000 quarters, of which 23,000 quarters were American.

1:30 P. M.—Cotton—Sales of Middling Uplands, Low Middling clause, May and June delivery, at 6 11-32d. Provisions—Lard, 59s. 6d. ₱ cwt. for American; Bacon, 55s. 6d. ₱ cwt. for Short Clear Middles.

3 P. M.—Cotton—Of the sales to-day 4,500 bales were American.

5:30 P. M.—Cotton—Futures quiet and unchanged; sales of Middling Uplands, Low Middling clause, April and May delivery, at 6¼d. Produce—Spirits of Turpentine, 24s. 9d. ₱ cwt.

3 P. M.—Refined Petroleum, 10½d.@10¾d. ₱ gallon.

5:30 P. M.—Sugar, 21s. ₱ cwt. for No. 12 Dutch Standard on the spot and 21s.@21s. 3d. afloat.

Evening.—The market for English Hops is quiet, and the demand for European and American fairly good; Wisconsin are quoted at £3 10s.@£4, and £4 10s.@£5 for New-York State.

ANTWERP, April 13.—Petroleum, 30f. for fine pale American.

THE EXPLOSION IN SALT LAKE.

FORTY TONS OF POWDER EXPLODE AND DEMOLISH FOUR MAGAZINES—FOUR LIVES LOST—INTERESTING INCIDENTS.

From the Salt Lake Herald, April 6.

A few minutes before 5 o'clock last evening a deafening noise was heard, and the whole city and country for miles around shook and trembled. The fearful sound had not died away before a second and louder one followed, and a moment afterward a third and still louder came. The first had created a panic in the upper part of the town, which was succeeded by dire consternation. People rushed madly in every direction, scarcely knowing whither they were going. Many women fainted and fell in the streets. Men were prostrated. The heedless panic lasted but a minute, when it was succeeded by another wild rushing of humanity, this time with a definite object in view. Huge clouds of smoke arose from Arsenal Hill, which explained all. The magazines had exploded, and there was a general stampede for the scene.

There were four magazines on the hill, about one mile north and east of the Temple block. The magazines were substantially built of stone and concrete. The doors were iron and the roofs metal, and they were considered absolutely safe houses for the purpose.

At the time there were nearly forty tons of powder—sporting, blasting, giant, and Hercules—in the four magazines. It is not known, and will probably remain a mystery, which magazine first exploded. Two explosions occurred so nearly at the same instant that the double report could barely be distinguished. There are many theories as to the cause. The one most likely to be correct is the following: Yesterday a couple of young men—Charles Richardson and Frank Hill—went up City Creek cañon to drive some cattle. They were returning by way of the magazines, and while near the latter were seen to fire, it is thought, at some cranes that were flying over. The discharge of the gun was instantly followed by the explosions. It may have been that the boys shot at one of the magazine doors, causing a concussion sufficient to explode the Hercules and giant powder. It has been the careless and most reprehensible and dangerous practice ever since the magazines were built, to make rifle and pistol targets of the doors, some of which bore the indentations of scores of bullets. The magazines were completely demolished, and the material of which they were constructed scattered for miles in all directions. Not one stone lay on top of another, and where the buildings stood deep holes were torn in the earth.

It is definitely known that four persons were killed, and it is believed that others have perished. Hundreds of men, women, boys, and girls were on the ground within twenty minutes after the explosion. A search was instituted and soon a mangled foot was found. Next was discovered a human scalp, with hair attached; a piece of flesh from the thigh was then picked up, and afterward another foot in a boot, with a portion of the leg attached, and the toes and part of a third foot, bits of flesh, some weighing only an ounce or two and others two or three pounds, and other parts of bodies. Pieces of clothing were also found. The flesh and rags were scattered over an area of half a mile. Portions of the clothing and bodies picked up have been recognized as those of the young men Richardson and Hill. The former was the son of Dr. Darwin Richardson, deceased, and Mrs. Grace Richardson. He was eighteen years of age. Hill was sixteen years old, and the son of Mr. Archie Hill. Mrs. Mary Jane Van Natta, wife of J. H. Van Natta, was pumping water at the well of Mr. Winberg, opposite her own residence, when a boulder struck her in the back, killing her instantly. The rock passed through the body, horribly crushing and mangling it. The boulder had been thrown at least three quarters of a mile from the magazines. Master James H. Radden, a lad three years and a half old, was struck by a rock and instantly killed.

At this time it would be impossible to detail all of the injuries resulting to persons. Numbers were knocked against walls, others were thrown to the ground unconscious, many were bruised and hurt, and not a few were hit by falling stones. Charles Johnson was struck on the hip by a cobble, and considerably bruised. Mrs. Peter Thomasson was hit with a piece of iron which severely lacerated the flesh of her arm. A piece of rock cut off the tip of an ear of a little son of Mr. D. P. Kimball. A partition in Mr. Collett's house was thrown down on the little son of the gentleman, bruising the boy; not serious. Mrs. Dahlquist, at Mrs. S. J. Jonasson's, had her arm severely torn by a piece of falling plaster. Besides the above several persons were hit by cobbles and more or less injured.

Any estimate at this time of the amount of damage done to property would be merely a guess. The greatest loss is probably in glass. Main street presented a scene of destruction in that respect. Scores of huge plate windows, valued at from fifty to five hundred dollars each, were crumbled into fine bits. Hundreds of residences were left with scarcely a whole pane of glass in them. There are very few houses within a mile and a half of the explosion but suffered in this respect, while many were greatly damaged otherwise.

There was a furious and destructive storm of rocks in the upper part of the city, and many narrow escapes from death occurred. A huge boulder fell through the roof and upper floor of H. P. Kimball's house. Another weighing about twenty pounds crushed through the roof and ceiling of Col. Page's residence, falling on a bedroom floor, where it lodged. One struck a plank walk at the Deseret University, went through the boards, and buried itself in the earth. A rock weighing 115 pounds fell through the roof, ceiling, and floor of Snugleton's saloon, opposite the theatre, and sank four feet in the ground beneath. This rock had been hurled more than a mile through the air. Another boulder weighing forty pounds went through the roof and two floors of Mayor Little's new residence; another through the barn of Mr. George Dunford, Seventeenth Ward. A rock weighing thirty-six pounds went over the museum and buried itself in the lot behind. These are but a few instances where rocks were hurled from a half mile to a mile and a half and did damage.

At the time of the explosion, Mr. Marcenna Cannon, in the Seventeenth Ward, was working by a lighted lamp, which was overturned by the shock. The oil ignited and set fire to his house. Water being at hand, the flames were extinguished. A little silver bar was thrown through the window of Mr. George Lafain's residence, two blocks west of the Townsend House. It is thought that one of the young men who were killed had the bar in his pocket when the explosion occurred.

Much of the black powder did not burn at the time of the explosion, and lies scattered all over the hill. Strange as it may appear, some of the kegs were not bursted, while the demolition and destruction of everything else was so complete. The metal roofs were torn into bits and scattered to the four winds, and whole kegs of powder were picked up a short distance from where the houses stood. This powder is as dangerous now as ever, and people should avoid going on the hill, unless they court destruction. There is enough power in a stick of Hercules powder to literally tear in pieces an army, and a slight concussion might cause it to explode. The terrible disaster did not seem to have the effect of imparting caution to some yesterday. Parties picked up and carelessly handled the sticks of powder, and some of it was carried to the city by men and boys.

TENACIOUS OF LIFE.

The San Francisco *Bulletin*, of April 3, has the following account of a female rival of the Chinaman who apparently suffered no serious inconvenience from being shot through the brain: "The Chinawoman, Oy Tong, who was shot in the forehead, just over the right eye, on the 10th of March, and has lost several ounces of brain, to-day is walking around and out of all danger. When she was in the Prison Hospital she placed no faith in Caucasian medicos and insisted on being taken to a Celestial physician, which was done. She also refused to be carried on a stretcher, and her husband carried her on his back. This woman has been reported dead once, but it now appears that she will be able on Wednesday to confront her would-be murderess in court."

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

THE CLOSING OF MARACAIBO.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

A correspondent in THE TIMES of the 8th inst. alleges that I was "either grossly ignorant" of what I was writing about, or I deliberately penned an untruth, in the letter published in THE TIMES of the 27th ult. in relation to the closing of the port of Maracaibo. In order that the public may judge as to who is "grossly ignorant of what he writes about," or has penned a deliberate untruth," I send, and request you to publish, the following official figures, taken from the report of the Venezuelan Ministro de Hacienda (Secretary of the Treasury) and the Sumario de la Estadistica de Venezuela. These statistics [illegible] the fiscal year ending June 30, 1874—[illegible] fiscal year previous to the closing of the port of Maracaibo. My statement, controverted by this self-styled "Veritas," was that there had never been any direct trade between Maracaibo and Europe, and that the direct trade between that port and the United States had bee[n] very limited. This he pronounces a "deliberate untruth," if not written in gross ignorance of the facts. Now, "mark how plain a tale will put him down."

The total imports to Maracaibo in the fiscal year cited amounted in invoice value in Venezolanas, equal to 97 cents United States gold, to		V2,481,357 31
Amount imported from Curacoa		2,097,418 44
Total		V383,939 40
Amount imported from the United States		308,521 40
Total from all other countries		V75,418 00

If "Veritas" can make of these figures anything deserving the name of "a trade" with Europe he is welcome to do so.

The total exports were		V3,572,406 18
Amount exported to Curacoa	V1,810,364 79	
Amount exported ostensibly to the United States	1,546,450 62	3,356,815 41
Amount exported to all other countries		V215,590 77

(See *Sumario de la Estadistica de Venezuela*, volume three, pages 62, 63, 64, and 65.)

This latter amount includes the cargoes carried by the steamer Maracaibo, running during the latter part of that year between the port of Maracaibo and Curacoa as a feeder to the main line of the Hamburg-American Packet Company's steamers. These cargoes were shipped on through bills of lading and consular invoices to European ports, and although transhipped in Curacoa they appear in the reports from the Maracaibo Custom-house as *direct* exports to Europe. Deducting these, the exports to Europe did not exceed V30,000. These official figures demonstrate that it is "Veritas," and not "Bolivar," who was "grossly ignorant" or penned a "deliberate untruth."

The sixteen vessels seen by his Cuenta friend, being loaded for Europe at Maracaibo by one house, at one time, must have been "flying Dutchmen." The ostensible amount of exports from Maracaibo to the United States include the cargoes of the steamer Pico, then running as a feeder to the Atlas line of steamers, which, like those of the Maracaibo, appear in the Custom-house reports as direct shipments, when in fact they were transhipped at Curacoa. Exclusive of these the exportations to the United States from Maracaibo, instead of being double those of all the other parts of Venezuela, were less than those from Puerto Cabello alone. The imports to Maracaibo from the United States were less than one-third of those to Laguayra in the same year. The following are the exact figures:

To Laguayra	V1,062,745 74
To Maracaibo	308,521 40

Nothing further is needed to show the unveritable character of the statements of "Veritas." All his other material assertions are equally unreliable, but they do not merit a reply in detail.

BOLIVAR.

A CONFLICT OF REFORMERS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Brother Comstock and the writer of this communication are engaged in what each regards as humanitarian reforms. He is trying to make people better by reformatory measures, and I by formatory processes; he playing the rôle of the moralist, and I the part of both moralist and physiologist. While revolving in our respective spheres we seem, unfortunately, to have collided, just as it is predicted that our earth will one day come in collision with some other well-meaning planet. I take the crash good-naturedly, saying no uncharitable words about my brother reformer, but he tries to injure me and my reputation. He, I take it, must have been the one to have so represented, or rather misrepresented, matters as to have incited the article which appeared in your paper of the 29th ult., to which my attention has been called, and in which my name was associated with everything in my profession which is disreputable. I beg that your readers will take pains to inform themselves upon the merits of the real question at issue before attempting to decide as to which of us is in the wrong. Quite as many reputable physicians will side with me as with him. The brain-pulp is so variously constructed that people will inevitably differ in opinion on many subjects, and it is not generous to defame our opponent because we cannot agree with him.

The article to which I object implies that I have been active in promoting an amendment to the statutes in the interest of abortionists! This is not true. I have no sympathy with abortionists, and am as heartily in favor of all enactments to put a step to the crime of fœticide as Mr. Comstock can be. All my writings for the past twenty years prove this. My friends know it, and my patients and friends both were astonished to read the unjust article which implied otherwise.

E. B. FOOTE, M. D.,
No. 120 Lexington avenue.

NEW-YORK, Monday, April 3, 1876.

A GOOD EXAMPLE.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

The Village of Lenox, in Massachusetts, has decided to celebrate the Centennial year by building sewers through its streets, repairing its sidewalks, filling up its ditches, and improving the village generally. This work, which is to be completed by the 4th of July, is to cost $18,000, of which sum $12,000 was raised by subscription among the property-holders in and around the village, and the balance of $6,000 was appropriated by the town. This settled the troublesome question of who shall pay for improvements to a village situated in a large township. It was held in this case that the benefit of these improvements would be in the proportion of two-thirds to the village and one-third to the township, the village being rendered more attractive, and the town gaining by the enhanced value of the taxable property. The subscription was made by the property-holders being asked to give in proportion to the value of their property as shown on the tax-books. This proposal was acceded to with but few exceptions, and the amount given by the town was appropriated at the annual town meeting by an almost unanimous vote. Y.

OUR CHINESE IMMIGRANTS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Please call public attention to the card of the "Six Companies," (Chinese) which you publish this morning. Such a plain, temperate statement of facts should bring a blush to the face of every man who calls himself an American. We go to China, force them to allow us to remain there, and to govern ourselves while there by our own laws and officials, because we say their laws will not sufficiently protect us. At the same time, we allow them, in common with all the rest of the world, to come to this country, but compel them to submit to our laws, and yet, when they come we are unable or unwilling to protect either their persons or their property. The Governor of a great State publicly proclaims that unless some measures are taken to keep them away, the people (!) will be compelled to take the matter into their own hands. What does this mean? The Chinese at first asked merely that we would stay at home, and permit them to do the same, but we insisted on going to them. In plain English, we claim the right, as expressed in San Francisco, to rule their country and our own too. We claim to be the exponents of the greatest triumph of civilization, viz., the substitution of arbitration for war. Would not any impartial tribunal, judging solely from facts, decide that the Chinese were civilized and Christian in their demands and policy, and that the people of the United States were barbarous and pagan? JUSTICE.

STRANGE CHARGE AGAINST OPERATORS.

The Virginia City (Nevada) *Enterprise* says: "Several of our citizens have sent their families to the Eastern States during the past year. The usual custom has been to instruct their dear ones to, once a day, after leaving Ogden, telegraph their progress. Not one of these dispatches has ever reached Virginia City. One gentleman, whose wife went to Chicago a year ago, sent dispatch after dispatch, and finally telegraphed his mother-in-law, asking how his baby was, as he could get no word from his wife. And yet the thoughtful wife had telegraphed him every day after leaving Ogden. A gentleman whose family started East twelve days ago, told us yesterday that he had not heard one word from them, though his wife was to have telegraphed from all prominent points on the road. The explanation is that the operators along the Union Pacific and Eastern roads receive the dispatches and the money, pocket the money and destroy the dispatches. A wife telegraphs her husband from Cheyenne or Laramie: 'We are safe and well so far.' The operator says, 'That woman never could remember me; what if she is safe and well; I don't care if she lives a thousand years;' puts the dispatch in the grate and plays billiards or drinks frontier whisky with the money."

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

PAUSANIAS, THE SPARTAN. An Unfinished Historical Romance. By the late Lord LYTTON. (edited by his Son.) New-York: HARPER & BROTHERS, 1876.

The story which belongs to the life of the victor of Platæa, so far as it has come down to us, affords probably one of the finest subjects which ancient history has given for treatment by any modern novelist of adequate power. All the materials are ready to hand for the construction of a work of the highest interest. The imagination need exercise itself but little in the creation of an intricate plot or of spirit-stirring incident. Greek historians have supplied all this; and in the background we have the brilliant pictures of Doric and Athenian society, the culmination of Lacedæmonian fame, and the marvelous details of Spartan life.

Yet it is not to be wondered that the subject should hitherto have remained untouched. None but a Greek scholar, one versed by long habit of classical study and association, could undertake the task with any prospect of the faintest success. And although in Europe at least there are many such, it is extremely rare to find the same qualifications combined with those which belong to a novelist of the highest order. We can recall the name of none wherein the two are united in more completeness than that of the author of *The Last Days of Pompeii*, and probably no one now living would be more competent to complete the fragment he has given us than his son. But even he has shrunk from the task, and has been wisely content to submit his father's work to the public in the form in which he left it. No one should regret this. Such unfinished works of writers like the late Lord Lytton have their special value, particularly to the literary circles that are left behind. But besides that, a good fragment cannot be improved by patching, no matter how neatly the work be done. In this instance we see, or think we see, some ground for consolation. When Charles Dickens died, a host of egotistical nobodies asserted the ability to finish *The Mystery of Edwin Drood*. One enterprising publisher, somewhere in the neighborhood of Brattleboro, not, of course, doubting his own capacity, but wishing a little timely help, even called back the spirit of the dead author from the "vasty deep," and got it to help him—so at least Mr. James, the publisher in question, asserted—and between them a pretty mess they made of it. But they proved one thing, that spirits from the next world, as spiritualistic media introduce them to us, are a wofully degraded set of people, immeasurably lower in mental capacity than their tangible prototypes in this world. We have therefore good hope that no "medium" will desecrate *Pausanias* by attempting to finish it. For, although occupants of the spirit land must have ample opportunity of talking with Aristides, Gongylus, and even with Pausanias himself, they are certain to prove most lamentably ignorant of Grecian affairs directly they come back to earth at the call of some enthusiastic table-turner. We confidently trust, therefore, that this notice of the book before us will never have to be supplemented by another, in order that we may justly condemn the intermeddling tendencies of foolish people.

The story as given us by Lord Lytton, who has kept throughout very closely to historical facts, begins in the seventy-fifth Olympiad, or about the year 477 B. C. Two years before the Persians had been defeated in the decisive battle of Platæa. Their hold upon the islands had been crushed by the victory and slaughter at Mycale. Sestos had fallen, and the most important homeward route of the Eastern armies had been cut off by the capture of Byzantium. Pausanias, maddened with success, had established himself securely beside the seven hills, where at a later day Constantine sought to found a new empire, and the united fleets of Athens and Sparta lay at anchor on the still waters of the Golden Horn. For the benefit of nonclassical readers we may very briefly recount the narrative that dates from this period. Pausanias, a man whose great force of character and unswerving resolution came out in bolder prominence after success had been assured, rather than in the presence of danger, now flushed with repeated victories, and, feeling the supremacy not only over the enemies of Greece but over Sparta itself in his own hands, laid schemes for further personal aggrandizement. He aspired to nothing less than the domination of an Eastern Empire—not under Persian influence, but with Persian aid. To this end he did not hesitate to enter into negotiations with the enemies he had so lately subdued. Gongylus, an Eretrian, was appointed by him to the control of Byzantium and of four towns in Æolis. With the help of this man, some of the chief prisoners taken during the war were clandestinely released, and by them proposals were taken to Xerxes, by which the Persian King was to give his daughter in marriage to the Spartan commander and to aid him in bringing not only Sparta, but the whole of Hellas, more completely under his subjection. Meanwhile jealousy was growing up among the commanders in the Athenian fleet, partly from a dislike to be held under Spartan control, the Athenians being the stronger on the sea; partly from the adoption by Pausanias of Eastern habits; partly from the favor shown by him to the Persian notables, and partly from the rigor with which he treated his allies. An opportunity soon arose for giving this feeling a practical demonstration. A direct insult having been offered by Pausanias to Aristides and some of the Ionian chiefs, two of the Samian and Chian leaders resolved to bring matters to a crisis, and to this end, and during probably a review of the fleet, they intentionally brought their vessels into collision with the trireme of the Spartan commander. The movement had been predetermined, and no sooner had it been accomplished than all the allies, except the Peloponnesians ranged their vessels with the Athenians under the lead of Aristides.

While this was happening at Byzantium charges were being made against Pausanias before the Ephors at Sparta, and a request for his recall was being strongly supported. With what skill he defended himself against these accusations, what power he exhibited in his dealing with his Judges, how he at length suffered the disgrace due to his treachery, and ultimately perished miserably in the sanctuary of Athene Chalciœcus, are matters well within the reach of the reader to understand. Upon such a basis Lord Lytton has built the foundation of what, if he had been allowed to complete it, would probably have been one of the finest of his works. The fact that *Pausanias* was begun nearly twenty years ago only makes us regret the more that it is unfinished.

From what we have thus far written it must not be supposed that domestic incidents are forgotten. Toward the concluding chapters, a pretty love story is beginning to be told, with all the details and methods of courtship in Spartan times, between Lysander, a loyal young friend of Pausanias, and Percalus, a lovable young Lacedæmonian maiden, who has been true to him through all the perils of the Persian war. But in this direction the author evidently intended to have the reader's attention chiefly concentrated on the story told most in detail by Plutarch. During his stay at Byzantium, Pausanias became smitten with the charms of Cleonice, the only daughter of a rich Byzantine noble. Forbidden by the laws of Sparta to marry her, his pretensions assumed a criminal character, and at last, influenced chiefly by fear and threats, the girl, with the sanction of her parents, consented to comply with his wishes. Entering the chamber of Pausanias while he was yet asleep, Cleonice accidentally upset a lamp which she had requested of the attendant should be extinguished. The noise awoke Pausanias, who, suspecting the presence of an enemy, siezed his sword and slew the maiden at one blow, before he was aware of her presence. Tradition has it that from that moment, and throughout the rest of his life, Pausanias was incessantly haunted with the spectre of this unhappy girl, ever repeating a warning and threat of future disaster for his crimes. It is not likely that an incident so suitable for the exercise of the author's fine dramatic power would have been lost, but the manner in which the story is interwoven with the rest of the subject, the peculiar halo that surrounds the character of Cleonice from the moment of the reader's first introduction to her, and the manner in which the whole is treated, with its subserviency to things of weightier moment, evince the most consummate skill in those highest forms of constructive art wherein the late Lord Lytton probably had no rival.

Nor are the opportunities for effective description afforded by the rigorous system of Spartan life allowed to be lost. The personal sketch of Pausanias, as drawn by Lord Lytton, fails, in some respects, to realize our own ideal of the man as his character and works have presented it to us hitherto. It lacks nothing in majesty, nor in the faculty of reflecting a consciousness in the right and power to govern. Neither is it deficient in those evidences of hypocrisy which were one of the leading features in the Greek character. But it does not convey to us that indomitable force of character which we have been accustomed to attribute to Pausanias, and without which he certainly never could have exercised that influence over his countrymen which did not fail him, even in his adversity. With this exception, which, in the minds of others who may have read the Greek historians differently, may be no exception at all, the pictures, always brilliant, of Greek life with which this romance is everywhere enriched, are true as need be desired to the realities of those far distant times.

To the student of ancient Greek the figure of Alithea, the mother of Pausanias, appears as a dim shadow in which may be discerned something akin to the terrible nature of a Medea. The sight of the Spartan mother indicating to the Ephors how they should avoid sacrilege in a holy place by submitting her son to the horrors of a living grave is suggestive of a character which Lord Lytton has well defined, though unfortunately he has left it unfinished. With an illustration of this we must be content to close our present notice, since space is limited, and moreover it furnishes a fair example of the vigorous style with which the whole has been rendered. On an early page, Pausanias himself, describing his early experiences of Spartan discipline, thus alludes to his parent:

"My mother, herself, (sweet name elsewhere,) had no kindness in her face. She was the pride of the matronage of Sparta, because of all our women Alithea was the most unsexed. When I went forth to my first crypteia to watch, amid the wintry dreariness of the mountains, upon the movements of the wretched Helots, to spy upon their sufferings, to take account of their groans, and if one more manly than the rest dared to mingle curses with his groans, to mark him for slaughter as a wolf that threatened danger to the fold; to lurk, an assassin, about his home, to dog his walks, to fall on him unawares, to strike him from behind, to filch away his life, to bury him in the ravines, so that murder might leave no trace. When upon this initiating campaign, the virgin trials of our youth, I first set forth, my mother drew near, and girding me herself with my grandsire's sword, 'Go forth,' she said, 'as the young hound to the chase, to wind, to double, to leap on the prey, and to taste of blood. See, the sword is bright; show me the stains at thy return.'"

We need not point out here the comprehensive outline given in a few words, and cleverly introduced, of one of the requirements of Spartan education. In another place the portrait of Alithea becomes plainer. It is after the hearing by the Ephors of the charges against Pausanias. His friend Lysander had stated the elements of the defense, and was now abroad on the Spartan Agora, receiving the plaudits which always awaited the Lacedæmonian hero on his return home. As he was being borne on the shoulders of some of his early friends, and followed by a crowd of admirers through the Agora and amid the assembled merchants and farmers in the market place, a group of eager women gathered round, and in shrill voices exclaimed, "Go, Lysander, thou hast fought well—go and choose for thyself a maiden that seems to thee the fairest. Go marry, and get sons for Sparta."

"But suddenly all the voices hushed; the crowd drew back; his friends halted close by the great Temple of Fear, and, coming from some place within the sanctuary, there approached toward the Spartan and his comrades a majestic woman—a woman of so grand a step and port that, though her veil as yet hid her face, her form alone sufficed to inspire awe. All knew her by her gait; all made way for Alithea, the widow of a King, the mother of Pausanias the Regent. Lysander, lifting his eyes from the ground, impressed by the hush about him, recognized the form as it advanced slowly toward him, and leaving his comrades behind, stepped forward to salute the mother of his chief. She thus seeing him, stepped slightly aside, and paused by a rude building of immemorial antiquity which stood near the temple. That building was the tomb of the mythical Orestes, whose bones were said to have been interred there by the command of the Delphian oracle. On a stone at the foot of the tomb sat calmly down the veiled woman and waited the approach of Lysander. When he came near, and alone—all the rest remaining aloof and silent—Alithea removed her veil, and a countenance grand and terrible as that of a Fate lifted its rigid looks to the young Spartan's eyes. Despite her age—for she had passed into middle life before she had borne Pausanias—Alithea retained all the traces of a marvelous and almost preter-human beauty. But it was not the beauty of woman. No softness sat on those lips; no love beamed from those eyes. Stern, inexorable—not a fault in her grand proportions—the stoutest heart might have felt a throb of terror as the eye rested upon that pitiless and imposing front. And the deep voice of the Spartan warrior had a slight tremor in its tone as it uttered its respectful salutation:

'Draw near, Lysander. What sayest thou of my son?'

'I left him well, and—'

'Does a Spartan mother first ask of the bodily health of an absent man child? By the tomb of Orestes, and near the Temple of Fear, a King's widow asks a Spartan soldier what he says of a Spartan chief?'

'All Hellas,' replied Lysander, recovering his spirit, "might answer thee best, Alithea. For all Hellas proclaimed that the bravest man at Platæa was thy son, my chief.'

'And where did my son, thy chief, learn to boast of bravery? They tell me he inscribed the offerings to the gods with his name as the victor of Platæa—the battle won not by one man, but by assembled Greece. The inscription that dishonors him by its vain glory will be erased. To be brave is naught. Barbarians may be brave. But to dedicate bravery to his native land becomes a Spartan.'

Lysander remained silent under the gaze of those fixed and imperious eyes.

'Youth,' said Alithea, after a short pause, 'if thou returnest to Byzantium, say this from Alithea to thy chief: "From thy childhood, Pausanias, has thy mother feared for thee; and at the Temple of Fear did she sacrifice when she heard that thou wert victorious at Platæa; for in thy heart are the seeds of arrogance and pride; and victory to thy arms may end in ruin to thy name. Ever since that day does Alithea haunt the precincts of that temple. Come back and be Spartan, as thine ancestors were before thee, and Alithea will rejoice and think the gods have heard her. But if thou seest within thyself one cause why thy mother should sacrifice to Fear, lest her son should break the laws of Sparta, or sully his Spartan name, humble thyself, and mourn that thou didst not perish at Platæa. By a temple and from a tomb I send thee warning." Say this; I have done; join thy friends.'

Again the veil fell over the face, and the figure of the woman remained seated at the tomb long after the procession had passed on, and the mirth of young voices was again released."

We cordially commend *Pausanias* to the reader's attention. Of course, no collection of Lord Lytton's works will be complete without it. But standing alone, its own merits are such as no lovers of classical romance, no admirers of pure and vigorous English, can possibly fail to appreciate. Added to this, the author has adhered so strictly to historical truth, and he has embellished his work with such accurate and vivid pictures of customs that prevailed at the time when, twenty-three centuries ago, Greece was entering upon a period of greatest renown, that it becomes not less instructive than it is entertaining.

For the information of readers we have yet a few words of a more general character to add. We have placed at the head of this article the name of the firm which first came under our notice as publishers of the book. But of all recent English publications, we remember none that has been more assiduously and universally stolen. *Pausanias* is republished by half a dozen houses, at least, in this country and Canada, so that while the issue under immediate notice is indorsed by the imprint of the Messrs. Harper, which is a guarantee for accuracy, it is quite possible that the book may conveniently be procured from many other sources.

LITTELL'S LIVING AGE. Fifth series, Vol. XIII; from the beginning, Vol. 128. Boston: LITTELL & GAY. 1876.

Again another volume of this excellent eclectic weekly has been completed. While displaying all the energy and good judgment that have been uniformly exhibited in its predecessors, it contains many papers that are of more than usual interest and value. Selections are comprised from most of the best serials in the language, including the *Edinburgh, Quarterly, Contemporary, Fortnightly, Saturday*, and *Church Quarterly Reviews; Blackwood's, Fraser's, Macmillan's*, the *St. James'*, and the *Sunday Magazines; Temple Bar, Leisure Hour, Argosy, Examiner, Spectator, Economist, Pall Mall Gazette, Athenæum, Chambers's Journal, Academy, Lancet, Nature, The Queen* and the London *Globe*. The principal contributions from the region of fiction are "The Curate in Charge" and "The Strange Horse of Loch Suainabhal," from *Macmillan*; "The Dilemma," "Left-handed Elsa," and "Bee or Beatrix," from *Blackwood*; "Her Dearest Foe," from *Temple Bar*, and "The Story of Monique," from *The Argosy*. There is also a tale translated from the works of Fritz Reuter. More than forty selections, all, with but two or three exceptions, of more than average merit, will satisfy the lover of light versifying; and the weightier and more useful matter is included under nearly a hundred different heads. It is almost invidious to point out any of these as deserving of special notice, but in view of recent occurrences we may mention a criticism from the *Contemporary Review* of Walt Whitman's poems which should in a measure act as a salve to the consciences of some of our publishers. The writer speaks thus:

"The *Leaves of Grass*, under which designation Whitman includes all his poems are unlike anything else that has passed among men as poetry. They are neither in rhyme nor in any measure known as blank verse; and they are emitted in sports or gushes of unequal length, which can only by courtesy be called lines. Neither in form nor in substance are they poetry; they are inflated, wordy, foolish prose, and it is only because he and his eulogists call them poems, and because I do not care to dispute about words, that I give them the name. Whitman's admirers maintain that their originality is their superlative merit. I undertake to show that it is a mere knack, a 'trick of singularity,' which sound critics ought to expose and denounce, not to commend."

A paper by Prof. Huxley on "The Border Territory between the Animal and Vegetable Kingdoms," "The Diversions of a Pedagogue," and "In a Studio," an able piece of literary gossip from *Blackwood*, are among the articles which present the greatest wealth of fact and illustration.

THE ILIAD AND THE RECENT DISCOVERIES AT TROY. A lecture delivered at Shanghai, China, 25th January, 1875, by EDWARD C. TAINTOR, A. M., F. R. G. S., &c. Shanghai. 1875.

Mr. Taintor is a gentleman connected with the Customs service of China, to the Government of which he was recommended some years since by Secretary Seward. He is a graduate of Union College, in this State, and an accomplished and ardent student of the language and literature of Greece. The lecture which forms the pamphlet under notice was delivered in Shanghai, as one of a course in support of the Shanghai Temperance Society. It is a remarkably clear and ingenious recital in brief of the events described in the *Iliad*, and a discussion of the authorship of the poem and of Dr. Schliemann's investigations and discoveries as to the site of ancient Troy. In compact form, Mr. Taintor sets forth with extreme care and in a most interesting way the leading points of the modern discussion, and contrasts them with the views formerly held. He does not draw his conclusion as to the identity of Dr. Schliemann's city and the Ilium of Homer—a subject on which he is likely to suspend judgment for some time, being a very conscientious and cautious scholar—but he recognizes the very great value of the German discoveries. He adds, in his notes, a quite minute discussion of the resemblance between the characters found on the *fusaioli* of Troy by Dr. Schliemann and characters known to the Chinese—one of them "from a date probably some centuries earlier" than that assigned to heroic Troy. The typography of Mr. Taintor's pamphlet is excellent, and in all essential particulars is nearly faultless.

THE SACRAMENT OF MATRIMONY. According to the Doctrine and Ritual of the Orthodox Oriental Church. By Rev. F. BASAROFF, Arch Priest. Translated by Rev. N. BJERRING, Priest. New-York, E. P. DUTTON & Co. 1876.

Apart from its utility as illustrating and defining an important part of the teachings of the Eastern Church, this little book is a timely production at this period, touching as it does one of the most prevalent evils of the day; an evil which, unfortunately, recent legislation has done very much to intensify. Marriage is far more highly esteemed in the Greek than even in the Roman Church, and the reasons for this, as well as the high moral code which logically follows such a doctrine, are well and concisely laid down. Mr. Bjerring has done good service by placing the work within the reach of the American public, among whom it should receive a careful examination, unprejudiced by preconceived, and, too often erroneous, notions.

GENEROSITY TO THE PUBLIC.

The recent death of Mrs. Peneveyre, of Philadelphia, makes the charitable bequests to institutions in that city and elsewhere, contained in the will of Mr. C. Peneveyre, who died in 1865, operative. They are: Merchants' fund, $3,000; Hospital of the Protestant Episcopal Church, $2,000; Northern Home for Friendless Children, $500; Western Provident Society and Children's Home of Philadelphia, $500; Union Temporary Home for Children, $1,500; Foster Home Association, $500; Newsboys'-Aid Society, $250; Philadelphia Lying-in Charity and Nurse Society, $800; Union Benevolent Association, $2,000; Pennsylvania Training School for Feeble-minded Children, $2,500; Orphans' Society, $250; Philadelphia Dispensary, $250; Home Missionary Society, $1,400; Association for the Care of Colored Orphans, $800; Philadelphia Society for Supplying the Poor with Soup, $500; Western Soup Society, $500; Church Home for Children, $1,800; Philadelphia Society for the Instruction and Employment of the Poor, $1,800; French Benevolent Society, (Société Française de Bienfaisance de Philadelphie,) $1,800; Rosine Association, $1,000; St. Joseph's Hospital, $1,800; Swiss Benevolent Society, in New-York, $1,800; Western Association of Ladies for the Relief and Employment of the Poor, $500; Ladies' Depository, $240; Evangelical Society of Lalyrand Ligne, in Canada East, $1,800; Fuel Saving Society of Northern Liberties, $500; Dorcas Society of St. Paul's Protestant Episcopal Church, $500, and to the Sunday-schools of the same church, $500. A codicil also grants to the Swiss Benevolent Society of Philadelphia $1,000, leaving the remainder of his estate to be divided among such charitable institutions in the city as the executors may choose, except those named in the will.

AN AUGER THAT WOULD BORE.

The Hopkinsville (Ky.) *Democrat* relates this anecdote: "While Secretary Bristow lived in Hopkinsville he called one day at the family grocery of William Wood to borrow a bung borer, saying that he had just bought a barrel of country vinegar, and wanted to put in a faucet. The proprietor loaned Mr. Bristow the borer, and after Bristow had got about two squares off Mr. Wood, thinking that Mr. Bristow didn't know how use the tool, took out after him, and after calling, and calling, he at last got within speaking distance, and almost breathless from his run, he cried out: 'I say, Mr. Bristow, the deeper you bore with that thing the bigger the hole gets.' Whether the information of Mr. Wood had any lasting impression on the Secretary or not we are not prepared to say, but he certainly has been boring with a big auger lately, and the deeper he bores the bigger the hole is getting."

GEN. SHERMAN'S MEMOIRS.

GEN. KILPATRICK AND RESACA.

THE CAVALRYMAN'S NEW EVIDENCE CONSIDERED—WAS HE WITH M'PHERSON BEFORE RESACA MAY 9?—GEN. BOYNTON APPEALS TO THE RECORDS TO SHOW HE WAS NOT.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your issue of Saturday Gen. Kilpatrick responds to my letter of Jan. 10, in which it was claimed that he had written himself and his command into most prominent participation in Gen. McPherson's first advance on Resaca, when all the records showed that both he and his command were on the other side of the mountains from McPherson and the battle-field during the entire day upon which this movement occurred.

Gen. Kilpatrick now produces some private letters of a late date from officers in the service with him, who think they distinctly remember that Gen. Kilpatrick's command was the first to pass through Snake Creek Gap. These gentlemen are doubtless perfectly sincere in what they write, but the daily records of their own commands, made on the spot and at the time, must be accepted as more accurate than their recollections twelve years after the events can be. These records it is now proposed to present in a brief review of the case against Gen. Kilpatrick.

It will be remembered that the latter supported Gen. Sherman in his *Memoirs* in the position that McPherson had timidly withdrawn from before Resaca upon the occasion of his first advance against it on May 9, 1864. To show that Sherman was right, Kilpatrick represents himself with his command as passing through Snake Creek Gap in advance of McPherson during the night of May 8, dashing down on the town at daylight May 9 and finding it defended, swinging off to the railroad between Resaca and Dalton, taking position across it, remaining there undisturbed, except by picket firing, all day and until 8 o'clock in the evening, when he was greatly surprised to learn that McPherson with his infantry had withdrawn to the mouth of Snake Creek Gap. Therefore Sherman was right in the belief that McPherson could have taken the railroad, and right in his severe strictures upon him for withdrawing.

On consulting the official records here it was claimed that Gen. Kilpatrick with his command were on the west side of the mountains during the whole of May 9; that he was not ordered to join McPherson till May 10, and that he did not reach him until 5 o'clock in the afternoon of that day.

So much time has elapsed since this discussion took place that a brief statement of the position about Dalton is proper. The enemy occupied the latter place in force, and were separated from Sherman's army at Tunnel Hill by a range of low but very precipitous mountains. Some fifteen miles to Sherman's right was Snake Creek Gap, leading through these mountains and opening in the rear of Dalton at a point six or eight miles from Resaca.

McPherson was ordered to pass through this Gap, break the enemy's connections, and establish himself upon them if he could. This he attempted by passing the Gap May 8, and advancing on Resaca May 9. Finding the enemy too strong he withdrew to the mouth of the Gap and awaited the arrival of Sherman's forces. Kilpatrick reported late in the afternoon of the 10th. On the 12th a reconnoissance, in which Kilpatrick took part, was made toward Dalton, and on the 13th the general advance of the Army on Resaca occurred. In the ridges west of the main ridge, and west of Snake Creek Gap, were four other gaps, through which the forces moved to reach that one. These were Gordon Spring Gap, Nickajack Gap, Ship's Gap, and Maddox Gap. Some of the officers who have written sustaining Gen. Kilpatrick have evidently confounded their movements through some one of these gaps with the passage of Snake Creek Gap. In fact, the daily reports of the commands to which these officers belonged in several instances mention the incidents to which they now refer as happening in Snake Creek Gap as really taking place in some one of the others west of it. And all, including Gen. Kilpatrick, have mistaken the movement of the 12th toward Dalton and the railroad for the first advance of Gen. McPherson, which, however, began and ended on the 9th.

Kilpatrick's first new evidence is the following:

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 6, 1876.

DEAR KILPATRICK: * * * I see Boynton asserts that you were not with McPherson. This is *absurd. I ordered you to report to McPherson*, and Audenreid remembers distinctly seeing and conversing with you as you passed into the gap in advance of the infantry. * * * Your friend,

W. T. SHERMAN.

The assertion was that Kilpatrick was not with McPherson *on the 9th*, and Gen. Sherman's own orders from the records here show this conclusively. They are as follows:

HEAD-QUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI, TUNNEL HILL, Ga., 9th May—6 A. M.

Major Gen. George H. Thomas, Commanding Army of the Cumberland:

The General commanding directs me to say that he has no instructions for to-day other than those agreed upon last night except for you to cause to be extended signals to Gen. McPherson, and to improve all possible means of watching the effect upon the enemy of his [Gen. McPherson's] move through Snake Creek Gap. * * *

Send Kilpatrick down to operate between Villanow and Snake Creek Gap till Garrard is up, which will surely be to-day.

I am, with great respect, yours, &c.,

——— ———, Aid de Camp.

An order of the next day from Gen. Sherman shows when Garrard did get up so as to relieve Kilpatrick:

HEAD QUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI, TUNNEL HILL, GA., May 10.

Major Gen. Thomas, Commanding Army Cumberland:

GENERAL: * * * Gen. Garrard has been heard from. He left Lafayette this morning for Villanow. I am, General, very respectfully, yours,

——— ———, Aid de Camp.

In copying these two orders of Gen. Sherman into the Head-quarters book the signatures of the Aids de Camp were left blank, and were not afterward filled in by the officer who signed the original order.

The day Garrard arrived, Gen. Thomas caused Kilpatrick to be ordered to McPherson, as is shown by the following sent to Kilpatrick at Villanow:

HEAD-QUARTERS, CHIEF OF CAVALRY, DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND, TUNNEL HILL, GA., May 10, 1864.

Brigadier Gen. J. Kilpatrick, Commanding Third Cavalry Division:

You will proceed without delay and report, with your division, to Major Gen. McPherson. The inclosed instructions for Gen. Garrard to march with his division from Lafayette to Villanow, you will forward to him by a force sufficient to make their reception sure.

I am, General, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. S. ELLIOTT, Brigadier General, and Chief of Cavalry.

Kilpatrick passed into the Gap in advance of the infantry sent to reinforce McPherson *after* the latter had fallen back from Resaca. This Col. Auderreid may remember.

The next evidence adduced is this:

ENFIELD, N. C., Jan. 16, 1876.

DEAR GENERAL: Your letter was a long time coming. We *did pass through Snake Creek Gap in advance of the infantry*. We did take part in *first advance* on Resaca. You were wounded in the *last* and *final* attack on that place. All my records of the war are burned. I am reading your articles in THE TIMES with great interest. Very truly,

L. G. ESTIS, Late Lieutenant Colonel and A. A. G.

The duplicates of this officer's records are here, however, and while they cover the dates in question, and are minute in their details of movements, none of them show anything done on the 9th of May. For instance, in Col. Estis' "Record of Events" for May, in his "Official Return of the Third Cavalry Division [Kilpatrick's] for May, 1864," this only appears in regard to events on the dates in question:

"May 7, 1864.—Division head-quarters were at Ringgold, Ga. The division moved May 7, with two days' rations, via Nickajack Trail, as the advance guard of the Army of the Cumberland; met the enemy two and a half miles from the pass, and skirmished with him to Trickum Post Office.

8th.—Moved on the road toward Villanow, captured a rebel mail and two prisoners, and opened communication between Gens. McPherson and Thomas.

12th.—Moved on the road to Dalton; finding the rebels outside our picket posts, skirmished, and drove them to within one-quarter mile of Claiburne's division of rebel infantry, damaging them severely, we taking some prisoners. Moved back to Snake Creek Gap and went into camp."

Next come Capt. W. H. Day and Major N. Thayer, late of the Tenth Ohio Cavalry. The latter writes Gen. Kilpatrick as follows from Westville, Ohio:

"Your command, or a part of it, did pass through the Gap in advance of McPherson. The night before we encamped in the Gap; early the next morning we passed through, my regiment leading; we captured two rebel scouts; you questioned them and found they knew nothing of our advance. We then moved on Resaca and the railroad. Companies A, B, and C, of my regiment, *reached the railroad* about 11 A. M., to the left and front of where you were wounded a *few days later* in the charge on the hills of Resaca. Company A was placed in position on the left of railroad, the right resting on the track; Company B to left, and rear of Company A, and Company C to left and rear of Company B. About 4 P. M. the enemy came out of a piece of woods in our front and charged. They ran over Company A, but Company B fell back on a line with Company C, and then we held them till the rest of the regiment came up, when we repulsed them. Here we remained till you ordered us to retire, about dark, or a little later. I know we became alarmed for the safety of our command, and I asked our brigade commander how long we were to remain, and he replied: 'Until the infantry come up and relieve us.'"

There is on file here the "Return of the Tenth Ohio Cavalry for May, 1874." Upon this return, written at the time, the following appears certified as correct by Col. T. W. Sanderson:

"On the 7th the regiment, *with the division*, advanced from Ringgold, via Nickajack Gap. The duties of the command consisted chiefly in keeping open communication between Major Gen. McPherson's column—the right—and Major Gen. Thomas'—the centre—of the advancing army *until the 10th of May*, during which time the enemy's pickets and scouts were occasionally met. *On the 10th Snake Creek Gap was passed*, and the command encamped in Sugar Valley. May 12 advanced on the Resaca road, driving the outpost pickets of the enemy from the Calhoun road, which runs parallel to the railroad, and about two miles from Resaca, holding this position some four and a half hours energetically opposed by superior numbers of the enemy's forces. At 3:30 P. M. the command returned to camp."

The May returns of the Second Brigade, to which the Tenth Ohio Cavalry belonged, contain a record which corresponds exactly with the above.

But lest these new witnesses from the Tenth Ohio Cavalry should doubt these entries, the following from the morning reports of several of the companies of that regiment for May are presented:

Company B, Capt. Norton: "May 8, on the march; 9th, Villanow; 10th, Snake Creek Gap."

Company C, Capt. Hutchinson: "8th, marched about ten miles, passed through Villanow; 10th, marched about ten miles and camped in a fine wood near Resaca; 12th, left camp at 3 A. M., marched to the front, had a skirmish with the enemy, and returned to our camp of the night previous."

Company D, Capt. J. D. Platt: "8th May. Resumed the march southward as far as Villanow. *Remained there until the Fifteenth Army Corps had passed, then went back*; camped close to where last night was passed. 9th. Took up the line of march southward again, and after turning east at Villanow, and after proceeding some three miles, *encamped for the night at the entrance of Snake Creek Gap*. 10th. Moved down the Gap to where it opens into Sugar Valley."

Company E, Capt. A. W. Filkin: "7th. Engaged the enemy in Nickajack Trace. 8th. Opened communication between Gen. Hooker and Gen. McPherson at Villanow. *9th. Nothing transpired during the day worthy of note. 10th. Advanced through Snake Creek Gap and joined Gen. McPherson in Sugar Valley.*"

These extracts are probably sufficient to show what the Tenth Ohio Cavalry did on May 9, 1864, in contradiction to what Capt. Day and Major Thayer think they recall at the end of twelve years, with no records at hand to assist their memories.

There is one question for these gentlemen, in connection with Gen. Kilpatrick, to answer, in case they still think their recollections are better than the records, and that is this: Since the object of the movement of the 9th was, as Gen. Sherman explains it, to "break the railroad *good*," why was it, if they were in almost undisputed possession of the road for nearly an entire day, that they did not effectually destroy it, and why did they leave it unharmed? In this discussion the reader should remember that Villanow is on the opposite or west side of the mountains from Resaca, some distance southerly from Tunnel Hill and Ringgold, and that Trickum is between Villanow and Tunnel Hill. Now, again recalling that McPherson's movement on the Resaca side of the mountains, in which Gen. Kilpatrick declares he had such prominent part, began and ended on the 9th, the following orders will be found pertinent, as showing exactly what Gen. Kilpatrick was ordered to do on that day:

HEAD-QUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND, TUNNEL HILL, Ga., May 9, 1864.

Brig. Gen. Kilpatrick, Commanding Third Cavalry Division, (Care Major Gen. Hooker:)

GENERAL: The Major General commanding the department directs that you improve all possible means of watching the effect on the enemy of McPherson's movement through Snake Creek Gap. You will operate down between Villanow and Snake Creek Gap until Garrard is up, which will surely be to-day. Should the latter road be crowded by McPherson's troops, scout the road between Villanow and Ray's Mills. Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. D. WHIPPLE, Brigadier General and Chief of Staff.

This order really presents the whole situation. During the 9th, the day of McPherson's movement on the east side of the mountains, Kilpatrick was operating on the west side, between the western entrance to Snake Creek Gap and Villanow. As other orders and all the records show, he did not pass through the Gap till the afternoon of the 10th.

The report of Gen. George H. Thomas thus refers to these movements:

"On the morning of the 8th Kilpatrick communicated with Gen. McPherson's command at Villanow, *and then returned to Trickum.* * * *

Gen. Hooker was directed *on the 10th* to send one division from his command to the support of Gen. McPherson at Snake Creek Gap, to enable the latter to operate more freely from danger to his rear. *Kilpatrick's cavalry* was also ordered to report to McPherson. * * *

The concentration of the balance of the Army in Snake Creek Gap having been completed by the night of the 12th, at 8 A. M. on the 13th Hooker's corps, preceded by Kilpatrick's cavalry, moved out on the Resaca road in support of McPherson's troops, threatening Resaca."

Gen. McPherson, writing to Gen. Sherman the day after his first movement on Resaca had ended, makes the following statement:

HEAD-QUARTERS DEPARTMENT AND ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE, CAMP NEAR SUGAR CREEK VALLEY, May 10, 1864—5 P. M.

MAJOR GEN. SHERMAN: * * * Brig. Gen. Kilpatrick's cavalry is just arriving here, and Garrard will be in Villanow to-night. * * *

JAMES B. McPHERSON, Major General Commanding.

Gen. S. D. Atkins, who commanded one of Kilpatrick's brigades, and who had a complete journal of these movements, wrote to Gen. Kilpatrick concerning them as follows:

"On Sunday, the 8th of May, 1864, your division of cavalry marched early to Villanow, drove in a rebel picket, and awaited the passage of McPherson's corps toward Snake Creek Gap, Gen. G. W. Dodge's division leading, with the Eighth Illinois Mounted Infantry in the advance, under the command of Lieut. Col. Jesse Phillips. The Eighth Illinois drove the rebels out of the gap. * * *

On the 9th your division lay in camp sending out scouting parties. On the 10th your division marched into the Gap, and camped for the night amid the infantry. On the 11th your cavalry division still lay in camp, and infantry columns came pouring in. On the 12th, about noon, your division, yourself in command, my regiment, the Ninety-second Illinois, in advance, made a reconnoissance from Snake Creek Gap toward Dalton, and drove the enemy about three miles, and held them until McPherson's corps, which had advanced two miles, threw up breastworks."

This letter Gen. Kilpatrick failed to publish, but a friend of Gen. Atkins has supplied a copy.

Gen. McPherson, in writing further to Gen. Sherman on the evening of May 9, in a letter dated 10:30 P. M. of that day, and so written immediately upon his return from before Resaca to Sugar Creek Valley, said:

"Gen. Dodge's command moved up and skirmished with the enemy at Resaca this afternoon. *While that was going on, one company of mounted infantry, Lieut. Col. Phillips' regiment, succeeded in reaching the railroad near Tilton's Station, but was forced to leave without damaging the track.* They tore down a portion of the telegraph wire. The enemy have a strong position at Resaca, naturally, and so far as we could see have it pretty well fortified. They displayed considerable force and opened on us with artillery. *After skirmishing until nearly dark, and finding that I could not succeed in cutting the railroad before dark, or getting to it,* I decided to withdraw the command and take up a position for the night between Sugar Valley and the entrance to the Gap."

Further on in the same letter he said:

"*If I could have had a division of good cavalry I could have broken the railroad at some points.*"

The official files here contain the daily returns and records of events for nearly every company, and for all regiments engaged in the movement in question, and all, without exception, agree in fixing Gen. Kilpatrick and his command on the west side of the mountains during the whole of McPherson's advance through Snake Creek Gap, and his first movement upon Resaca.

Gen. Kilpatrick calls attention to the fact that several of his letters have remained unanswered. This is true. After showing that he had deliberately written himself into a movement in which he had no part, and presented minute details from pretended personal observations of events which never occurred, it was not deemed important to pay special attention to other letters of similar character.

H. V. BOYNTON.

A SIOUX WARRIOR'S PICTURED DIARY.

The Omaha *Republican* says: "Among the interesting relics brought back by gentlemen connected with Gen. Crook's recent expedition against hostile Indians, and found in the village of Crazy Horse, after it was abandoned by the band, and previous to its destruction by Gen. Crook's soldiers, was a book full of curious drawings, which appear to be the military record, expressed in picture form, of some one of the young warriors belonging to the Indian band. We have seen the book, which contains many sketches, remarkable for bold delineation and truthfulness to nature, bearing in mind, of course, that the same is the work of an untutored Indian artist. The pictures represent attacks on American wagon-trains, parties traveling along the highway. In a few instances female figures occur. The victims are pictured as being scalped, shot with rifles and arrows, and stabbed with lances. In some of the pictures the parties attacked are Indians of other tribes, Crows and Pawnees being especially noticeable. Nearly all the scenes are painted in bright colors; the blue uniforms of the murdered soldiers and the red trappings of the Sioux braves are especially vivid. It is quite certain that every scene so pictured was an actual occurrence. The warrior to whom this book belonged has a very sanguinary record, if that is true. The book itself appears to have been an account-book that was stolen from some post trader. It bears date 1869."

ON THE MEXICAN FRONTIER.

LAREDO AN OLD SPANISH MISSION—GEN. VIELE'S SKETCH OF THE PLACE AND ITS HISTORY.

The following letter from Gen. Viele will furnish an accurate idea of the locality on the frontier where the recent difficulties have arisen. About thirty years ago, then a young officer, he was stationed there, and for two years or more acted as a sort of military Governor, having few or no instructions. Until he went there, under orders from Gen. Worth, the citizens had regarded themselves as Mexican subjects:

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

It may interest the readers of THE TIMES to know something of the locality on our Mexican frontier which was the scene of the recent events that may lead to some international complications. Laredo—pronounced Lar-a-do—is an old Spanish mission town at least two centuries old, situated on the east bank of the Rio Grande. It is regularly laid out. Many of the houses are built of stone, and it has a quaint old Spanish Catholic church, whose bells were sent from Spain. In the year 1848 the United States troops under my command constructed a military road connecting this town with the Lower Rio Grande, and I was ordered by Gen. Worth to establish a military post at that point. Up to that time the only communication with the rest of the world had been by Indian trails. The troops I commanded were the first United States soldiers the people had ever seen, and until then they had regarded themselves as Mexican citizens. The town was governed by Mexican laws, which were administered by an Alcalde and the inhabitants, numbering some twelve hundred, led a primitive life, counted their beads, and contented themselves with a very small allotment of worldly goods. The arrival of the Government troops, and the entire change that followed in the conduct of affairs, induced a number of the people to cross the river, with their families, and build a new town, called Neuva Laredo, in order that they might retain their Mexican citizenship, as those who remained necessarily became American citizens. The two towns lie directly opposite to each other, and a constant intercourse is maintained between them, the families on both sides being nearly all connected and retaining the use of the Spanish language. It was a very difficult matter for these people to comprehend at first that by the treaty of Guadaloupe Hidalgo they had become a portion of the United States, and on several occasions I was compelled to repress the forcible enlistment of recruits for the Mexican Army, which was several times attempted at midnight. In the year 1848 the town was visited by a terrible cholera epidemic that decimated the inhabitants and destroyed more than half of my command. The whole region of country at this place is desolate in the extreme, and it sometimes remains unvisited by rain for a whole year. There is very little vegetation except in the low bottom-land along the river. A stunted growth of mesquite covers the low hills, and a coarse grass the valleys. On the whole, it is the most worthless part of the United States, and always will be.

EGBERT L. VIELE.

A CONGRESS OF LIBRARIANS.

A correspondent of the *Academy* writes: "In these days of International Congresses it is strange that no attempt should have been made to convene a Congress of Librarians. Very great improvements have of late years been made in the arrangement and management of public and private libraries. In some the machinery for placing and shifting books, in others the binding, in others again the classifying and cataloguing of books have been brought to great perfection; but though there are journals in which these improvements, and what may in some cases be called these new discoveries, are discussed, there has seldom been what might be so useful an exchange of ideas by word of mouth between those who know the real difficulties that have to be met and the success that has attended recent experiments. Let me mention one point only. When I was librarian myself I always wondered at the extraordinary waste of power in cataloguing new books. While I was writing my slip, according to the rule followed in most English libraries, I felt that there were probably a hundred people doing exactly the same work which I was doing, not only in England, but in every civilized country of the world. Yet, what would be easier than to have my slip printed, and any number of copies sent round by book-post to every library in Europe? With a little arrangement every English book might be catalogued at the British Museum, every French book at the Bibliothèque Nationale, every German book at the Royal Library at Berlin, every Russian book at St. Petersburg, &c. At a trifling expense these printed slips might be sent to every small or large library, and each of them might have three or four kinds of catalogues—an alphabetical catalogue of the authors, a chronological catalogue, a local catalogue, a catalogue classified according to subjects, &c. Even when a library is too poor to buy a book, the slip might be useful in its catalogue. The saving that might thus be effected would be very considerable. The staff of librarians might be greatly reduced, and the enormous expense now incurred for catalogues, and mostly imperfect catalogues, would dwindle down to a mere nothing.

A PLEA FOR MR. STEPHENS.

The Columbus (Ga.) *Enquirer* has this moving appeal in behalf of Hon. Alexander H. Stephens: "Mr. Stephens is poor now, and we regret to know that he is burdened to support many dead beats, which must be a serious matter with him at the present low ebb of his finances. It is said that whenever court assembles in Crawfordville, the Judge and most of the bar 'put up' with Mr. Stephens, and there is a lot of hangers-on in his establishment that get a living out of him. Mr. Stephens has been very liberal in his charities, and has educated more men and women than any man in Georgia, yet in a number of instances these people whom he reared and educated still cling to him for support. There is another class that must be a serious tax to Mr. Stephens. We mean the old political hacks who in these times of young America find their occupation gone, and ask Mr. Stephens for aid. He can only open his house to them, for he is unable to do more. They accept, and the consequence is that he is loaded down with 'Burril's boarders,' those who never miss a meal or pay a cent. Mr. Stephens is one of the best and purest men Georgia ever produced, and while he was rich none went from him empty handed; and we think it a shame that now in his old age he should be taxed to support a lot of paupers, when he is almost a pauper himself. We think some of his many protégés might interest themselves in the dying statesman and see that he was not put into a pauper grave, which he surely will be if the vampires that are sucking his substance are not removed."

NON-COMMITTAL.

From the Detroit Free Press.

You can't get an old Detroiter, one who values his reputation as a sage and a weather prophet, to commit himself on the weather. Yesterday, when our reporter found one, the question was put boldly and plumply:

"Do you regard this as an April thaw, or has Spring come?"

"May be—may be, but I don't want to say," was the reply.

"But the Spring birds are here."

"So people say," he replied.

"The frost is about out of the ground."

"It may be."

"The grass is starting—the sun is warm—the wind is balmy," persisted the reporter.

"I dunno," mused the old man.

"Buds are swelling, lamp-posts begin to lean, the crosswalks are under the mud, and it must be Spring."

"Not necessarily. I saw all such things in January, 1832," he sighed.

"All the streets have mud on them; sink holes abound; velocipedes are out; all the women are on the gad; snow-shovels are selling at half-price—this cannot be winter—this is Spring, for sure."

"It may be, it may be," solemnly replied the old man. "In about a month I shall be prepared to speak more definitely."

VETERANS IN COUNCIL.

A meeting of the Pension Committee of the City and County of New-York was held at No. 265 Broadway, yesterday, Capt. John Breslin in the chair. Several communications from the Washington committee of the pensioners and extracts from the *Congressional Record* in reference to the course of certain members were read. Resolutions were adopted returning the sincere thanks of the veterans to Congressmen Rice, Willis, and Hewitt, Senator Edmunds, and all others who had taken an interest in poor and disabled soldiers, and denouncing those who sought to deprive them of their just dues. The Washington committee was instructed to send copies of the *Record* to each State Committee and to take active measures for pushing the interests of the veterans at the national capital.

THE HOUSE OF THE GOOD SHEPHERD.

Thomas A. Stinson, Keeper of the Raymond Street Jail, Brooklyn, gave testimony before the committee appointed to investigate the management of the House of the Good Shepherd, yesterday, in reference to the number of prisoners confined in the jail and the cost of maintaining them. Ellen Smith, one of the prisoners, said she had been in the House of the Good Shepherd, and that the girls there used bad language and fought among themselves; the food was poor; she would rather die than go there again; the girls were obliged to work hard; saw a girl jump out of the window; the girls used to tear the veils off the Sisters. Other former inmates of the House of the Good Shepherd testified to similar facts.

ITALY.

ANOTHER CHANGE IN THE MINISTRY.

THE NEW PREMIER—THE EPISCOPAL CHURCH IN THE ETERNAL CITY—WHAT THE PRESS SAY OF IT—THE LATE CONSUL GENERAL DAHLGREN—AMERICA'S DIPLOMATISTS ABROAD.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ROME, Tuesday, March 28, 1876.

Writing of matters that more intimately interest some of us, I had nearly forgotten that there had been a change in the Italian Ministry, and that the Opposition has mounted to power. Thus the fact stands, and the Ministry is composed, has made oath to the King, and assumed the badges of office. There has been less delay than often occurs when power suddenly passes from a party which has long ruled into the hands of new men. It only remains for the policy of the Cabinet to be announced, and a beginning made to straighten out the crooked sticks of Parliament. We shall soon be able to see whether or not reasons exist to justify the present change, and whether the *sinistra* in power has the support of a firm majority.

THE NEW PREMIER.

Signor Depretis, the new Prime Minister, is not a chicken in a knowledge of the wants of this great family brood. Past the age of sixty, he has had much experience in the political affairs of the country, and has gained the confidence of his party by the soundness of his judgment, and of the sovereign and the community by the moderation and probity of his acts. At the outset circumstances are favorable to a successful administration, and if success does not follow, it will be owing to blunders which there seems to be no need of falling into. There is a larger Neapolitan element in the Cabinet than ever before, and the ability of such deputies as Mancini and Nicotera has already been proved. The country of Filangieri, Giannone, and Giovanni Battista Vico has never been without capable men. It must be remembered that the party of the Left in the Italian Chamber of Deputies has in it a large Republican element. There are those who accept with loyalty and sincerity the monarchy as a means, and under present circumstances the only trustworthy means, for consolidating a free and independent State; but these do not give up the Republican idea as the true theory of government. There are several men of this stamp in the Cabinet just formed. Signor Depretis, the President, is not of this class. From the time of his entrance into the Parliament of Piedmont, his native province, in 1848, he has been a member of the party of the Left, but in theory and in practice firmly devoted to the monarchy. He has been three times a member of the Ministry, charged with the Department of Public Works in 1862, with that of the Navy in 1866, and the year after made Minister of Public Finance. Since the death of Rattazzi, in June, 1873, Signor Depretis has been the recognized head of the Left. Signor Crispi, with his great readiness of resources, has sometimes been regarded as chief of the party in Parliament, but perhaps never seriously thought of as the proper one to preside in Cabinet councils. Educated Sicilians have a quickness and versatility of parts which have made many of them useful to the country.

THE NEW EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

Perhaps enough has already been said about the new church which the American Episcopalians have built here; but as the consecration of it has been the notable fact of the moment in Rome, the newspapers have had occasion to return to make some remarks upon the subject. All the journals of the Liberal and Anti-papal Party—and they are those of the Government, and of the most influence in the country—have articles written in a spirit of sympathy and congratulation, on witnessing the unveiling of this monument or symbol of toleration in the political and religious capital of Italy. The citation of a single passage from a leading article in *La Libertà* will give an idea of the tone of the press in general:

"The consecration yesterday of the new American Episcopal Church is a fact of great consequence, upon which it is important that the public attention should be fixed. The edifice rises in one of the new quarters of Rome; an evidence of the renewal which this city is undergoing, which, during centuries, has seen so many changes. This church, so different from the Catholic churches, and those of every other kind of worship, is there to show that toleration and respect for whatever religious belief is sure of the foundations upon which modern society rests. But those would deceive themselves who might be disposed to believe that the new temple is only an eloquent manifestation of religious toleration. It has another significance, and of much greater importance. Apart from opinions of any kind strictly religious, and with the utmost respect for all convictions, we think that this Protestant temple, built with the contributions of the faithful, and within which no trace of vain luxury is observed, will recall to the minds of many the idea of a religion much more simple than the Catholic, and of a faith much more robust than Catholicism nourishes. In other words, this Episcopal church, with its nude walls and its crowd of reverent devotees, will cause to take root the desire—unconsciously, perhaps, but effectually—for important changes in the ancient and respected Catholic religion. No one will accuse us of irreverence for this religion if we add that such mutations, if they should take place, would be beneficial to it, and help its development. From every modern Protestant Church two ideas more distinct than any others are put forth: the liberty of every individual to judge, according to his conscience, of the doctrines the Church teaches, and the right of the laity to a participation in the government of the Church. These two principles were the foundation of the religious reform of the sixteenth century. They were not brought into action in Italy, because of the opposition of authority and the rigorous and cruel repression exercised against every form of innovation. In our day, on the contrary, these principles have a free field, and can be propagated everywhere with entire liberty. We do not believe that the population will long resist their influence. Nay more, we think that with time and the example of others, and with respectful and moderate discussion, these two fundamental ideas will be accepted also by Catholic society, and be put in practice by it in the end."

This citation is interesting at least to show what are the tendencies of thought and feeling in the new Italy. It is only a specimen of the language constantly used by journals such as the *Opinione*, the *Diritto*, the *Perseveranza*, the *Italie*, and others, which have the greatest influence in shaping the opinion of the country. When there exists entire freedom of discussion, the progress which follows cannot be resisted.

A CONSUL'S FUNERAL.

The funeral of Mr. Paul Dahlgren, late Consul General of the United States in Rome, whose sudden death has already been announced, took place on Sunday last at the Protestant Cemetery, near St. Paul's Gate. The burial service of the Episcopal Church was read by Rev. Dr. Nevin. Mr. Dahlgren, with the kind natural feelings of his heart, had won the sympathy of many of his countrymen. Suffering from a chronic physical weakness, he had no assurance of a prolonged life, but his taking off was more sudden than was expected by any of those most intimately acquainted with his case. The cause of his death was an overdose of a remedy prescribed by his physician for his malady. The office of the Consul General is left without an incumbent. It cannot be deemed indelicate or invidious to say in general terms, in this place, that at a time when the Government is called upon to be more severe than ever before in judging of the qualifications and the fidelity of its public servants, it should see to it that none are allowed to make of the offices of the nation posts of mere personal convenience. Americans of true patriotism are conscientious, and in taking the oath of the office sought for, or put upon them, they must feel that a great responsibility is assumed, and that the dignity of the country cannot be compromised without disgrace to themselves if they have no rule of conduct except their own caprices. Many of the servants of our Government in Europe have little strictly official work to do, but that does not imply that their time may be passed without blame in sterile indolence. There are many ways, if they choose to use them, in which our agents can make themselves of much service to their country. If they are educated or are not ignoramuses, as is unhappily sometimes the case, they can easily establish relations with some organ of the press in the city or country in which they find themselves, and furnish information about the United States which is eagerly sought, presenting some of the better phases of the political and social life of the country, as well as some of those yet to be reformed, and thus increase our moral influence among these older nations.

CREVASSES IN THE MISSISSIPPI.

MEMPHIS, April 13.—A gentleman from Bolivar County, Miss., reports the levee broke Monday night in front of Duck Ridge Landing, and when he left there was a crevasse 200 yards wide, and washing at both ends. This will overflow the country between Lake Bolivar and the river, including Catfish Point, the Williams' Bayou country, and the upper end of Washington County. When the gentleman left a crevasse was expected at Utopia.

The New York Times.

WITH SUPPLEMENT.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, APRIL 14, 1876.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—TWINS—Mr. Lester Wallack, Mr. John Gilbert, Mr. W. R. Floyd, Miss Ada Dyas, Miss Effie Germon.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—HENRY V.—Mr. George Rignold, Mr. C. B. Bishop.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—PIQUE—Mr. Charles Fisher, Mr. D. H. Harkins, Miss Fanny Davenport.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—FERROL—Mr. C. R. Thorne, Jr., Mr. J. H. Stoddart, Miss Kate Claxton.

PARK THEATRE.—BRASS—Miss Rose Wood, Miss Leslie, Mr. George F. Rowe, Mr. Lewis Morrison.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—OPERA—COMEDY—BURLESQUE.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE—CURIOSITIES—Afternoon and evening.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—VAUDEVILLE AND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

BROOKLYN THEATRE.—THE MIGHTY DOLLAR—Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Florence.

EAGLE THEATRE.—SONGS, DANCES, DRAMA, FARCE.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.—ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—BURLESQUE, SONGS, and NEGRO COMICALITIES—Birch, Wambold, Backus.

PARISIAN VARIETIES.—VAUDEVILLE AND NOVELTY ENTERTAINMENT.

SCHAUS ART GALLERY.—"PENELOPE," Cabanel's new picture.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES is the best family paper published; it contains the latest news and correspondence. It is free from all objectionable advertisements and reports, and may be safely admitted to every domestic circle. The disgraceful announcements of quacks and medical pretenders, which pollute so many newspapers of the day, are not admitted into the columns of THE TIMES on any terms.

TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

Postage will be prepaid by the Publishers on all Editions of THE TIMES *sent to Subscribers in the United States.*

The DAILY TIMES, per annum, including the Sunday Edition.....$12
The DAILY TIMES, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition..... 10
The Sunday Edition per annum..... 2
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, per annum..... 3
The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum..... 2

CLUB RATES OF THE WEEKLY.

FIVE COPIES (per annum).....$7 50
TEN COPIES (per annum)..... 12 50
TWENTY COPIES (per annum)..... 22 00
THIRTY COPIES (per annum)..... 30 00

AND ONE EXTRA COPY TO EACH CLUB.

For every club of fifty, one copy of THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES to the getter-up of the club.

CLUB RATES OF THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

Two copies, one year.....$5
Ten copies, one year, (and one extra copy free)..... 25

New names may be added to clubs at any time during the year at club rates.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY and WEEKLY mailed one year to clergymen at the lowest rates.

These prices are invariable. We have no traveling agents. Remit in drafts on New-York or Post Office Money Orders, if possible, and where neither of these can be procured send the money in a *registered* letter.

Terms, cash in advance.

Address THE NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City.

NOTICE.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot, under any circumstances, return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

This morning THE DAILY TIMES *consists of* TEN PAGES. *Every news-dealer is bound to deliver the paper in its complete form, and any failure to do so should be reported at the publication office.*

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES *is at No. 1,257 Broadway, between Thirty-first and Thirty-second streets. It is open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of* THE TIMES *for sale. Dealers supplied at 4 A. M.*

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

The Ways and Means Committee of the House of Representatives are now going to take up the matter of the public debt. The problem before them is simply to authorize the issue of some sort of bond bearing less than six per cent. interest, on such terms that it can be sold. Millions of dollars' worth of United States bonds are bought and sold every day in Europe and America, and there is really no excuse for not knowing at what prices bonds can be disposed of. Nevertheless, the prospect is that a kind of bond will be authorized and a price for it fixed which will make the law a dead letter. The people for a few years more will probably have to be taxed several millions per annum for the luxury of having a Congress which estimates the value of, say a four per cent. Government bond, several per cent. higher than do the capitalists of the world. The contempt which the average Congressman feels for science and statistics costs the people more than twenty West Point Academies and a dozen colleges like Yale and Harvard.

The Bureau of Statistics of Commerce and Navigation is one of the most useful and least expensive departments of the Government. So far as we can learn, it is not even undergoing investigation. Last year Congress destroyed half its usefulness by making its reports appear once in three months, instead of every month, as they had done for several years previous to 1875. The Democrats of the House of Representatives are now trying to destroy it altogether by cutting down the clerical force so as to make the seasonable compilation of accurate reports an impossibility. Mr. YOUNG'S repeated efforts to obtain such amendments to the laws as will make it possible to obtain statistics of the exports to Canada have met with nothing but silent contempt, and our trade with the Dominion still remains an unknown quantity. The proper place for a great number of the statesmen at Washington is Cairo or Constantinople, but even there it is perhaps doubtful whether they could keep abreast with the requirements of the more intelligent half of the population.

To the student of the inflation eras of other nations nothing is more interesting than the exact correspondence between the fallacies and delusions generated at such times and those which we encounter in this age and country. We doubt if the inflationists of to-day have produced a single idea which cannot be found in writings which have come down to us from the age of LAW, the assignat period of France, or the times when cash payments were suspended at the Bank of England. President ANDREW D. WHITE'S address on the paper money experiments of France is rich in these analogies. We have great faith that the American people will soon settle down to the conviction that, so far as inflation is concerned, there is nothing new under the sun.

The result of the South Carolina Republican Convention is better than might have been expected from the manner in which the first day's proceedings were conducted. Although Gov. CHAMBERLAIN did not succeed in obtaining the admission of the delegates whom he supported as against the corruptionists, he was himself elected as a delegate to Cincinnati over Senator PATTERSON, the leader of his opponents. The latter appear to have had the power to do more than they dared to do—a situation not without a parallel in other States. The resolutions in favor of Senator MORTON were complimentary, but non-committal, and the delegation is nominally unpledged. There are indications that from South Carolina, a State where the worst was to be looked for, a considerable amount of both independence and intelligence will be contributed to the National Convention.

In Virginia, eighteen out of twenty-four delegates are regarded as in favor of Mr. BLAINE'S nomination, which is a showing of which that indefatigable worker has no reason to be ashamed. But the Convention in this case also was contented to express a preference, and refrained from any instruction to its delegates. This moderation, of which the instances are multiplying, is a good sign. It does not follow that the uninstructed delegates will be in fact independent of the control of the various candidates, but the same healthy public opinion which has prevented the hard and fast rule of instruction in so many of the State conventions may well compel respect in the National Convention.

The Park Department is suffering from its chronic complaint of lack of funds. One reason for this appears to be that the Department insists on paying for labor at a rate twenty-five per cent. over the market price. This is certainly not the fault of the President, since, on the testimony of Commissioner MARTIN, Mr. STEBBINS has five times offered a resolution reducing the Park laborers' wages to the rate paid in other City departments. Mr. MARTIN claims credit for having voted against this resolution every time it was presented, and his colleague, Mr. O'DONOHUE, doubtless imitated this fashion of discharging public duties. And yet, Mr. MARTIN, who writes to an Irish Sunday paper in the character of the faithful champion of the City laborer desires also to be considered as a resolute defender of the rights of the tax-payers.

Journalistic "decency" must be in a bad way when Mr. Jeremy Diddler of the New-York *World* feels constrained to come to its defense. That person recently took advantage of "the privilege of journalism" to assail in the most blackguardly fashion an able and unsullied Judge of the Supreme Court. The ground of attack was not a matter which in the slightest degree concerned the public. Its apology was the career of a relation for which the Judge was in no way responsible, and it related to some old family scandals which, whether true or false, had as little bearing on the public estimate of the occupant of the Bench as the color of his hair. Mr. Diddler, being interrogated in regard to the reasons for this wanton outrage, replied that the Judge had refused to vacate an order of arrest granted against a bankrupt whose dinners he missed, and that he took this means to get even. The picker up of unconsidered trifles entertained for BARNARD and CARDOZO the admiration which the sneak-thief has for the prowess of the midnight burglar, and he felt toward one of the purest of their successors all the detestation which a thieves' pensioner is likely to bestow on one who has been instrumental in cutting short the career of his patrons. A journal which has felt the pangs of poverty ever since it ceased to participate in the stealings of TWEED is the self-constituted defender of CHARLES O'CONOR! We do not think so meanly of the great advocate as to suppose that he can feel anything but scorn for his champions of the *World*. He knows, better than most people, the price of their fidelity.

There is no occasion for going into hysterics over this O'CONOR case, albeit the person chiefly interested has shown the bad example of overloading a very plain story with turgid rhetoric and irrelevant detail. The simple question is, Did the public and the subscribers to the O'Conor testimonials imagine, when they were paying honor to Mrs. FORREST'S "chivalrous" defender, that he had taken up and conducted her case without either fee or reward, or did they imagine that he simply occupied the position of a lawyer who was serving a client for a fee which might have been inadequate for the service rendered, but which was still a fee? As we understand the matter, the public and the profession took, as a rule, the former view of the case, and as we read the letters addressed to Mr. O'CONOR on that occasion, they are entirely without meaning unless on that interpretation. Mr. O'CONOR says this was an entirely mistaken idea, and he asks the Bar Association to find out whether by word or act he ever aided in giving it currency. We imagine that the Bar Association may find as much difficulty in discovering that he confirmed this delusion, as they will in discovering that he ever did anything to correct it. Of course, there remains for him the obvious reply, that he was not aware of its existence. Within these limits will be found all that the public care anything about in the controversy. Beyond them will be found several questions of veracity between Mr. O'CONOR and the friends of Mrs. FORREST, which they can settle at their leisure.

At last we have some signs of the realization by Mr. GEORGE H. PENDLETON of the position in which his own testimony placed him with reference to the huge fee he got for pushing through his friend BELKNAP'S department the claim of the Kentucky Central Railroad. Senator STEVENSON testifies that the railroad in question is a partnership, rather than a corporation, and that Mr. PENDLETON had, therefore, no authority in the premises, and no means of acquiring authority beyond that which was freely conceded by his associates. This helps Mr. PENDLETON, so far as it shows that he did not, as President, make terms with himself as agent; but it leaves untouched the fact that he pocketed a very large sum as agent for a service which, if rendered at all, should have been rendered by him in his capacity as President, with no special payment beyond the amount of his expenses. The statement shows, too, that Mr. PENDLETON made the bargain with four or five intimate associates, and it in no degree lessens the significance of the fact that a part of the money he received belonged to the Bowler estate, and was part of the inheritance which in due time should have gone to the BOWLER children.

Mr. STEVENSON says, indeed, that "exclusive control" of the Bowler estate was in the hands of a Mr. BALDWIN, not of Mr. PENDLETON. But Mr. GEORGE P. BOWLER, one of the heirs of the estate, and the general manager of the railroad, tells a different story. In an oral statement published in the Cincinnati *Enquirer* he says that since the death of his father in 1864, "Mr. PENDLETON has had charge of the estate and of the separate property of my mother." This Mr. BOWLER applauds the manner in which Mr. PENDLETON has discharged his trust, and declares that the money he obtained was an inadequate return for all his kindness. But this line of vindication is beside the real question. The essential point is that Mr. PENDLETON, having the interests of the railroad in his keeping as President, got himself appointed as agent for the prosecution of a claim which had no chance apart from the peculiar influence which, in the circumstances, he was enabled to exercise; and that the exercise of this influence netted him an amount out of all proportion to any bona fide service he could possibly have rendered.

CONVENTIONS AND THE PARTY.

There is no more interesting feature in the present political situation than the earnestness with which a large number of sincere Republicans are discussing the authority of the methods of nomination now in vogue. This was very clearly shown in the resolutions of the Union League Club, adopted March 9. In the fourth of these occurred the following words: "We insist that the representation of the State of New-York in the [National] Convention shall be committed to a delegation wholly unpacked and unpledged, who shall be untrammeled and free to choose among all the candidates who may be brought before the convention, and unless this can be conceded to us, we refuse to be bound by its action." The basis of this declaration is the essential and original idea of the function of the nominating convention. It is radically opposed to the "machine" theory, which, under the specious guise of a peculiarly radical democracy, is really the device of demagogues for perverting the forms of party action to their own uses. The notion which underlies the Union League resolution, and which was beyond question the one that gave rise to the convention mode of nomination, was, that as it is impossible or inconvenient for the mass of a party to meet together for consultation, it is advisable to select representatives who shall act for the general body. Obviously, if the whole party could meet together and compare views, the result would be, not the advancement of individual ambitions or the subserving of the interest of any clique or faction, but the selection of the candidates who would at once be the most popular and the best able to forward the general aims of the party. In any such complete consultation, if it were practicable, the men with selfish purposes would be in a hopeless minority, and the sincere and disinterested sentiment of the whole party would be embodied in the nominations with a certainty which no employment of patronage could impair. To meet the same ends by more feasible means, the party is now supposed to select its representatives through the instrumentality of primary meetings, Assembly District, State, and National Conventions. If the actual operation of this plan were in accordance with the view on which it was adopted, the final action of the National Convention would be a fair expression of the wishes of the great body of the party.

As a matter of fact, there are many things which prevent this. The long chain of connected meetings, from the primary in the ward or town to the National Convention, is, to a great extent, not a process of selection by which those men are brought together who best represent the judgment and feeling of the party. On the contrary, it is at every stage subjected to influences which tend to make the ultimate gathering a body singularly unlike, in aim and feeling, the party which it nominally represents. The function of deliberation and choice, which is presumably the controlling one, is largely lost sight of. It often becomes secondary, for the delegates, as they are called, are in too many cases only tools employed in carrying out schemes with which the mass of the party have no sympathy, and for which, indeed, they have only contempt and distrust. As tools, they are the property of the men who have brought them into operation. Their character is fixed by the means employed for procuring them. The primaries, manipulated by trained, and often by paid, agents of one or another candidate, start the process which finally turns out the instrument known as a pledged delegation, and the fair, candid, sincere purpose of the party is no more expressed by them than genuine devotion is expressed by the praying machines of the oriental devotee. Happily, it does not necessarily occur that delegates of this character control a convention. The force of the real sentiment of a party like the Republican Party may be interfered with, but it cannot easily be wholly overcome. It asserts itself as it did at our own State Convention, and as it has done in other States, often through the involuntary respect of men chosen in direct antagonism to it. There are times when the most unscrupulous political engineer hesitates to use the power which by one means or another he has got under his hands. But that the mode of nominating now in use may seriously miscarry, and that the Republican Party may literally be cheated of a candidate for the Presidency who justly represents its actual purposes and convictions, is a fear which is entertained by a great many persons, and one which is, unfortunately, not without some reason.

Nor can it be ignored that the question is being freely discussed: What will be the duty of those Republicans who believe that the party has been thus wronged, if the wrong shall be consummated? The resolution which we have quoted is a distinct declaration on this point. The resolution said that if the delegation from New-York did not conform to the pure and unperverted idea of what such a delegation to a National Convention should be, the club "refuse to be bound by its action." What the Union League Club thought it necessary to say in regard to the New-York delegation to the National Convention, a considerable number of equally sound Republicans are saying concerning the convention itself. When that body meets it will be obliged to face this fact. The greater part of the class of Republicans to whom we refer are not bound to the party by any slight ties. They are not "fair weather friends." In their number are multitudes who have made sacrifices for the party, and have stood with it when it was not "prosperous to be just." They are still firmly attached to the principles of the party; they hope to see it complete the round of duties laid upon it by the war by restoring a sound currency and reforming the evils of the civil service. They believe in the possibility of a noble future for it, and all they ask is to be permitted to give to it the conscientious and unselfish service which it has received from them in the past. It will be a gloomy day for the Republic when they are denied this simple privilege.

THE CANAL TAX.

If votes were weighed instead of counted, the proposition to continue the low canal tolls of last year, and, as an inevitable consequence, the heavy taxation to make up the deficiency in the canal revenues, would have passed neither the Canal Board nor the Legislature. Of the fifty-six Republicans in the Assembly who voted on Mr. SLOAN'S proposition to restore the toll sheet of 1874, thirty-four favored and only twenty-two opposed it. Among the twenty-two are, of course, the three Republicans from Buffalo, who think that Buffalo elevators should have the one cent a bushel on wheat which the State surrenders, and the tax-payers at large make good out of their private resources. With a single exception, every Democrat who voted favored running the canals by money in large part derived from taxation, rather than by the proceeds of equitable tolls on the products carried.

For some years previous to 1870 the State had six cents a bushel on the wheat which was carried over the Erie Canal from Buffalo to the Hudson River. In 1870 the charge was reduced one-half, and in 1875 it was still further reduced one-third from the rate charged from 1870 to 1874. Mr. SLOAN'S proposition was simply to raise the toll from two cents to three, at which it stood at the end of 1874. Our position is: (1) that as an influence operating on the direction which the grain takes in passing from the producer to the consumer, one cent a bushel, more or less, is so petty a force as to be entirely inappreciable, but, (2) that as a charge to be transferred from those who benefit by the grain trade to the tax-payers at large, it is a matter of a million dollars, more or less, and therefore of just as much importance as any other million dollars collected by the tax gatherers. If the benefit of the producers and consumers of grain were greater and the tax less, it would none the less be true that a tax for this purpose should not be imposed on the public at large.

But we are willing to rest the expediency of continuing the canal tax on the palpable insufficiency of a bounty of one cent a bushel to bring one bushel of grain out of fifty to this port via the Erie Canal, which would not have come to it without the bounty. One cent a bushel is less than one per cent. of the minimum price of the poorest marketable wheat at New-York. The pig-iron manufacturing interests of the country, accustomed to protective duties of forty and sixty per cent., would never stop to weigh the effect of one cent per hundred weight less duty on that metal. They would see the absurdity of appointing committees or printing remonstrances about such a trifle. The one cent a bushel which the tax-payers are contributing for the encouragement of grain transportation over the Erie Canal is of no greater consequence to the vast interests which receive it than one cent a hundred weight would be to a manufacturer of pig-iron. We have already shown that its effect, so far as the City of New-York is concerned, is confined to the grain which is exported. The grain which is consumed in New-York City and its immediate vicinity will come here without being shown the way. The grain which is consumed in New-England, Pennsylvania, Maryland, and Canada will not go by the canal unless the Legislature can devise some method of destroying the improvements in transportation which the last fifteen years have effected.

This momentous force of one cent a bushel, then, is brought to bear on the price of grain at Liverpool and London. It is like the fall of a tray of crockery—bad for the crockery and bad for the tax-payers who have to make the good the damage, but its effect on the stability of the terrestrial globe is so slight that no means have yet been found of measuring it. In Great Britain the wheat of the United States comes in competition with that of every nation in the world which brings wheat there to sell. In that market the average price fluctuates from $1 25 to $2 50, reckoning roughly in our currency. In that varying price of wheat in Great Britain, the one cent a bushel contributed by the tax-payers of New-York has its due effect, just as the waters of a trout stream at the source of the Hudson do on the bar at Sandy Hook.

But we shall still be told that the one cent a bushel causes the wheat to flow through New-York on its way to England, rather than through Montreal, Philadelphia, and Baltimore. But when did a difference of one cent a bushel in the outward freight on grain influence a line of steamers or a ship to change its route? All the other sources of income by which a steamer or a ship is supported must be very nicely balanced indeed when a difference of one cent in the freight on grain sends her to Montreal instead of to New-York. Such cases as we have supposed are theoretically possible, and we have therefore allowed one bushel in fifty as the proportion of our export grain trade which we might lose were the one cent bounty abolished. The ocean freight by steam on a bushel of wheat to Liverpool is now at its very lowest point, being about nine cents in currency. It has been often, and for long periods, as high as twenty-five or thirty-five cents a bushel. Montreal has enjoyed for twenty years during the season of navigation much lower freights on grain from Chicago and Milwaukee than New-York has. Many other influences have also been at work to increase her trade, but the Welland Canal moves no greater amount of vegetable food toward Montreal than it did fifteen years ago. The figures of six years compare as follows:

Year.	Tons.	Year.	Tons.
1861	586,583	1872	623,443
1862	721,149	1873	540,050
1863	558,489	1874	622 558

The enlargement of the Welland Canal is regarded by many as likely to leave the Erie Canal as destitute of grain-laden boats as the Chenango Canal has been of boats of any description; but have these credulous persons ever asked themselves how the ocean vessels which are to take all the grain from Montreal to Europe are to obtain return cargoes? If they come over empty they will have to charge high freights on the grain they take back, which would make grain sent by the St. Lawrence route dearer than that sent by the Erie Canal. The proper way to deal with these trade questions is to do all that is rational and legitimate for "commercial supremacy," and no more. The State of New-York, for a number of years back, has attempted what is irrational and absurd, and has accomplished nothing, the only result being an unjust tax.

THE ARMY AND THE RIGHT OF PETITION.

A day or two ago, the House adopted a resolution offered by Prof. SEELYE, of Massachusetts, inquiring whether the Army has the right of petition. This has reference to the order of Secretary BELKNAP, issued in 1873, in reference to the application of Army officers to Congress for the purpose of influencing pending legislation. That order forbade any officer, directly or indirectly, without being called upon by proper authority, to solicit, suggest, or recommend action by members of Congress for or against military affairs. At the same time, however, it was stated that it was not intended to preclude officers from illustrating or explaining a measure before Congress which may have received the favor or sanction of the President, Secretary of War, or General of the Army, and that "the experience of officers when so used is and will be valuable." The order then proceeded to state that "all petitions to Congress by officers relative to subjects of a military character, will be forwarded through the General of the Army and Secretary of War, for their action and transmittal." As if still further to preclude the possibility of unauthorized Army influence upon Congress, officers visiting the seat of Government during a Congressional session were required to file with the Adjutant General a memorandum reciting their business, and giving the authority under which they were absent from their command and station.

When Gen. CUSTER was called before Mr. CLYMER'S committee, he cited this order as the effectual barrier which had existed between him and the Washington authorities as to any communication which he might have made concerning the post tradership abuses which he claims to have seen on the frontier. To the casual observer—and we would not intimate that Prof. SEELYE is one of these—it appeared as if this order was designed to prevent Army officers from communicating to Congressmen any information concerning maladministration of affairs which the Secretary of War should desire to suppress. The occasion for the issuing of the order, however, was expressed in it, and it runs thus: "The practice, which has prevailed to a considerable extent, of Army officers visiting and remaining at the seat of Government during the sessions of Congress, with the view of influencing legislation upon military affairs concerning the whole Army, and which have been, or can be brought properly to the attention of Congress only by the President, the Secretary of War, or the General of the Army, has become a serious evil, highly detrimental to the public service and disrespectful to superior authority."

Probably the reader has by this time recalled some of the jokes current in Washington during the war, when the seat of Government was crowded with officers seeking promotion, and the halls of Congress were overflowing with military men, lobbying for some one of the Army bills always pending. Senator NESMITH'S joke about the man who threw a stone at a dog and hit three Brigadiers, "and it was not a good day for Brigadiers either," fitly described the situation at that time. The fact is that Congressmen, not the President or Secretary of War, complained of this growing nuisance. Indeed, it is only justice to Secretary BELKNAP to say that when this order was issued, he declared that he had been induced to do it at the solicitations of members of Congress. It happens, moreover, that the last Congress directed inquiry as to the authority by which this order was promulgated. By resolution, April 13, 1874, Congress asked for the authority under which the Secretary of War issued such an order; whether the order abridged the right of petition and freedom of speech of Army officers, as citizens, and whether such order was in contravention of the exclusive right of Congress, under paragraph 13, section 8, article 7, of the Constitution, to make rules and regulations for the government of the Army, &c. The reply of the Secretary of War is in the official reports of that session of Congress. It was shown that the decisions of the Supreme Court and of the Secretary of War were, in contemplation of law, the orders of the President as Commander in Chief. Next, no heretofore existing right of an officer in freedom of speech has been abridged by the order; and the right of petition to Congress is to redress a grievance, and Congress has specifically provided in the Articles of War for just such an exercise of a right of petition as an officer or soldier may choose to exercise. Furthermore, the order in no way contravened the right of Congress to make rules and regulations for the government of the Army.

The sum and substance of this whole matter, therefore, is that the order was designed to relieve Congressmen, at their own suggestion, of the importunities of Army officers interested in pending legislation. This was frankly stated at the time by the Secretary of War, and if it had not been true, his statement would not have gone unquestioned until now. Certainly, there was no evasion of the question by the Secretary, and his reasons for the issuance of the order were at once communicated to Congress. How far this regulation may have incidentally protected corruption in the War Department we are not prepared to say. But, since Army officers were still able to communicate with Congressmen by letter, it seems like straining a point to declare that the order was only designed to suppress the truth.

THE REVIVAL.

A meeting has been held recently of those gentlemen who have especially sustained the revival meetings, to consider the advisability of continuing them beyond the original term contemplated. Whatever be the final conclusion reached by the committee, we have no doubt that the evangelists themselves, with the practical wisdom characteristic of them, will soon desire to close the meetings for this season, and inaugurate them elsewhere. Like their great exemplar, the Chief of the Apostles, they see the benefit of moving from place to place, strengthening the weak and touching new chords of sympathy in new localities. Religious leaders must possess the wisdom of the serpent, as well as the guilelessness of the dove, and no doubt Mr. MOODY and Mr. SANKEY see that their peculiar power lies in fresh influence on new circles, and not in steady and continued labor in one place. In one respect a revival is like any political movement, it is better if it closes in power rather than drag along a half-living existence. That is, so far as external and unusual machinery is concerned, it is more profitable that it should be withdrawn while the wave of religious sympathy is in full sweep, rather than after it has subsided. The seed which has been scattered by these faithful laborers will spring up, and the harvest will be gathered by those whose daily duty it is to toil in this particular field.

As to the final results, time alone can determine. The weak will no doubt fall away, and many will lose the ideal which for a time changed their whole course of life. Still, the experience of the past shows that considerable numbers will date the greatest event which can happen in a man's interior life—the beginning of all higher things—from the labors of these simple-minded men. A more genuine humanity will be infused into the lives of many; a greater height of purity and disinterestedness will be reached; there will be more honesty and brotherly kindness and family affection; more virtue and integrity in this City; more hope in despondent lives; a stronger sense of God and unseen things in this community, as the fruits of the great "revival" of this year. Fortunately, too, there will be less reaction than is usual after such religious excitements.

This is owing to one peculiarity which has been at the bottom of the success of the evangelists—their exceeding good sense. They have quietly but persistently put down all extravagance and all sensational and exaggerated expressions of feeling. With the deep emotion which filled the audiences, it would not have been difficult for these speakers to have created physical excitement in the highest degree, and we might have seen hysterical convulsions and other symptoms which have been witnessed in similar situations. But under their direction all has been done decently and in order, and the after-effects will have little of that injurious tendency which has often been exemplified.

It is a little difficult to explain or analyze the success of these Evangelists. JOHN ADAMS used to say that no one thing gave WASHINGTON such power over the multitude as the fact that he served from the beginning without pay. No doubt, the knowledge of the masses that these preachers have no stipend increases enormously their influence, though they would have been equally worthy of respect had they received a regular salary. Then their style of preaching in England (where it is much more uncommon,) and their great success there, prepared the way for them here. They started in New-York with a great éclat. They are men also, of unusual moderation and practical shrewdness; and have wisely steered free of all the sectarian rocks and quicksands which have wrecked so many similar efforts. They possess, too, the graces of simplicity and humility, and Mr. MOODY disarms criticism by his utterly unpretending and sincere tone and manner. Certainly, among her preachers, America possesses hundreds of greater power and eloquence, and equal spirituality and piety. We rather incline to the explanation which Mr. MOODY himself always offers, that he is only the mouthpiece and expression of a deep and mysterious wave of religious feeling, now passing over the nation. The disasters and disappointments of the year, the reaction against the skepticism and the selfish greed of the day, the deep religious sentiment lying at the bottom of the American character, and the eternal wants of the human heart, have prepared the minds of the people for a profound religious transformation, or impulse. When Mr. MOODY speaks, it is not himself alone to whom the audience listens, but the whole voice and power of Christianity itself behind him, offering the hope whose beauty time never obscures, the forgiveness which humanity never ceases to desire, the ideals of moral and religious life whose force and excellence the succession of ages only strengthens. It is not so much what the preacher says, as what the audience feels. The people lose sight of the ungrammatical and plain speaker and, even of his narrow conceptions, and hear the echo of the voice, still sounding through the centuries, of Him who spake as never man spoke. Under that voice, they rise to a new life.

THE END OF STEINBERGER.

STEINBERGER has fallen. Of this there is no sort of doubt, though it could have been wished that the latest news from Samoa had contained a more detailed account of the recent revolution. From the few facts already at our command we can, however, piece out a probable history of STEINBERGER'S overthrow, which cannot vary very widely from the truth.

Every one knows that from the time when STEINBERGER proclaimed himself the perpetual Prime Minister of the Samoan Islands, and locked the native King in his back bedroom, that ambitious adventurer has been the virtual dictator of the islands. He lost no time in assuming the outward pomp and circumstance of a real monarch. He fitted out a navy consisting of one schooner, and organized two army corps consisting of a single Samoan each, armed in regular turn with the Prime Minister's spare revolver. For the support of his Government he levied taxes, and in order to protect his subjects from the competition of the pauper pigs of Europe and America he established a Custom-house, and imposed a heavy duty on the importation of pigs, whether crude or refined. It may not be true that he decreed that Gen. SCHENCK'S "Treatise on Poker" should be the Constitution of the Samoan Islands, but there is little reason to doubt that he instructed his Heads of Departments in the mysteries of that game, and thus made the meetings of the Cabinet interesting and profitable.

Had STEINBERGER been contented to live abstemiously, to make the taxes as light as possible, and to cultivate the friendship of the missionaries, he might have maintained his authority for a long time to come. Unfortunately for him, he did none of these things. Early in his reign he committed the enormous error of growing fat, thus directly inviting his subjects to revolution, while in order to provide his table with fattening dishes he taxed the people to an extent which greatly troubled them. As for the missionaries, he undermined their influence with the natives by contrasting his skill at poker with their total ignorance of the game. He may not have meant to do this, but it was inevitable that a native who found that his Pastor could not tell him the comparative value of a "flush" and a "full," would promptly decide that the superiority in culture and general information undoubtedly rested with STEINBERGER.

Having thus early sown the seeds of discontent, it was morally certain that in time STEINBERGER would become universally unpopular. The Samoan who paid heavy taxes, and saw STEINBERGER growing daily wider and plumper, soon began to feel that he was playing the hungry part of an ox muzzled while treading out his master's corn. The missionaries may not have shown any active hostility to STEINBERGER—as the latter now insists that they did—but undoubtedly they disapproved of him, and felt that his true sphere of labor lay among a fiercer and more hungry people, who would not only know what their stomachs needed, but knowing would dare to maintain their rights. It was while this spirit of dissatisfaction was abroad that the foreign Consuls united in formally protesting against STEINBERGER'S rule, and an English frigate captured the Samoan Navy. This repudiation of STEINBERGER by men of his own color fanned the popular fury to a flame. The native King climbed out the back window, and waving his waist-cloth nailed to a hop-pole, called upon his countrymen to rally around the old flag; to tear STEINBERGER from his usurped throne, and to get back as much of their taxes as the capacity of their stomachs and the edible portions of the deposed tyrant would permit.

The immediate result of this outbreak was that STEINBERGER became a prisoner on board the British frigate. Whether, in imitation of NAPOLEON, he voluntarily surrendered himself to the British Captain; whether the latter made common cause with the revolutionists and captured the Prime Minister, or whether, with a mistaken sense of duty, he rescued STEINBERGER from the revolutionary larder and placed him on shipboard in order to keep him in an uncooked condition, we can only conjecture. The theory that the British Captain nobly offered the Samoans the use of the ship's coppers so that the tenderness of STEINBERGER might be insured by carefully boiling him before the native cooks placed him on the spit, is scarcely tenable. However kindhearted and courteous the Captain may be, there is nothing in the rules regulating the British Navy which permits Her Majesty's kettles to be used for cooking deposed South Sea monarchs. STEINBERGER may possibly be surrendered to the hungry islanders, but it is quite certain that they will have to cook him without foreign aid.

The fall of STEINBERGER ought to be a solemn warning to future adventurers who may dream of usurping a cannibal throne. They must understand that leanness is the indispensable condition of safety. It is generally known that not a single missionary has been eaten since BANTING published his famous instructions for persons desiring to become thin. Had STEINBERGER grasped the meaning of this fact, and kept himself down to the missionary standard of weight, he would not have tempted the Samoan appetite, and he might still be a *de facto* monarch. Eternal emaciation is the price of power among the cannibals, and the fate of STEINBERGER, who slowly fattened to his fall, shows that the tenderest feelings of the human stomach cannot be safely outraged and defied.

POLITICAL NOTES.

The Maine Democratic State Convention is to be held in Bangor on Tuesday, June 13.

The 5th of May is the time set for the adjournment of the Pennsylvania Legislature.

Hon. John E. Sanford is to preside over the Massachusetts Republican State Convention.

The Republicans of Albany lost the Mayor, but they gained the Common Council, on Tuesday.

The Washington *Chronicle* believes that the Republicans could elect their candidate for President without the aid of the vote of New-York.

Daniel W. Voorhees has entered the race for the Democratic nomination for Governor of Indiana. He is represented to be as rabid an inflationist as Landers.

The Republicans of Lockport have elected the Mayor and three of the four Aldermen, giving them the control of the City Government. This after two years of Democratic rule.

The Lancaster *Examiner* notes that only Democrats seem to be mixed up in the Boom bill bribery scandal at Harrisburg. Senator Thomas Jefferson Boyer, who is, most prominent in the affair, is the successor of Mr. Wallace.

It is expected that Hon. Thomas M. Waller, of New-London, will be elected Speaker of the Connecticut House of Representatives, as Hon. Elisha Johnson prefers to remain upon the floor and hold his last year's position on the Judiciary Committee.

The Syracuse *Journal* says that the Governor's "man Magone," dispatched there by the Governor himself, labored Monday evening and Tuesday morning to secure the selection of a favorable delegation to Utica. The same paper adds: "The Governor's representative has seemed to be clothed with amazing powers in the granting of Executive clemency, as well as making promises for the Governor to fulfill."

ALBANY.

A QUIET DAY IN THE LEGISLATURE.

THE WOMAN'S SUFFRAGE BILL—THE PARADE-GROUND SCHEME—A BILL TO BREAK UP LOTTERIES—RAPID TRANSIT IN BROOKLYN.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Thursday, April 13, 1876.

The present difficulty is to discover what was the least uninteresting portion of to-day's business. General order day in the Assembly, as this was, usually presents many features of interest, as the warmest discussion of a bill generally takes place in Committee of the Whole; but it happened that the several measures which came up in the House this morning were either of merely local importance, or if of general application were extremely dry subjects. While this was the case for the lower branch, the upper chamber was little if any better, so the day was consistently dull. The Assembly buried the bill to confer suffrage on women with becoming solemnity. Some one discovered that it was directly in conflict with the State Constitution, and after that the debate took the form of an expression of the personal views of the members on the abstract questions involved. After this bill was allowed to die, for no vote was taken on it, a bill changing the charter of the Western New-York Agricultural Society was the occasion of warming up the House a little. Mr. Hodges, of Monroe, an elderly gentleman, who has distinguished himself as the introducer of a number of bills which the House has ruthlessly slaughtered, implored his fellow-members to show him the small mercy of passing this one. He was so pathetic, and depicted the frantic cravings of his constituents for this measure so vividly, that the House fairly shook with laughter; but it adopted his bill, and Mr. Hodges was happy. It was one intended to keep the control of the society's annual fairs from the hands of jockeys and trotting-horse owners. A bill naming a Board of Managers for the Elmira Reformatory, and providing for the government and control of that institution, was successfully carried through by Mr. George I. Post, who showed on this occasion that even on a question of State prisons he could act with tact and discretion. Mr. Graham, of Monroe, the "labor reformer," had a great deal to say in denunciation of the contract system, but his crude ideas found no favor with the House. Characteristically, this gentleman frequently appears as the advocate of theories which if carried to their logical conclusion would be tyranny in its grossest and most oppressive forms, while in the same breath he calls for the largest possible liberty of individual action.

The scheme for making the City turn a ninety-acre swamp into a parade ground, at a cost of some $3,000,000, dies hard. The property-owners from the section to be benefited by the proposed improvement have been on hand during the session in strong force; and their arguments have favorably inclined to their side many gentlemen who have not looked into the matter. A bill was introduced by Senator Gerard this morning to suspend for two years the act passed in April, 1871, enabling the City to acquire title to the property. This bill is introduced as a sort of substitute for a complete repealing bill, which it seems cannot be passed. The arguments in favor of this suspending bill are sufficiently forcible. First, the military do not want the proposed parade ground, and would not use it if made; second, it is in a place which cannot be made accessible without building expensive bridges and roads; third, the ground is an immense swamp, in which ten feet of filling would have to be done over two-thirds of its area, and a long bulkhead built along one side; fourth, the City is not in a position to undertake a wholly unnecessary work of only prospective usefulness, which must cost fully $3,000,000. There are other arguments against the scheme, but these might seem to be enough.

Each day devoted to the debate on the Supply bill last week served to increase the already long list of general orders awaiting disposition in the Senate. In order to dispose of this accumulation Senator Selkreg this morning offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Clerk continue the call of general orders from day to day in their order on the calendar until the calendar is exhausted.

The resolution was adopted.

Senator Woodin's bill in relation to the local Government of the City of New-York passed its third reading in the Senate this morning. It was not intended as a partisan measure, and was not dealt with in a party spirit by the Democrats. During the reading several amendments were offered by Senators Woodin and Gerard, and agreed to without much discussion. Only a few of the amendments are material. As the bill now stands, a three-fourths vote only will be necessary to override the Mayor's veto. As the bill originally stood a four-fifths vote was required. A properly authorized pay-roll must be accepted by the Controller as prima facie evidence that the persons whose names appear on the roll have just claims against the City. Section 7 was amended by a clause which provides that half of the $1,000,000 to be raised to pay for work for which no assessment has been levied shall be issued in bonds ranging in denomination from $100 to $500. Another amendment permits an employe of the City to draw his pay while from sickness or any other equally good cause he is absent from his post. A number of verbal changes were made of no particular importance.

Senator Cole revived the canal question to-day by calling from the table the resolutions offered by him some time ago requesting the Canal Commissioners to furnish some specific information as to the canal matters treated of in Gov. Tilden's Message. Mr. Cole withdrew his resolution and substituted others slightly different in form, and urged their passage on the ground that the Canal Committee of the Senate was debarred from taking necessary action by lack of such information. Senator Bradley moved an amendment providing that the Canal Board be called on to furnish the requisite information. The amendment was lost, and the resolutions as presented by Senator Cole, carried.

Senator Prince introduced a bill to-day designed to break up lottery schemes. It makes punishable as a misdemeanor the advertising in any way whatever of any lottery scheme conducted here or in any foreign country, and provides also that any person who shall act as agent for any lottery scheme, or pay the value of any prize won in such scheme, shall also be guilty of a misdemeanor.

The following bill to promote rapid transit in Brooklyn was reported favorably from the Committee on Railroads to-day:

SECTION 1. It shall be lawful for the Atlantic Avenue Railroad Company of Brooklyn, and for the Long Island Railroad Company, as lessee from the Atlantic Avenue Railroad Company of Brooklyn of that part of the railroad of said Atlantic Avenue Railroad Company which extends from the junction of Atlantic and Flatbush avenues, in the City of Brooklyn, eastwardly along said Atlantic avenue to the city line, to run cars over said railroad upon Atlantic avenue, from the city line of Brooklyn to Flatbush avenue, by steam power, subject to such rules and regulations as to rate of speed and public safety as from time to time the Common Council of the City of Brooklyn may prescribe.

A similar bill was after many hearings reported adversely by the Assembly Committee on Railroads.

WORK OF THE EVENING SESSION.

THE ANNUAL APPROPRIATION BILL—APPOINTMENTS BY THE MAYOR—PUBLIC MONEYS FOR PRIVATE PURPOSES—A BILL TO PENSION SCHOOL TEACHERS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, April 13.—If the vote in the House this evening on the bill relative to appointments by the Mayor may be considered conclusive as to its final passage, the bill will certainly be sent to Gov. Tilden. It came down from the Senate this morning, was referred to the Committee on Cities, and by that committee reported favorably this evening. When the report was announced Killian protested against rushing the bill through the House, and moved to recommit to the committee. This motion was not debatable, but by excusing votes time was gained to send out messengers for the absentees. The roll-call proceeded amid much excitement. Both parties brought up every available man, and the vote was announced, 46 yeas to 60 nays. So the motion was lost, and the bill goes to general orders. The vote was a strict party one. Its friends declare that they are not in a hurry to pass it, and can wait to reach the bill in the regular way, the result of the test vote relieving them of any anxiety as to its final passage. The annual appropriation bill as amended was reported this evening, and passed, and by unanimous consent a bill embodying the section making an appropriation for the Court of Arbitration, and which was stricken out, was introduced and had its third reading. Mr. Forster's bill making the 3d and 5th of July of this year legal holidays, was also passed. He remarked that if he could judge by the number of letters he had received on this bill, it was more popular than any other of the many he had introduced. The Supply bill is the main stumbling-block in the way of fixing the day for final adjournment. The bill is still in Conference Committee, and it is doubtful when it will come out. The New Capitol and State survey items are the chief subject of dispute. When this bill is got out of the way a day of adjournment will be agreed upon.

The concurrent resolution introduced in the early part of the session by Senator Emerson, proposing an amendment to section 11 of article 8 of the Constitution, prohibiting the loan or use of public money for private purposes, and restricting the indebtedness of counties, cities, towns, and villages, was considered in Committee of the Whole this evening, after being amended by striking out the following clause, was adopted: "No county or city whose present indebtedness exceeds such five per cent. as aforesaid, shall be allowed to extend or renew any of such indebtedness until it is reduced within such limit." The Constitution requires that the resolution be submitted to the Legislature to be chosen at the next general election of Senators before being submitted to the people. Senator Woodin introduced a bill providing that public school teachers and the teachers of all schools supported wholly by public funds, shall be—the males after thirty years' service and the females after twenty-five years' service—retired on a pension of not less than half of the salary paid to such teacher yearly at the time of his or her retirement. The pensions are to be drawn from the United States deposit fund, so far as that fund is not otherwise appropriated. The bill relating to the Commissioner of Jurors in New-York, legislating the present incumbent out of office, and providing for the appointment of his successor by the Mayor, Controller, and County Clerk, was ordered to a third reading. The Senate remained in session until a late hour, and transacted a large amount of business.

HEALTH OFFICER VANDERPOEL.

THE CHARGES AGAINST HIM BEING EXAMINED INTO BY THE ASSEMBLY COMMITTEE ON COMMERCE AND NAVIGATION.

ALBANY, April 13.—The Assembly Committee on Commerce and Navigation held a session this afternoon, to afford Dr. Vanderpoel an opportunity to answer the statements made against him by the Superintendent of Quarantine. Mr. Vanzantvoord was examined on the part of Dr. Vanderpoel, and testified that he had charge of the repairs of the State boat Fletcher, and Dr. Vanderpoel's private steam-yacht Gertrude and that the ten per cent. deducted from the bills of the latter was not added to the bill for the State boat by Fletcher, Harrison & Co. He did not, however, pay the bills himself. Mr. Harrison, of Fletcher, Harrison & Co., testified that he had no arrangement with Dr. Vanderpoel, as stated by Mr. Colville, in regard to the ten per cent. He acknowledged, however, that the ten per cent. had been deducted from the bills of the Doctor's private boat, and, in reference to one of them, said he did not know why the deduction was made.

Dr. Vanderpoel testified in his own behalf substantially as heretofore, and acknowledged that he sold water to Eddy & Co. at the rate of $20 a month. On behalf of Mr. Colville, a check of James Borland & Co., for $258 was produced bearing Dr. Vanderpoel's endorsement, which had been paid him for the sale of an anchor and chain; also a certificate from the Spanish Consul that the Numancia was not in quarantine at the time Dr. Vanderpoel testified that he employed the Gertrude at $20 a day in serving the Numancia, but that she had left before the Gertrude was in the State service. Thomas Jaffry testified that he was employed on Dr. Vanderpoel's private boat, and that the doctor habitually used the State coal and oil for his own benefit.

The committee adjourned until Thursday next. The witnesses whose names have been given to the committee by Mr. Colville, to substantiate his statements were not present, the committee not having subpœned them. Mr. Colville has demanded that they be summoned.

THE CANAL BOARD.

BIRD AVENUE SEWER, BUFFALO—TOLL DEPOSIT BANKS DESIGNATED.

ALBANY, April 13.—At the meeting of the Canal Board to-day the State Engineer, from the Committee on Construction, to whom was referred the remonstrance of certain citizens of Buffalo against the building of the proposed sewer through Bird avenue, reported, recommending that the resolution offered on the 17th of February, to prohibit the city authorities from leading the Bird avenue sewer into the canal be adopted; agreed to. On motion of the Auditor, from the Committee on Toll Deposit Banks, the following additional banks were designated for that purpose: National Albany Exchange Bank; Evans, Killimaster & Co.'s Bank at Tonawanda, and the First National Bank of Booneville. The East River National Bank, New-York City, was designated to receive all the deposits of canal tolls at said City. The Attorney General submitted a report, recommending that D.C. Beatty, District Attorney of Schenectady County, be paid $600 for services rendered in the investigation of the charges against Benjamin Van Vranken, Superintendent, and $300 to Austin Yates, County Judge. Adopted.

Adjourned to May 10.

The Canal Commissioners adopted a resolution to-day fixing the 4th of May as the date for opening the canals.

NEW-JERSEY LEGISLATURE.

A TEMPORARY DEFEAT OF THE MORTGAGE EXEMPTION COMPROMISE—FINAL ADJOURNMENT DEFERRED FOR A WEEK—THE STATE PRISON BILL.

From Our Own Correspondent.

TRENTON, Thursday, April 13, 1876.

Senator Abbett's mortgage compromise scheme, passed in the Senate yesterday, was called up in the House this afternoon, but the House was rather slim, and most of the absentees were advocates of the much-needed compromise. The bill authorizing the agreement between the mortgageor and the mortgagee, which is specially designed for the relief of the district demanding exemption, was, however, called up, and passed its second reading without any opposition. Soon after recess the Speaker called up the Agreement bill, and the rules were suspended to permit of its passage. While the vote was being taken, Mr. Egan, of Union County—one of the counties for whose relief the bill was designed—surprised everybody by announcing that he had decided to vote against it. When the vote had been taken the bill was found to have received only 28 votes, 31 being required to pass it. Mr. Jacobus, who had voted for the bill, changed his vote in order to be in position to move a reconsideration. The bill was declared lost. Among the absentees were Messrs. Brown, of Hudson; Cross, of Essex, and Harrison, of Essex, whose votes will be sufficient to carry the bill. The bill will be called up on reconsideration on Monday evening, when its friends are very confident of passing it. It has been finally decided to continue the session till the close of next week. The House to-day passed a resolution calling for a joint meeting on Thursday next for the election of State Prison Supervisors, who are to hold office for three years each. They were to have been chosen to-day, but that was rendered impossible because the bill governing them is still in abeyance. That bill very materially alters the system on which the State Prison has heretofore been conducted. Heretofore the deputies and other subordinates have been appointed by the Keeper. The present bill authorizes him to nominate merely, and the Supervisors to confirm. The joint caucus last evening nominated Henry L. Butler, of Passaic; Theodore Horn, of Essex, and Samuel L. Lippincott, of Salem. A number of bills were passed, but none of any general interest, and both houses adjourned till Monday evening.

OBITUARY NOTES.

Hoesa F. Clark, a well known and wealthy resident of Jersey City, died yesterday afternoon at his residence, in Jersey avenue, after a long and painful illness. Mr. Clark was elected several times to the Board of Aldermen, and served two terms in the State Legislature. He was a Democrat in politics, and until a few years ago one of the prominent leaders of the party in the city. He was sixty-five years old.

Mr. Robert Kelley Weeks died at his residence in this City yesterday morning. He graduated at Yale College in 1862, and subsequently studied law. For the past few years, however, Mr. Weeks had turned his attention to literature, contributing to several periodicals, and publishing two volumes of poems, which have been highly commended. His funeral will take place on Sunday next, at 3 P. M., from No. 71 East One Hundred and Twenty-eighth street.

CALIFORNIA MINING STOCKS.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 13.—The following are the closing official prices of mining stocks to-day: Consolidated Virginia, 80½; California, 88; Segregated Belcher, 84½; Ophir, 66¼; Chollar, 126½; Savage, 18½; Imperial, 18½; Mexican, 38¾; Gould & Curry, 21; Best & Belcher, 55; Hale & Norcross, 71¾; Crown Point, 20½; Yellow Jacket, 36; Empire, 12½; Alpha, 64; Belcher, 32¾; Confidence, 24; Sierra Nevada, 22¾; Exchequer, 23¾; Overman, 79; Justice, 29½; Caledonia, 12½.

IOWA STORMS AND FLOODS.

IOWA CITY, April 13.—The Iowa River is rising rapidly, and there are fears of another flood like those of 1857 and 1853. A heavy snow-storm, extending along the Missouri River, from St. Joseph and Fort Sully, on the north, is now raging. No particular damage to crops is anticipated. The sowing of wheat all over the State is at present suspended. The Missouri River is rising.

THE INVESTIGATIONS.

THE POST TRADERSHIP TROUBLES.

MR. CLYMER'S COMMITTEE STILL AT WORK—AN INDIAN WOMAN WHO KNEW HER RIGHTS, AND WHO CAUSED THE ARMY SOME ANNOYANCE.

WASHINGTON, April 13.—The Committee on Expenditures in the War Department this morning examined Mr. Seip, post trader at Fort Lincoln. Mr. Danford inquired as to the authorship of the *Herald* article of March 31 last, headed "Belknap's Anaconda." He stated that Col. Wilson told him he had given the facts and letters to Gen. Custer; he had also heard that Gen. Custer was the author of the *Herald's* Bismarck dispatch of March 15 last; he had never cashed a draft on James Gordon Bennett to the order of Gen. Custer; he did not know any *Herald* correspondent; Wilson had given the letters in the "Anaconda" letter to Custer, who copied them.

Ralph Meeker, correspondent of the *Herald*, testified that he had been in the habit of getting Gen. Custer to cash his drafts; he had received the proceeds of the draft mentioned by Seip; had never gotten Seip to cash a draft so far as he could remember; Gen. Custer never received any part of the money for the drafts; witness had gone to Bismarck and Fort Lincoln to investigate alleged corruptions on the frontier for the *Herald*. Subsequently Mr. Meeker was recalled. When he left Bismarck he left a man there to work up some things that he has not yet finished. Gen. Custer wrote some letters after he left. There was some talk about a scheme of Belknap in regard to the smuggling of whisky from the "whoop up" country near Fort Benton. He employed a man to look into the matter. Witness was watched closely. Everything he telegraphed from Bismarck leaked out in the telegraph office. Gen. Custer said he had a special operator, and agreed to write and telegraph about these things. Gen. Custer's connection was unofficial. He cashed his drafts, gave him letters of introduction, and otherwise aided him.

Mr. William Harman, of Minneapolis, testified that he was post trader at Fort Rice, Dakota, appointed on the recommendation of Mr. Peck, of Durfee & Peck. He was removed in July, 1874, by an order from the Secretary of War; was interested at Standing Rock; sold out to Orvil Grant. A note signed by Bonnafon, to the order of Orvil Grant, and indorsed by Grant for $4,638 is still unpaid; received a note from the Commissioner of Indian Affairs saying that Mrs. Galpin, a full-blood Indian woman at Standing Rock had a right to trade with the Indians. Subsequently Mr. Smith, the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, sent him a letter telling him to stop Mrs. Galpin from trading, and send in his resignation. All efforts that have been made to eject Mrs. Galpin have proved unsuccessful, and she is still there. She was told that the Great Father had sent word to stop her from trading. She could not speak English, but her daughter said she had been to Washington to see the Great Father, and had seen a good many squaws selling goods to the white people in the cities, and she refused to admit that white women had any more rights than she. Witness says she became what they called "hostile," and they had to let her alone; Orvil Grant complained, and tried frequently to get rid of her, but always failed. Witness had not paid any money to anybody for securing his appointment.

PENDLETON'S RAILROAD CLAIM.

SENATOR STEVENSON'S TESTIMONY CONCERNING THE KENTUCKY RAILROAD.

WASHINGTON, April 13.—Senator Stevenson then took the stand to testify further in relation to the affairs of the Kentucky Railroad and Pendleton's connection therewith. He made a statement to the committee to the effect that the Kentucky Railroad was a partnership concern, composed of seven members of a Board of Control, all of whom were officers. Each member of the board had one vote, and no more, no matter what amount of interest he had in the road. The partnership was organized under articles of association, and a member's death could not create a vacancy until it got down to five. Mr. Bowler and Mr. Keith died, and Mr. Elliott Pendleton secured an interest, and was elected to increase the number of members of the board to six. Nobody represented in the board the interest of Mr. Bowler, any more than his own. The Kentucky Central Road was originally a corporation, but after a certain decree of foreclosure in 1859, by Judge Goodloe, directing a sale of the road, a partnership was formed. The road was run up at the sale to $2,000,000 before Mr. Bowler, who had no idea of buying in the road, took part. Bowler had some $2,500,000 of the road's securities, and was anxious to see it bring a good price; the road was knocked down to Mr. Gedge, who afterward announced that he had bought in for Bowler, at $2,150,000; on the 1st of January, 1863, witness drew up the articles of association upon the general idea of the Adams Express Company, associating several gentlemen, who were to take the road at $2,000,000; that partnership has been continued ever since; Mr. Bowler's estate was not represented in the board after his death; each of the members represented their own interests; Mr. Pendleton could not have represented the interests of the Bowleses there, because Mr. Baldwin had given large bonds, and had exclusive control of the estate.

THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.

TELEGRAMS FROM SENATOR SARGENT, OF CALIFORNIA, EXPLAINED BY HIM.

WASHINGTON, April 13.—The two telegrams from Senator Sargent to Secretary Robeson, which have come into the possession of the committee investigating the Secretary's business transactions with Jay Cooke, McCulloch & Co., are explained as follows: The first, dated San Francisco, June 16, 1873, and requesting Secretary Robeson to "telegraph $8,000 to construction for this month to stop suspension," was sent to procure a remittance to keep the men at work at the Mare Island Navy-yard, the department's allowance for that month being then on the point of exhaustion. The other dispatch reads as follows:

SAN FRANCISCO, June 19, 1875.

Brown is trying to buy out other granite contractors to gouge the Government. Is he in business under terms of advertisement? Griffiths' is lowest honest bid.

This the Senator says related to bids for granite for the dry dock at Mare Island. S. P. Brown, of Washington, having no quarry and not being in the business, had put in a bid a little lower than that of Griffiths, a Californian engaged in the quarrying business. Senator Sargent telegraphed to warn the department against what he considered the fraudulent bid of Brown, who, however, was awarded the contract, but failed to execute it, and the work was thereby greatly embarrassed and the Government sustained pecuniary loss.

THE EMMA MINE CONCERN.

MR. PARK'S CROSS-EXAMINATION BY THE COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

WASHINGTON, April 13.—The cross-examination of Park was resumed to-day before the Committee on Foreign Affairs, it being still conducted by Mr. Hewitt. As to his remark at the first meeting of shareholders in London that the mine would yield 100 tons of ore a day, and that he would desire to have no better guarantee for the length of life than the time the mine would thus continue to yield, he said he founded this opinion on what he had seen on his visit to the mine and from reports of Prof. Silliman, Williams, and Andrews. It had been suggested that on the strength of a cablegram sent to London by Mr. Williams from Salt Lake on the 5th of April, 1872, the shares advanced very rapidly; that he seized the opportunity to sell his shares, and that the cablegram was by his procurement, so that he might unload his stock and step out; he did not, however, sell his shares at that time, and for eight days after that cablegram was received the shares did not advance a shilling. He sold out the shares he parted with before that cablegram was received. It appears from the farther cross-examination that Albert Grant took advantage of the cablegram to sell out Mr. Park's reserved stock, namely, 7,324 shares. Mr. Park adhered to all of his statements in the direct examination, and on the point particularly pressed by Mr. Hewitt as to the cause of the deficiency between the property described in the prospectus and that the company is said to have realized, Mr. Park replied that he had no more information on that subject than any member of that committee. He had applied to the company for information, and had been refused; he had offered to work the mine after the company had stopped working it, and they would not permit it; he had learned that more tons of ore had been taken out of the mine than ever Prof. Silliman had reported in it; the ore taken out after October, 1872, was not so rich as that first extracted; that might account in part for the supposed deficiency.

Mr. Chittenden stated that when in England taking testimony relating to the Emma Mine, he had attempted to examine Gardner, the Chairman of the company, on the subject of this deficiency, but Gardner, by the advice of the company's counsel, refused to answer any questions on the subject, but he did procure a statement from the company, which showed that between December, 1873, and December, 1874, there had been taken from the Emma Mine ore to the value of between four and five hundred thousand dollars, which was taken out and realized on after Atwood, the English Superintendent, and Clarence King, in the Spring of 1873, had reported the mine exhausted. Mr. Park's cross-examination by Mr. Hewitt will be resumed on Monday.

THE POSTAL SERVICE.

EXAMINATION OF GEN. ROUTT—HIS DENIAL OF HAVING RECEIVED "BLOOD" MONEY FROM ANY SOURCE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 13.—The House Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads examined Gen. Routt, late Second Assistant Postmaster General, to-day. He was asked about the statement made by Sawyer, now deceased, to Taylor that he had gotten $20,000 of blood-money from Sawyer. He swore that he had never received a dollar from Sawyer, or any one else, either directly or indirectly, to influence his official action. He said that he was worth $30,000 when he was appointed Second Assistant Postmaster General, and had spent $10,000 more than his salary to live while he held it. He said if the committee had any curiosity to go into his private affairs he was prepared to show his financial transactions before he held the office, as well as during the time he held it and since. He said he could not imagine what induced Sawyer to make the statement to Taylor that he had gotten $20,000, without it was that Sawyer never liked him. Sawyer, he said, had a great deal of business with the department. His routes were very long and in some cases difficult routes, and he was frequently fined and had reductions made for non-compliance with the contract. This brought him in frequent, and not always pleasant, contact with the General's branch of the Post Office Department, and Sawyer's bad health made him rather difficult to deal with at times, and because witness would not extend facilities to him not enjoyed by others, Sawyer had disliked witness very much. Gen. Routt said while he held the office he never remitted a fine to any large amount, or extended a contract, or gave additional pay, without first getting the approval of the Postmaster General to his action. He was examined at some length about the manner of conducting business in the Post Office Department, and will to-morrow finish his testimony before the committee.

THE PHILADELPHIA NAVY-YARD.

THE HOUSE SUBCOMMITTEE LOOKING INTO ALLEGED FRAUDS—BROOKLYN THE NEXT POINT TO BE VISITED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, April 13.—Mr. E. G. Cattell was before the Congressional Subcommitte on Naval Affairs to-day. The gist of his testimony was to the effect that he had made money out of the contracts in which he had been interested in securing. William P. Reynolds, the agent of Seyfert, McManus & Co., was also brought up again. It is now transpiring that quantities of copper disappeared from the yard, and that, to cover up the deficiency, it was charged to the scrap iron account. A portion of this, consisting of a large copper pipe, may be accounted for by John Roach's teamsters, or by Reynold's men. Naval Constructor Hartt also testified, and was questioned as to receiving a gold watch from a contractor in the yard. Mr. McKay, the contractor, sent to the committeee to-day a letter offering to furnish such information relative to scows, lighters, and tugs, and the removal of material, as they desired. A motion was made in the Quarter Sessions Court to-day to have an immediate trial of the libel cases against Col. McClure and the Philadelphia *Times*, but, on account of the great pressure of business, the matter was laid over until the May term. The committee are working night and day to finish up here, their next point being the Brooklyn Navy-yard, which they expect to commence upon next week.

THE SUGAR LOAF UPHEAVAL.

ADDITIONAL LAND-SLIDES—THE POWER OF THE ERUPTION AND ITS CAUSE.

From Our Own Correspondent.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Thursday, April 13, 1876.

The eruption or upheaval in the Highlands at the base of Sugar Loaf Mountain is the principal topic of conversation, and the particulars as given in the papers were read with the greatest interest. All day crowds have been visiting the scene. A close examination of the east side of the railroad track showed that a huge whitewood tree, a foot in diameter and fifty feet in length, had been hurled from the top of the hill, 1,000 feet, into the bed of the track, where it struck an immense boulder which split it almost in twain. All along the crests of the cavern men and boys were seen looking into the abyss below, and now and then great masses of earth slid downward into a jumbled mass, damming up the water for an instant only, when it would burst from its confines with redoubled fury, and pass onward in a heavy stream to the cove beneath. A gardener at the Wade mansion stated that before the eruption all the land east of the Wade residence was saturated with water, and several streams ran through the grounds, but after the avalanche the streams disappeared, and the ground there was not near as wet as before. This explained the true cause of the colossal eruption. The land at the base of the mountain is of a sandy nature, and immense quantities of water percolating through it from rains, and from the immense water-sheds of Sugar Loaf met at one point and formed an under-ground lake, which, increasing in extent and volume daily and hourly, had to have vent at last, and with tremendous force lifted thousands of tons of the sandy soil near the top and hurled it down the hillside, across the cove, and on the railroad track. Then the no longer pent-up water rushed down the hill from a spot fifty feet below the surface of the miniature mountain, cutting deep ravines, and carrying everything before it. Every hour almost the earth totters on all sides of the chasm and tumbles into the cavern and ravines. These avalanhces will probably not cease until the water has spent its force.

THE WEATHER.

PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, April 14—1 A. M.—*For the lower lakes, Middle and Eastern States, falling barometer, south-east and south-west winds, and on the lower lakes cloudy and rainy weather, but in the Middle and Eastern States partly cloudy weather, stationary or higher temperature, and possibly local rains.*

STEINBERGER.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 13.—A private letter from Samoa says: Documents have been found among Steinberger's papers showing that Babcock, for a consideration, obtained Steinberger's appointment as Special Agent; also that an arrangement existed between Steinberger and J. O. Goddefery & Son, Hamburg, by which the former was to play into the hands of the latter, who were to have the monopoly of the Samoan trade, to be the bankers of the Government, and issue paper currency, Steinberger to have ten per cent. on all transactions between the firm and the Government. This firm owned the Peerless, which was seized by her Majesty's ship Barracouta. The Senate and Assembly support Steinberger, but the King and people are against him.

BASE-BALL.

The Mutuals met the amateur Arlingtons yesterday afternoon, on the Capitoline grounds. The Mutuals surprised their opponents to an alarming extent by batting their noted pitcher for thirty-three first base hits. Following is the score:

MUTUALS.	R.	1B.	P.O.	A.	ARLINGTONS.	R.	1B.	P.O.	A.
McGinnis, c.	3	2	10	0	Sage, c.	1	0	4	0
Matthews, p.	3	3	1	1	Fallon, p.	0	1	0	0
Start, 1st b.	6	6	9	0	McCabe, r. f.	0	1	3	1
Martin, 2d b.	6	5	1	2	Laughlin, 2d b.	2	2	5	1
Hallinan, s. s.	7	7	0	3	Tracey, s. s.	0	0	2	4
Nichols, 3d b.	4	5	2	2	Pursell, 3d b.	2	1	2	2
Booth, l. f.	2	2	2	1	Isherwood, 1b.	1	1	6	0
Shandley, c. f.	1	2	1	1	Walsh, c. f.	2	3	1	0
McDonald, r. f.	2	2	1	0	Rankin, l. f.	0	1	4	0
Total	33	34	27	10	Total	8	10	27	8

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	
Mutuals	3	6	6	0	2	0	5	3	8	—33
Arlingtons	0	3	0	2	1	1	1	0	0	— 8

First Base by Errors—Mutuals, 5; Arlingtons, 3. Runs Earned—Mutuals, 15; Arlingtons, 2. Umpire—Mr. E. West, of the Chelsea Base-ball Club. Time of game—Two hours and ten minutes.

PAPER MONEY IN FRANCE.

THE RESULTS OF INFLATION.

THE SUBJECT TREATED BY PRESIDENT ANDREW D. WHITE, OF CORNELL UNIVERSITY—HOW INFLATION BEGAN—WHAT IT BROUGHT AND HOW IT ENDED.

President Andrew D. White, of Cornell University, read a paper before a large meeting of the Union League Club, last evening. Judge Noah Davis, presiding, on the various paper money experiments in France. Near the end of 1789 the French people, he said, found themselves in great financial embarrassment. There was a temporary distress in financial circles which statesman-like measures and careful management would probably have soon alleviated; but a short road was sought, and that short road was the issue of paper money. The Finance Minister of the time, Necker, and other thoughtful men opposed this. They knew from experience the terrible evils of an irredeemable currency as shown in John Law's time. But a clamor arose throughout the nation for more circulating medium, and an issue of $400,000,000 of paper money, secured by a pledge of the confiscated ecclesiastical property for its redemption, was decreed. There was great rejoicing at this and it afforded a temporary alleviation. But within a few months matters were as bad as they were before, and again there came a cry for more paper money. Necker and Talleyrand, who had supported the former issue, strongly opposed this new one, but Mirabeau declared for inflation in two very remarkable speeches. Specimens of his arguments, as well as of others used in the debate were given, being such as always have been used for inflation in all countries. It was claimed by the inflationists that inflation was dangerous only under a despotism, but that in a constitutional country and amid a patriotic people there was no danger; that it could be checked at any time when the amount of paper money was likely to become too great; that, virtually, France was superior to the laws of political economy which existed in the world at large, and that an additional issue of paper money would bring prosperity to commerce, manufactures, and the people in general. The result was that within a few months after the first issue another issue of four hundred millions was made, making the total issue eight hundred millions, but with a solemn pledge that the total amount put in circulation should never exceed twelve hundred millions. But very soon this pledge was violated under the popular pressure, and a hundred millions more of small currency was issued. In a few months more, under like pressure, it was again violated, and three hundred millions more were issued, but with a solemn promise that the circulation should never exceed fourteen hundred millions. This, too, was violated, and the issues went on in a rapidly increasing ratio, under what Mr. White called the "law of accelerated issue and depreciation," and which he declared to be as real a law of nature as the law of the increase of velocity of a falling body by gravitation." These issues gave a great stimulus temporarily to speculation, gambling, and stock jobbing throughout the country. There arose and was rapidly developed a great debtor class, partly of those who had bought the national real estate, paying a small part down and intending to pay the remainder in small installments; partly from those speculators and gamblers in values who had bought for a rise in nominal values. Mr. White showed how this speculating debtor class soon obtained the controlling influence and how new issues and depreciation were accelerated. Commerce and manufactures, though at first stimulated, were soon paralyzed, and finally almost universally destroyed; the mercantile interest, which supposed that it was aided by this inflation since the prices of goods on the shelves of the merchants were raised, soon found that it was injured, no less than other interests. Since the merchants had to attach to their goods prices not only to cover the increase in nominal value but the risks from fluctuation, the number of buyers diminished and payments grew less certain. It was also shown how inflation brought the worst evils of all upon the masses of the nation—upon the people of small fortunes and upon the working class; how the uncertainty in values having paralyzed manufactures, vast numbers of workmen throughout the nation were thrown out of employ, so that, after prices were inflated two or three hundred per cent., the wages of labor remained the same as before the inflation began. The moral results were also shown. At the great centres a reckless gambling in values, which spread into the country at large, arose, which led men to look on steady labor and moderate gains with contempt. It was also shown how the idea of thrift was obliterated among the French people, though they are naturally one of the most thrifty of nations.

CORRUPTION OF PUBLIC MEN.

It was shown, too, how the corruption of public men followed. Mirabeau, Chabot, Fabre D'Eglantine, and others who, two or three years before, risked their lives from purely patriotic motives, had now become so involved in the speculating mania and luxurious living that Mirabeau received bribes from the court, and the others received bribes for their votes in the National Legislature. It was shown, too, how this wild luxury extended to the ladies in the first circles of the nation, and a comparison was made between the simplicity of Mme. Roland in 1792 and Mme. Cabarrus-Tallien in 1795 and 1796. It was also shown how the idea of national honor was eaten out by this cancerous disease of inflation and speculation, and how men who had risked their lives against tyranny from the most patriotic motives, now sought to depreciate the national securities for gambling purposes. The fact was shown by citations from various speeches that there was great ingenuity exercised in giving every reason for the difficulties that arose from inflation, save the right one. Curious examples of these reasons were given from the original speeches. He said that when inflation became hopeless a body of men arose, in the National Assembly and out of it, who claimed that inflation was after all a blessing, and that it was a good thing to have a currency that could not go out of the country; that in some way manufactures would be promoted thereby. Manufactures and commerce steadily decayed, and all that saved tens of thousands of workers from starvation under these circumstances was the fact that they were sent to die on foreign battle-fields. In January, 1796, the total amount issued was 45,000,000,000 francs, of which 36,000,000,000 francs were in circulation. The price of the gold Louis of twenty-five francs was also shown from the official tables published afterward, and it was seen at last that a franc in gold was worth 288 francs in paper. The severe measures which were resorted to in the way of fines and imprisonments to prevent the speculation in coin, and their fruitless results, were clearly pointed out. The measures of the Directory were then sketched, together with the issue of the territorial mandats, which were to be as good as gold. These mandats were puffed in the newspapers and pamphlets of the time, and issued with every guarantee for their security in the best of the national real estate, yet they depreciated to thirty and even fifteen per cent. before they were issued from the press, and at last fell to five per cent. The collapse was then described; the ruinous state in which France was left. After this vast amount of paper money, 36,000,000,000 of assignats and 2,400,000,000 of mandats, had been repudiated, coin began to come in easily and naturally, and trade having been put on a solid basis, prosperity was gradually restored. And having given this chronological sketch, Mr. White gave a rapid logical summary of the causes and effects involved in the history. He showed as to the economic development that at first there came from this paper apparent improvement and activity, but that as new issues came more and more frequently, a great speculating debtor class grew and obtained control, and that commerce, manufactures, the mercantile interest, and labor all sunk into misery together. He then gave a summary of the moral development; how out of the inflation of prices grew a speculating class who gradually spread throughout the nation, breaking down legitimate business and substituting for it a general gambling; how there came the obliteration of the idea of thrift; how senseless and wild luxury followed; how out of this grew loss of faith in moral considerations and good impulses; how patriotism was eaten out by cynicism, and how all this luxury and extravagance and cynicism led to corruption among officials and in the country at large. Great pains was taken to show in these historical events the development of natural laws as certain in their operation as the laws of the natural universe. Among the secondary points presented was the making of "maximum laws," fixing prices of goods in paper money, which wrought destruction on the small farmers and merchants of the country, and brought about riot and famine. Mr. White showed that this, too, was the simple result of a natural law; that it arose simply and naturally out of the original fallacy of all, which consisted in leaving to the theories, caprices, and interests of a legislative body the fixing and regulation of values that can be properly fixed and regulated only by a real standard of value recognized by the entire commercial world.

The citations made were from original sources, from the reports, speeches, pamphlets, and newspapers of the times; and in illustration Mr. White used a large collection of specimens of John Law's money, of the various issues of "assignats," "mandats," tickets of subsistence, forced loan certificates, &c., obtained by him in France.

At the close of the lecture, on motion of Mr. Eliot C. Cowdin, a warm vote of thanks was passed to Mr. White, after which the meeting adjourned.

THE FREE-TRADE ALLIANCE.

THE MONTHLY MEETING—LECTURE BY PROF. W. G. SUMNER ON THE HISTORY OF PROTECTION IN THE UNITED STATES.

The monthly meeting of the International Free-trade Alliance was held last evening at the rooms of the Alliance, No. 43 South Washington square. Mr. Frederick Harrison occupied the chair. Letters were read from persons in Maine, Detroit, Elmira, Providence, and Broadhead, Wis. At the latter point, efforts were being made to form an alliance, and it is thought they would prove successful.

Prof. W. G. Sumner, of Yale College, delivered the third of his series of lectures on the "History of Protection in the United States." The growth and establishment of the protective system in this country was, he said, brought about by incidents connected with the Napoleonic wars. In 1806 England blockaded the coast of Continental Europe from Brest to the Elbe. Napoleon retaliated by the Berlin decrees. In the year following, England replied by the famous "Orders in Council;" Napoleon rejoined by the Milan decree. The tenor of these decrees on the one hand and the other was to prohibit neutrals from trading with the enemy, or to put such trade under heavy restraints. Napoleon was trying to shut the Continent against English manufactures, and England was trying to keep out of the Continent provisions and colonial supplies. Between the two hostiles, neutrals in general, and the American ship-owners in particular, suffered great loss. The ship-owners called on the Government for protection, and the Government protected them against foreign aggressors by shutting up their ships at home. Non-intercourse and non-importation acts were subsequently substituted, until war culminated in 1812. The war resulted in creating an artificial [illegible], so that when it ceased the inflated manufactures suffered, and the people accustomed to the growth of this interest suffered also. Embargo and war had created a false and artificial state of things, in which much capital had been invested in manufactures, and "industry" had been "encouraged." Under the false light in which they were viewed, embargo and war, therefore, seemed to be beneficial forces. The return to peace, if it reopened trade, and let things return to their normal condition, would be a calamity. It was necessary to secure a continuance of the circumstances which had brought these industries into existence, in order to secure them from destruction. Such continuance could not be brought about without perpetuating for the great body of consumers the scarcity, loss, and distress of war, so far as war affected their power to procure and enjoy industrial products. This, then, is exactly what the tariff, which was adopted in 1816, did do. It saved a part of the capital involved in manufactures, although most of it was swept away in the financial crisis which ensued in 1819, on the collapse of the paper system, but it burdened the nation with the same trammels which embargo and war had laid upon it.

The lecturer then went on to review at length the various amendments to the Tariff laws from 1816 to 1828. All the changes in the acts were dictated by the most selfish "log-rolling" and compromising of interests. One of the arguments advanced in favor of protection was that it provided the country with resources available in war. This was Calhoun's argument. This is the so-called "independence" theory of the present day. In fact, however, the independence which we seek must be sought in another direction. Independent men are those who have wealth, not those whose houses are stored for a siege. Independent nations are those which are wealthy, because they can command what they want when they want it. Those will be wealthiest which give industry its freest course in time of peace. In the beginning tariffs are usually placed at low figures, with the understanding that they will be reduced as soon as the industry becomes established. The usual course, however, was to keep on increasing the tariff, instead of lowering it, as in the case of pig-iron, which was increased as early as 1818 from $9 to $15 per ton. In 1828 the tax on bar-iron was raised to $22 40 per ton, and on rolled to $37 per ton. The proposed duties on wool, hemp, and molasses were all the result of a strife of sections and a struggle between "interests." In the struggle over the act of 1824 the jangle of discordant interests was appalling; each State wanted its particular interest protected at any cost to the rest. Kentucky wanted a tax on hemp to encourage her production, although her dew-rotted hemp was so inferior to the Russian water-rotted hemp that it never competed. She also wanted a tax on molasses to make rum dear in the interest of whisky. Louisiana wanted a tax on molasses for protection to her sugar-planters. The Middle States and Ohio wanted protection on raw wool; and Pennsylvania, of course, wanted protection on iron. In the conflict of interests New-England was defeated, having less political power, and hemp, whisky, iron, and raw wool, uniting the Middle and Western States, carried the day. In 1828 an attempt was made to take evidence on the state of manufactures compared with the other business of the country. The evidence all went to show deplorable distress in all manufacturing industry, although the country generally was enjoying great prosperity. The agitation of the Northern protectionists for the amendment of the tariff sank into insignificance in comparison with the discontent which the tariff caused in the South. The South was, of course, crippled by slavery, but it is undeniable that the complaint the Southerners made was just and well founded. They sold in a free market and bought in a protected one. They claimed that they had inherited the grievances of the colonies at the Revolution, and that they stood just where the colonists had stood at that time, asking why they should maintain a political connection in which the taxing power was abused for their oppression. When they were told that they must yield to the welfare of the whole, they replied that this was England's old argument that the colonies should bow to imperial considerations. Thus the tariff controversy, pushed to extremes by the power of the majority, and in disregard of the pleas of the minority for justice, assailed our political system in its most delicate and most vital part—the integrity of the confederation. The attempt of South Carolina to nullify the Tariff act was not open disunion and secession. It was worse. It was an attempt to remain in the Union and yet reduce the confederation to imbecility and contempt. Thus forty years after the first tariff with its eight per cent. impost on dutiable goods, we find that the system had steadily advanced, that the infant industries were as feeble and clamorous as ever, that the burden had been increased until it was now equal to forty-one per cent., that it had been elaborated into a system in which the lobby had been trained and educated, that it had corrupted politics and furnished capital for political schemes, that it had, on the testimony of those interested, done them no good, and that it had brought the confederation face to face with its greatest danger, that of disruption.

NOTE THIS FACT.

The success and perfection of the "New Willcox & Gibbs Automatic Silent Sewing-machine" is attested by the fact that other sewing-machine companies unscrupulously borrow the language of its advertisements.—*Tribune.*

The Successful Physician

From the St. Louis Globe.

There is probably no man to whom the community owe so much as to the honest, fair-spoken physician, who does his actual duty both to himself and to his patients. Really skillful physicians are not so numerous that their virtues need no mention, and hence the advertisement of Dr. R. V. PIERCE, of Buffalo, may well claim the reader's attention. Dr. PIERCE is a type of a class of men who obtain success by careful and well-directed effort, not attempting too much, or creating false ideas as to ability. The only reliable physician in these days of complicated disorders and high-pressure living is the "Specialist," the man who understands his one branch of the business. Such in his line is Dr. PIERCE. For the benefit of his readers he has written a "Common Sense Medical Adviser," which is well worth reading by those who need such a work. With strict business honor, high professional skill, reasonable fees, and a large corps of competent assistants, Dr. PIERCE will doubtless make his name familiar as "household words."—*Advertisement.*

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published THIS MORNING, contains the very latest telegraphic and general news; the funeral of A. T. Stewart; letters from our own correspondents in the South and in foreign countries; editorials on matters of current interest; agricultural matter; a page of carefully-prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agricultural and domestic interest, and other interesting reading matter.

Copies for sale at THE TIMES OFFICE; also, at THE TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY. PRICE, FIVE CENTS.

Milk of Magnesia can be had of Every Druggist. The child's medicine of the period. Every infant can swallow it, and obtain relief from its ailments.

Solid Silver Forks, Spoons, Tea Sets, and fancy pieces retailed by the manufacturer at wholesale prices. FORD, 847 Broadway, bet. 13th and 14th sts.

For Elegant and First-class Hats go direct to the manufacturer, ESPENSCHEID, No. 118 Nassau st.

MARRIED.

JARVIS—McGLENSEY.—On Wednesday, April 12, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. E. H. Chapin, D. D., JOHN A. JARVIS to ANNA M., daughter of John McGlensey, all of New-York. No cards.

DIED.

BISHOP.—At New-Brunswick, N. J., April 12, of pneumonia, DAVID BISHOP, in the 52d year of his age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral, on Monday, April 17, at 2 P. M., from his late residence on College av., without further notice. Train leaves New-York 12:30 P. M.

BRIGHAM.—On Thursday, April 13, in the 20th year of her age, ROSALIE C., second daughter of William H. and Caroline A. Brigham.

Notice of the funeral hereafter.

BUNKER.—On Thursday, the 13th inst., MAY ADELAIDE, eldest daughter of Edward H. and Mary G. Bunker, aged 7 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral on Saturday, the 15th inst., at 2 P. M., from the residence of her parents, No. 31 Lefferts place, Brooklyn.

CLARK.—In Jersey City, April 13, HOSEA F. CLARK. Notice of funeral hereafter.

CRANE.—Suddenly, at Memphis, Tenn., April 10, of heart disease, ISAAC A. CRANE, of this City, aged 57 years.

Interment at Evansville, Ind.

DAVIS.—April 13, WILLIAM DAVIS, aged 83 years.

Services will be held at the house of his son, E. W. Davis, No. 962 Lexington av., Friday at 3 P. M., and the remains will be taken to Mount Auburn, Mass., for interment.

DAVIES.—On the 12th inst., at Kingston, Jamaica, West Indies, of disease of the heart, SAMUEL DAVIES, of East New-York, in the 49th year of his age.

The remains will be brought home for interment.

GREIG.—At Lodi, N. J., on Wednesday, 12th inst., WM. GREIG, aged 65 years, 7 months, 15 days.

Funeral from Congregational Church, Lodi, on Friday, at 2 P. M. Train leaves foot of Chambers st. at 1 P. M.

GRANT.—At Pontotoc, Miss., on Tuesday, April 11, in the 73d year of his age, DAVID B. GRANT, brother of the late O. De Forest Grant of this City.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

HOPKINS.—Suddenly, on Thursday morning, HELEN, wife of Alexander Orr Hopkins and daughter of John and Helen Russell, aged 31 years.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at her late residence, No. 454 West 25th st., on Saturday, April 15, at 1 o'clock P. M.

IRVING.—On Thursday, April 13, 1876, ANGELINE IRVING, widow of the late Nathaniel P. Irving, aged 49 years.

Funeral on Friday, the 14th inst., at 3 P. M., at her late residence, No. 171 Central av., Brooklyn.

JONES.—On Thursday, April 13, of Bright's disease, at her late residence, No. 263 5th av., LOUISA LIVINGSTON, widow of the late Oliver H. Jones and daughter of the late James Duane Livingston.

Notice of the funeral will be given hereafter.

LANCEY.—On April 12, LLEWELLYN, the third son of Mr. and Mrs. James Lancey, of Llewellyn Park, West Orange, N. J., aged 5 months.

The body will be buried privately in Philadelphia.

MARSHALL.—On Thursday, April 13, DEBORAH H., daughter of the late Wm. Marshall, aged 73 years.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her brother-in-law, Robert Dorsett, No. 1 West 39th st., on Saturday, the 15th inst., at 2:30 P. M.

McKENNA.—On Thursday, 13th inst., JEREMIAH McKENNA, aged 74 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 1,546 3d av., corner of 87th st., on Saturday, 15th inst., at 1 P. M.

PARSONS.—At Montclair, N. J., April 12, CHARLOTTE PARSONS, aged 86 years.

Funeral from the residence of her son-in-law, Chas. Hart, No. 288 Adams st., Brooklyn, on this Friday, 14th inst., at 2 P. M.

RATHBONE.—Suddenly, on Tuesday evening, April 11, MARGARET LOPER, wife of Aaron H. Rathbone and daughter of Capt. R. F. Loper, of Stonington, Conn.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 622 5th av., on Saturday morning, April 15, at 10 o'clock.

☞ Philadelphia papers please copy.

SACKETT.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday morning, April 13, HENRIETTA, wife of Marcus Sackett, and only daughter of John M. and Sarah A. Seaman, in her 41st year.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral at her late residence, No. 437 State st., Brooklyn, on Monday, 17th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M.

STEWART.—Suddenly, on Wednesday morning, April 12, at her residence, 1½ Charlton st., AMANDA M., widow of Joseph D. Stewart.

Relatives and friends of deceased, and also of her sons-in-law—Ezra Gildersleve and J. Gasherie De Witt—also members of Acacia Lodge, No. 327, F. and A. M., are invited to attend her funeral, on Friday, 14th inst., at 2 P. M., at the Presbyterian Church, Spring st., near Varick.

TOMLINSON.—On Wednesday, April 12, at 4 A. M., MARY TOMLINSON, in the 52d year of her age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 149 Eldridge st., to-day at 11 A. M.

WEEKS.—On Thursday morning, April 13, ROBERT KELLEY WEEKS, eldest son of Emily and the late Edward C. Weeks.

Funeral at the residence of his mother, No. 71 East 128th st., on Sunday, April 16, at 3 P. M. Interment at Carmel, Monday, April 17. Special car on 10:25 Harlem train from Grand Central Depot.

WETTERAU.—On Thursday, April 13, infant son of John B. and Fredericka Wetterau, aged 7 months.

Funeral services at the parents' residence, No. 325 East 50th st., on Friday, the 14th st., at 5 P. M., to which relatives and friends are respectfully invited.

WILLIS.—On Fourth day, ANNIE, eldest daughter of William Thomas and Maria T. Willis.

Funeral at 1 P. M. on Seventh day, the 15th, from Friends' Meeting-house, at Stantordville, Dutchess County, N. Y. Cars from Grand Central Depot, via Poughkeepsie and Eastern Road, at 8 A. M. and 2 P. M.

WEMPLE.—At West Brighton, Staten Island, Wednesday, April 12, MARY ELIZABETH, wife of William R. Wemple.

Funeral on Saturday, the 15th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M., from the Church of the Ascension, West Brighton. Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend. Boat leaves Pier No. 19 North River, foot of Dey st., at 10 A. M.

WODDROP.—On Tuesday morning, April 11, 1876, WILLIAM S. WODDROP, of Melrose, N. Y., in the 75th year of his age.

Funeral on Sunday, April 16, at 11 A. M., in St. Paul's A. M. E. Church, Milton st., Melrose.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

SPRING STYLES

NECK-WEAR, GLOVES, &C.

WARD'S, WARD'S,

381 BROADWAY, CORNER WHITE ST.;

862 BROADWAY, CORNER 14TH ST.;

1,121 BROADWAY, CORNER 25TH ST.

ART EXHIBITION

At the ART ROOMS, No. 817 Broadway, THIS (Friday) AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock; also in the EVENING, and until date of sale, 18th and 19th.

The private collection of fine modern paintings belonging to WILLIAM MENZIES, Esq., of this City; also a fine private collection by order of JOHN D. TOWNSEND, Esq., attorney, comprising examples by the following artists:

AMERICAN.

J. G. Brown—Cropsey—Guy—S. R. Gifford—Hubbard—G. H. Hall—Kensett—Shattuck—J. D. Smillie—Mount—Cole—Ranney—Casilear—J. M. Hart—Wm. Hart—Constant Mayer—Parton—H. P. Gray—Hicks—E. Moran—T. Moran—Van Elten—Inness—Boughton—Weir.

AND MORE THAN ONE HUNDRED OTHERS.

FOREIGN.

Escosura—De Buel—Autray—Girardet—J. B. Thom—De Block—Soyer—Zuber Buhler—Lobrichon—H. L. Rolfe—Spohler—Burger—Castan — Pecrus—Huyseman Bacon, &c., &c.

To be sold by auction, without reserve, TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY EVENINGS, April 18 and 19, at 8 o'clock. The Messrs. LEAVITT, Auctioneers.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The foreign mails for the week ending Saturday, April 15, 1876, will close at this office on WEDNESDAY, at 4:30 A. M., for Europe, per steamer China, via Queenstown; on THURSDAY, at 5 A. M., for Great Britain, Ireland, and France, per steamer City of Richmond, via Queenstown, and at 11:30 A. M., for Europe, per steamer Suevia, via Plymouth, Cherbourg, and Hamburg; on SATURDAY, at 7 A. M., for Great Britain, Ireland, and France, per steamer Germanic, via Queenstown, and at 7 A. M., for Scotland direct, must be specially addressed, per steamer Victoria, via Glasgow, and at 11:30 A. M., for Europe, per steamer Oder, via Southampton and Bremen. The mails for China, Japan, &c., will leave San Francisco April 18. The direct mails for Brazil, Porto Rico, &c., will leave New-York April 15. The mails for the West Indies, via Havana, will leave New-York April 27.

T. L. JAMES, Postmaster.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—Dr. Granville, F. R. S., author of "The Spas of Germany," writes: "Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT BROWN COD LIVER OIL produces the desired effect in a shorter time than other kinds, and it does not cause the nausea and indigestion too often consequent on the administration of the pale oils. Sold in capsuled imperial half pints, $1, by all druggists. Sole consignees, Ansar, Harford & Co., London. Sole agents for the United States, John F. Henry, Curran & Co., New-York.

TREES AND SHRUBS.

AT FLUSHING, LONG ISLAND.

FOR CATALOGUES ADDRESS AT BOX NO. 99.

R. B. PARSONS & CO.

MOODY AND SANKEY—GOSPEL HYMNS—BOOK 35 CENTS.

Just published the beautiful song, "Waiting and Watching For Me." 35 cents; "Not Very Far," 35 cents; "Valley of Blessing," 25 cents, mailed.

FREDERICK BLUME, 27 Union square.

HIPPODROME,

THURSDAY EVENING, APRIL 20.

See Amusement Column.

DYEING AND CLEANING AT THE NEW-YORK Dyeing and Printing Establishment, Staten Island. Offices: No. 98 Duane st., No. 752 Broadway, No. 610 6th av., New-York; Nos. 166 and 168 Pierrepont st., Brooklyn. Established fifty-seven years.

R. STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY AND Counselor at Law, Notary Public, No. 132 Broadway, Room No. 4 New-York.

N. B.—Special attention paid to settling "estates," conveyancing, and City and country collection.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

AN IMMENSE DEMAND EXPECTED.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY.

FOR THE SECOND NUMBER

OF RECORD OF THE YEAR.

The new monthly magazine, which is selling to such an enormous extent.

A superb steel portrait of Mr. MOODY, THE REVIVALIST, is in this number, and is richly worth the price of the whole magazine, 50 cents.

G. W. CARLETON & CO., Publishers, Madison square, New-York.

POLITICAL.

FOURTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—A meeting of this association will be held at No. 20 St. Mark's place THIS (Friday) EVENING at 8 o'clock.

JOHN H. BRADY, President.

GEO. P. OSBORNE, Secretary.

EIGHTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—A regular monthly meeting will be held at head-quarters, No. 453 4th av., FRIDAY EVENING, April 14, at 8 o'clock.

JOS. C. BIGLIN, Sec. HENRY E. HOWLAND, Pres.

TWENTIETH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—Regular monthly meeting will be held at Brevoort Hall, No. 156 East 54th st., THIS (Friday) EVENING, April 14, at 8 o'clock.

CHAS. H. WILLSON, President.

ALBERT BOGERT, Secretary.

FOREIGN NOTES.

France is taking out her *revanche* in a far more satisfactory way than by powder and shot. According to the *Vos Gazette*, Berlin gets all her articles, not only of luxury and fashion, but also of common necessity, from the French. Books, shirts, and butter are imported in large quantities from France, the productions being better and cheaper than those of Germany. "If things go on like this," says the philosophic writer in the German Gazette, "France will soon get back the milliards she paid to her conqueror, and which, in fact, have never procured the least advantage to German citizens."

The Irish temperance party are very sanguine of eventual success in their attempts to close public-houses in Ireland on Sunday. They are even now hard at work organizing their forces; and meetings on the subject are to be held in England with the express sanction of the Archbishop of Dublin. A house-to-house canvass has just been concluded in Dublin, Belfast, Cork, Limerick, Londonderry, and Waterford. It shows nearly seventy thousand in favor of the bill, and less than nine thousand against it. The publicans themselves in many places are in favor of a day of rest, and, on the whole, are pretty equally divided, 839 going for it, 735 against.

Meerschaum shavings and dust are used when compressed for making inferior or imitation pipes. Forty-one thousand hundred weight of this waste are annually consumed in Vienna in the production of pipes, cigar-holders, &c., and the imitation has been carried to such perfection that connoisseurs sometimes find it difficult to distinguish these articles from similar ones of the genuine substance. Of the meerschaum itself, 12,000 cases, each weighing fifty or sixty pounds, and worth £35 a case, are used up in Vienna alone. In working up the shavings and dust into materials, about sixty women are employed in Vienna in sorting, sifting, washing, and cleansing the refuse and rubbing it through silken sieves.

The Dresden *News* declares that the Prussian Government spends too much money on the Army, and not enough on instruction. "In that Kingdom," says the Saxon journal, "are to be found 13,000 children who learn absolutely nothing, because no masters, not even bad ones, are provided for them. About one hundred and fifty thousand pupils are confided to women, for the most part ignorant, and to boys, and about two hundred thousand more are instructed by masters of other schools than their own, when time and circumstances permit. In a large number of the Prussian schools it has been found necessary to reduce the studies to half a day, on account of the want of tutors, and the situation of those institutions becomes worse daily."

Fifty-one skeletons have recently been discovered within the old Battle Ditches of Saffron Walden. The subsoil is chalk, and the majority are interred barely a foot in that stratum. The grave of one was deeper and more perfect than the rest, and as a necklace of glass and silver beads, with three metal ornaments, and a large knife or dagger, were found in it, it is supposed by some to have been that of a Saxon chief. With two exceptions they were buried with their heads to the west. There are also evidences of battle, some of the bones being broken, and one having had a piece cut from the right side of his skull. The remains are in a very good state of preservation. There are evidences, also, of earth-dwellings, some about seven feet in diameter, and portions of the vessel used for cooking are to be seen.

The contest between artillerists and shipbuilders shows no symptom of abating. Sir William Armstrong has just completed a 100-ton gun, the first of four for the Italian Government, and its power of penetration is about to be tested on a 22-inch plate. The trial, says a correspondent, will be watched with great interest both by artilleriats and naval architects, for on its result depends the next move in the game of construction. If the gun prove the victor we shall probably be furnished with designs of ships capable of carrying thirty or forty inches of armor. On the other hand, should the plate prove invulnerable, Woolwich may be expected to devise some monster piece of ordnance which would throw a shot of a couple or more tons from one side of London to the other. The duel is very interesting; a pity that it should be so costly.

The Bolton Town Council at their last meeting directed the Town Clerk to write to two sons of the late John Hilton, requiring them to attend before the Burial Board and show cause why the board should not cause to be removed from the tombstone in the cemetery over the grave of their father the following inscription:

Let gods attend on things which gods must know,
Man's only care relates to things below—Nescio Deos.

Mr. W. Hilton, one of the sons, wrote in reply that he should not attend before the Burial Board, and said for his own part he should never permit the stone to be interfered with or the inscription to be erased; but if the inscription was offensive to passers-by he was willing to cover it with a waterproof sheet, on which should be written, "This sheet to be raised only by persons who are willing to read an inscription underneath, which the Bolton Corporation object for the general public to read."

ALMOST INCREDIBLE.

The San Francisco *Chronicle* of the 4th inst. says: "A brutal act, as the passengers report, has been committed by the officers of the Constitution, just arrived from Panama. As the steamer was putting out from Mazatlan a man came off from the shore in a boat and boarded the steamer. Upon showing his ticket it was discovered that he had bought it from the original purchaser. The tickets are not transferable, and the passenger, whose name is given as Odell, was brutally pitched overboard by an officer. The poor fellow was on the point of drowning when several German noblemen offered to become responsible for Odell's fare, and he was taken aboard again."

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

At the Exchange yesterday, Thursday, April 13, the following auction sales were effected:

A. H. Muller & Son, at an Executor's sale to close the estate of Emma Bernhard, deceased, disposed of the following improved real estate: One two-story brick house and store, with lot 25 by 53.4, No. 225 Grand street, south side, east of Elizabeth street, sold for $18,000, to John D. Wendell; one five-story brick tenement-house, (covering the entire lot,) with lot 25 by 100, No. 98 Forsyth street, east side, north of Grand street, sold for $17,250, to M. Stein; one three-story English basement brick house, with lot 16.8 by 98.9, No. 330 West Thirteenth street, south side, west of Eighth avenue, sold for $6,800, to A. Schnitzer, and one similar house, with lot 18 by 98.9, No. 314 East Twenty-third street, south side, 198 feet east of Second avenue, sold for $7,500, to M. V. Coffrey.

A. H. Nicolay & Co., under a Supreme Court foreclosure decree, John H. Post, Esq., Referee, sold the property located on north-east corner of Hague and Cliff streets, known as Hull's Soap Factory, embracing plot of land 67.8 by 104 by 72.7 by 109.3, with one five-story and two four-story brick factories covering the same thereon, for $35,000, to Richard H. Bowne and James S. Gibbons, plaintiffs in the legal action.

Peter F. Meyer, foreclosure sale, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, E. S. Dakin, Esq., Referee, of one five-story brick tenement-house, with lot 25 by 98.9, on West Thirty-ninth street, north side, 325 feet west of Ninth avenue, for $11,982, to Max Danzinger.

George H. Scott, under a similar order, N. Jarvis, Jr., Esq., Referee, disposed of one three-story and basement brown-stone-front house, with lot 16.8 by 100.11, on East One Hundred and Twenty-second street, north side, 171.3 feet east of First avenue, for $6,203, to Thomas J. Mackeller, plaintiff in the foreclosure proceedings.

E. H. Ludlow & Co. offered at public auction the three-story and basement brick house, with lot 20.6 by 98.9, No. 22 East Twenty-fifth street, south side, 109 feet west of Fourth avenue, which was withdrawn on a bid of $19,000. The same firm also withdrew the sale of the premises Nos. 50 and 52 West Twenty-sixth street, east of Sixth avenue.

William Kennelly offered at public auction the seven lots, each 19 by 100, with the three-story and basement brown-stone-front houses thereon, known as Nos. 524 to 536 (inclusive) East One Hundred and Nineteenth street, south side, 373 feet east of Avenue A, after knocking down to A. B. Skillman the house, with lot, No. 524, for $6,250, and the house, with lot, No. 526, for $7,000. The balance of the property was not offered.

The following legal auctions noticed to take place were postponed, as follows: Sale by E. H. Ludlow & Co. of a house, with lot, on West One Hundred and Ninth street, west of Tenth avenue, adjourned to May 15; sale by V. K. Stevenson, Jr., of four lots on East Seventy-sixth street, extending to Seventy-seventh street, east of Madison avenue, adjourned to April 20, and sale by Hugh N. Camp of lots on Tenth avenue and Sixty-sixth street, adjourned to May 12.

TO-DAY'S AUCTIONS.

To-day's sales, all at the Exchange, are as follows: By H. W. Coates, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, B. E. McCafferty, Esq., Referee, of four two-story brick buildings, (front and rear,) with two lots, each 25 by 100, on Second avenue, west side, 50.5 feet north of Forty-fifth street.

By C. S. Carter, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, S. F. Kneeland, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 25 by 100.5, on West Fifty-third street, south side, 200 feet east of Tenth avenue.

EXCHANGE SALES—THURSDAY, APRIL 13.

NEW-YORK.

By A. H. Muller & Son.

1 two-story brick house and store, with lot, No. 225 Grand st., s. s., e. of Elizabeth st., lot 25 x 53.4.....$18,000

1 five-story brick tenement-house, with lot, No. 98 Forsyth st., e. s., n. of Grand st., lot 25 x 100.....17,250

1 three-story English basement brick house, with lot, No. 330 West 30th st., s. s., west of 8th av., lot 16.8x98.9.....6,800

1 similar house, with lot, No. 314 East 23d st., s. s., 198 ft. e. of Second av., lot 18x98.9.....7,500

By A. H. Nicolay & Co.

1 five-story and two four-story brick factories, with plot, Hague st., n. e. corner Cliff st., known as Hull's Soap Factory; plot 67.8x104x72.7x109.5.....$35,000

By Peter F. Meyer.

1 five-story brick tenement-house, with lot, West 39th st., n. s., 325 ft. w. of 9th av., lot 25x98.9.....$11,982

By George H. Scott.

1 three-story and basement brown-stone-front house, with lot, East 122d st., n. s., 171.3 ft. e. of 1st av., lot 16.8x100.11.....$6,203

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Wednesday, April 12.

207th st., n. s., 325 ft. e. of 10th av., 75x99.11; Joseph J. Potter and wife to Charles A. Potter.....nom.

9th av., w. s., 75.5 ft. n. of 63d st., 25x100; same to same.....nom.

10th av., e. s., 99.11 ft. s. of 207th st., 250x99.11; same to same.....---

Post av., n. s., 325 ft. e. of Hawthorne st., 75x150; same to same.....nom.

207th st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of 9th av., 150x199.10 to 206th st. x irregular; also, 10th av., e. s., 50 ft. s. of 207th st., 50x100; same to same.....nom.

2d st., w. s., 25 ft. n. of Willard av., 175x100; also Willard av., n. s., 100 ft. w. of 2d st., 325x100; also Opdyke av., s. s., 400 ft. w. of 2d st., 150x100, (24th Ward;) Joseph J. Potter and wife to Jane Potter.....nom.

Cambrelling av., e. s., 25x125.5x irregular; James J. Smith to James Smith.....$800

61st st., n. s., 325.10 ft. w. of 9th av., 30.10x100.5; George Widmayer to John C. Spencer.....30,000

21st av., 200.3 ft. s. of 125th st., 17.9½x61.4½x irregular; Jacob M. Herts to Louis I. Stoch.....nom.

82d st., s. s., 253 ft. w. of 3d av., 22x102.2; James Meehan and wife to Alfred Russell.....4,500

4th av., s. w. corner of 56th st., 100x210 to 55th st.; Henry L. Volkening and wife to Rebecca Jones.....nom.

Madison av., e. s., 50.5 ft. n. of 64th st., 25x100; Andrew E. Sayres and husband to Samuel W. Truslow.....nom.

Water st., No. 338, n. s., 19x65; Tammisin Harper to John Pine.....---

44th st., s. s., 425 ft. w. of 10th av., 25x100.5; Constantine Grimes and wife to Lawrence Hughes.....8,000

Walnut st., n. s., 50x100, 24th Ward; Edward H. Wallace and wife to Mary L. Sanger.....$50

125th st., s. s., 295.6 ft. e. of Avenue A, 75x103.3; Christian Moritz and wife to John M. Bosch.....14,000

135th st., n. s., 308.6 ft. w. of Willis av., 50x100, 23d Ward; Shepherd K. Mattison to Emma Varpienck.....12,000

39th st., n. s., 384.4½ ft. w. of 2d av., 18.6½x98.9; Sheldon W. Bailey and wife to Jules P. Vienot.....15,500

LEASES RECORDED.

Attorney st., No. 68, 10 years; Adam Lahr to Michael Conlin.....$500

44th st., East, No. 353, 10 years; John Paar to John Barden & Co.....1,200

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—A LARGE, FIRST-CLASS HOUSE, four-story and basement, furnished or unfurnished, with all the modern conveniences, Nos. 36 and 38 East 39th st., between Madison and Park avs.; house 38.6 feet front; lot, 55 feet by half the block. Apply to THOMAS MURPHY, No. 31 Broad st.

TO LEASE—TEN VERY DESIRABLE LOTS on West 23d st. and 11th av.; six do. on West 24th st. and 11th av., making the entire avenue front, between 23d and 24th sts., 600 feet on the streets; are fitted up with racks and offices, well suited for the lumber business; would be let together or divided. Apply at No. 420 West 23d st.

RIVER FRONT FOR SALE OR LEASE—Plots all or in parcels, for five or more years, a plot of about seventy-five lots, below 50th st., with 400 feet of river front on the North River; all riparian rights; large factory, engine, and boilers, &c. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

$3,000 ONLY FOR A SLPENDID 22-foot four-story high-stoop stone dwelling, with fine extension, on 5th av., facing Central Park. 6 Offices No. 4 Pine st. and No. 33 East 17th st. V. K. STEVENSON, Jr.

FOR SALE AT A GREAT REDUCTION—Five three and a four story brown-stone houses; hardwood parlor; desirable; 53d st., Broadway, and 6th av.; $12,500 for a three-story brown-stone house, 55th st., cost, $18,000. JOHN W. STEVENS, Broadway and 52d st.

WILLIAM CRUIKSHANK,
Astor House, Office No. 37.
FOR SALE, DESIRABLE HOUSES, CENTRALLY LOCATED.

VALUABLE INVESTMENT PROPERTY.
FOR SALE—On Vesey st., between Church and Greenwich, a five-story brick store; lot 26 by 101 feet; well rented for many years. For full particulars apply to ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON, No. 7 Pine st.

A GREAT CHANCE.—HOUSE AND LEASE OF Also, one door west of Broadway, for sale cheap; ground rent, $1,000; renewal twenty-one years; seventeen years unexpired. E. H. LUDLOW & Co., No. 3 Pine st.

A VERY DESIRABLE SMALL HOUSE AT A BARGAIN.—No 214 West 40th st.; in thorough order and newly painted; for sale; price, $12,000; or to let; price, $1,200 per year. Apply on the premises.

FOR SALE VERY LOW.—A FULL-SIZED FOUR-story brown-stone front house in 48th st., near 5th av. Apply to OGDEN & CLARK, Broadway and 17th st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—A MAGNIFICENT COUNTRY SEAT, fronting on the Hudson River, opposite the Catskill Mountains; over seventy acres under cultivation; modern brick mansion, dock, magnificent views; 3,000 fruit trees, and complete with every appointment that good taste and money could suggest. Photographs at our office. HOPKINS & CARRINGTON, 1 East 22d st.

THE MOST DESIRABLE AND EXTENSIVE residence, situated in the very heart of New-Haven, for sale or exchange on exceedingly favorable terms and price; one and one-half acres of ground, fine barn, hennery, gardener's house, graperies, &c. Address P. B. C., owner, Astor House, New-York.

SUMMIT (N. J.) REAL ESTATE AGENCY, OPPOSITE THE STATION.
FOR SALE—Houses, villa sites, and farms.
TO RENT—Houses, furnished and unfurnished.
ARCHIBALD GRACIE.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.—ON THE HUDSON, one hour from Wall st.; three-story Mansard roof house, with tower, carriage house, two acres, abundance of fruit, fine shade, river view. Price to suit the times. RULAND & WHITING, No. 5 Beekman st.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cone sts.

AN ELEGANT FURNISHED MANSION, beautiful grounds, river front, carriage-house, icehouse, grapery, &c., rent low, season or year, at Bobb's Ferry, on Hudson. POOLEY & GOODING, No. 1,299 Broadway, near 35th st.

TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS.—Farm at Throgs Neck; 55 acres fronting on Westchester Bay; buildings, fruit, &c. Apply to J. G. JENKINS, at First National Bank of Brooklyn.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.
POSITIVE SALE.
TWO ELEGANT HOUSES,
Nos. 583 and 614 Fifth av.
BUILT BY DUGGIN & CROSSMAN, ARCHITECTS.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at public auction on TUESDAY, April 18, 1876, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway:

FIFTH AVENUE, No. 583, NEAR 47TH ST.—House 19x73 feet, lot 100.

FIFTH AVENUE, No. 614, (LEASEHOLD,) NEAR 49TH ST.—House 15x100 feet, lot 125.

Pamphlets containing terms, with descriptions and diagrams can be obtained at the office of the auctioneers, No. 3 Pine st., or of Duggin & Crossman, No. 63 East 41st st., corner of Park av., or at the houses.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
VALUABLE PROPERTY SOUTH-EAST CORNER OF WEST AND DESBROSSES STS. (OPPOSITE JERSEY CITY FERRY) AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON will sell at auction on TUESDAY, April 18, at 12 o'clock at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway,
BY ORDER OF COMMITTEE OF CREDITORS;
WEST AND DESBROSSES STREETS—The five-story brick building and lots Nos. 270 and 271 West st., south-east corner Desbrosses st., 44 by 85 ft.
ALSO,
The five-story brick building, with lease of lots, Nos. 268 and 269 West st., 44 by 85 feet.
ALSO,
The one-and-a-half-story brick building and lease of lot, No. 35 Desbrosses st., adjoining the West st. property, 22.6x88 feet.

RICHARD V. HARNETT, Auctioneer,
WILL SELL AT AUCTION ON
THURSDAY, APRIL 20,
AT 12 O'CLOCK, AT EXCHANGE SALES-ROOM, NO. 111 BROADWAY,
BY ORDER OF THE SUPREME COURT,
UNDER DIRECTION OF RICHARD S. ROSENTHAL, Esq., RECEIVER.

FRANKFORT ST.—The valuable plot of land and buildings situate on south side of Frankfort st., between Printing House square and William st., and known as No. 7 Frankfort st.; size of lot, 28.8 feet front and 31 feet rear in width, and 105 feet in depth.
SALE ABSOLUTE.
Maps, &c. at auctioneer's office, No. 111 Broadway, basement.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM H. BUCKNAM & JAMES WOTTON, Jr., Bankrupts.—No. 3,795.—By special order of this court, dated March 8, 1876, the undersigned, Assignee in bankruptcy of the aforesaid bankrupts, will sell at public auction on the 24th day of April, 1876, at 12 o'clock M., at the Exchange Sales-rooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, by R. V. Harnett, auctioneer, all his right, title, and interest whatsoever as such Assignee of William H. Bucknam aforesaid, in certain real estate situated on South street in the City of New-York, and known as No. 245 on said street, and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Water street, distant 94 feet 3½ inches easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of Water street with the easterly side of Pike slip, running thence easterly along the southerly side of Water street 41 feet 6 inches, thence southerly parallel with Pike slip 160 feet to the northerly side of South street, thence westerly along the northerly side of South street 41 feet 6 inches, to land now or late of Anthony P. Ostrom, and thence northerly parallel with Pike slip 160 feet to the southerly side of Water street at the point or place of beginning, be the said several dimensions more or less. Excepting, nevertheless, the land lying on the southerly side of South street and the bulkheads thereon, and the piers and wharves appurtenant thereto, and all right, title, and interest to all land in front of water grant and right to the land under water hereafter to be made by the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York, in front of the same, as excepted and reserved in a deed from the President, Directors, and Company of Mechanics' and Traders' Bank to Henry Grinnell and others, dated 12th of March, 1846, recorded in the Register's Office of the City of New-York, in Liber 475 of conveyances, page 99, on the 19th of March, 1846, subject to an existing mortgage of $27,500, and to taxes, assessments, and all other valid liens. Also all his right, title, and interest whatsoever, as such assignee of William H. Bucknam aforesaid, in personal estate under the last will and testament of Ezra Bucknam, deceased, admitted to probate on the 6th day of December, 1869, and recorded in Liber 192 of Wills, p. 78, in the Surrogate's Office of the County of New-York, the same to be sold subject to a life estate in the widow of the testator, and amounting at the last accounting of the executors thereof (February 26, 1874,) to $95,885 74.

The said interests being the estate in remainder that said William H. Bucknam had under the will of his father, Ezra Bucknam, deceased.—Dated New-York, March 27, 1876. JOHN J. THOMASSON, Assignee of said Bankrupts, No. 20 Nassau street, New-York City. mh31-law3wF

AUCTION SALE.

M. A. J. LYNCH & Son, No. 106 Broadway, corner Pine st., M. A. J. LYNCH, Auctioneer, will sell on THURSDAY, April 20, 1876, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Exchange Sale-room, No. 111 Broadway, the handsome three-story high-stoop brown-stone house, No. 120 East 46th st., near Lexington av.; all the modern improvements; sixty per cent. can remain on bond and mortgage for a term of years. Permits and particulars at the office of the auctioneer.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

AT PELHAM MANOR, ON THE SOUND, between two railroads, (two depots on the premises,) both under one commutation—$70 yearly; scenery delightful; land and water recreations; all desirable privileges; healthfulness assured; new (Boston suburb style) houses, with every convenience, and handsome grounds, on favorable terms. Visiting this suburb will repay. Views, excursions, &c., gratis from STEPHENS BROTHERS, No. 187 Broadway.

FOR RENT—$2,500; FIVE ELEGANT FOUR-story brown-stone residences; portico fronts; cabinet trim on three stories; 71 feet deep; five superb mirrors on parlor floor; butler's pantry and dining-room on same.
$1,200—Three four-story high-stoop brown-stone houses, ash and black-walnut trim on two floors.
KINGMAN P. PAGE,
No. 21 East 60th st., and Nos. 17 and 19 Warren st.

COUNTRY SEAT OF THE LATE OLIVER CHARLOCK, containing 150 acres, with a large double dwelling, mostly furnished, beautifully located near Flushing village; forty-five minutes to Wall st.; with gas, water, greenhouse, and fruit in abundance. Rent low.
Permits at either office, No. 4 Pine st., or No. 33 East 17th st.
V. K. STEVENSON, Jr.

THE APARTMENT HOUSE
Nos. 126, 128, 130 East 24th st., will be ready for occupation before May 1. Parties wishing to secure for private families, with unexceptionable references, the most capacious, commodious, convenient, and complete apartments for housekeeping in the City, are invited to call at the premises, 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

FIFTY-SECOND ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH AVS.—Extra choice magnificently-furnished high-stoop brown-stone dwelling; rent low. Offices No. 4 Pine st. and No. 33 East 17th st.
V. K. STEVENSON, Jr.

TO LET—FURNISHED, THE BROWN-STONE high-stoop extra-sized house No. 31 West 23d st.; this house is well lighted and ventilated, with large front, and is handsomely furnished with mantels and pier glasses, and chandeliers; also to let, the four-stalled stable in the rear, fronting on 24th st. Apply to T. E. LYON, at Arnold, Constable & Co.'s, Broadway and 19th st.

TO RENT—ON NORTH BROADWAY, YONKERS, a commodious house, well furnished; all modern improvements; standing room for carriages; ample lawn and garden; horses, carriages, coachman, &c.; possession May 1, for six months or one year. For permits apply to FARRINGTON & ROCKWELL, No. 1 Getty House, Yonkers, N. Y.

NYACK, N. Y.—TO LET, UNFURNISHED, THE residence of the late Hugh Maxwell; house has fifteen rooms and modern improvements; stable, carriage-house, and other outbuildings; lawn, garden, fruit and shade trees in abundance; rent, $1,000 per annum. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

TO LET—AT MILBURN, N. J., ONE HOUR FROM New-York, by Morris and Essex Railroad, mansion with ten acres ground, suitable for a boarding-house; every modern improvement; fifteen rooms, shade, lawns, and stable.
A. D. MELLICK, Jr. & BRO., No. 12 Pine st.

A TWO-STORY, HIGH-STOOP BRICK house, to let; subcellar, and all modern conveniences; garden let adjoining; 69th street, north side; thirteenth house west of 10th av.; easy access by Elevated Railroad. Inquire of owner, ROBERT I. BROWN, No. 20 Nassau st., room No. 72.

TO LET—HOUSE, NO. 324 UNION ST., BROOKlyn; sixteen rooms, front and back stairs, two kitchens, all modern improvements; three minutes from three lines of cars; near ferries and Park; respectable neighborhood; whole or part. Apply at 322 Union st., or No. 73 Nassau st., New-York.

TO LET—ONE OF THE FINEST PLACES ON THE Hudson River, situated on high terrace, with magnificent river views, and fine improvements; immediate possession given. Apply to W. H. DUNNING, No. 20 Nassau st., Turner Building.

TO LET—A THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT frame cottage in perfect order and newly painted throughout; water and gas, marble mantles, &c.; will let low to a responsible party. Inquire on premises, No. 418 East 53d st., from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

LONG BRANCH, MONMOUTH BEACH, LAND SEA BRIGHT.—Furnished cottages to rent; also, houses, building sites, and acre plots for sale. Printed catalogues and full particulars from F. G. & C. S. BROWN, Broadway, corner Wall st.

TO LET—COUNTRY HOUSE AT TARRYTOWN; unfurnished; ten rooms; also, stable; location is on the Hudson River, one mile below Tarrytown; view of the river is unsurpassed; airy and healthful; rent, $500. Apply to HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET.—NO. 206 East 18th st.; large size, three story, brown stone; contains fourteen rooms; in fine order with every convenience; rent $2500 per month.
J. M. RAYMOND, No. 835 Broadway.

TO LET OR LEASE—FURNISHED, ON THE bank of the Hudson, to a private family only, for two or three years, an elegant residence, with ten acres, thirty-five minutes from 42d and 30th sts. Apply to WM. N. CLARK, No. 170 William st.

ELEGANT FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE HIGH-STOOP.—Park av., $2,250; mirrors perfect order; 43d st., $2,000; West 30th st., $1,300; 35th st., close to 5th av., $2,500.
POOLEY & GOODING, No. 1,299 Broadway.

AT KING'S BRIDGE, ON HARLEM RIVER, an large house, stable, and two acres of land, and fully furnished, suitable for a gentleman's residence; will be rented very low. Apply to J. ROMAINE BROWN, No. 1,280 Broadway.

A HANDSOME COUNTRY SEAT TO LET, AT a low price, at Plainfield, N. J.; large mansion, all the modern improvements; eleven acres, with fine lawns, gardens, and shade; good stabling.
A. D. MELLICK, Jr., & BRO., No. 12 Pine st.

FRENCH FLAT—ON FIRST STORY OF NO. 205 West 56th st.; eight rooms; none dark; steam heat and all conveniences; rent $100 per month. Apply to janitor, GEORGE E. JARDINE, No. 1,267 Broadway.

TO RENT—THIRD FLOOR TO TWO GENTLEMEN or gentleman and wife; all conveniences; private house; convenient to restaurants. Apply at No. 155 West 49th st.

ORANGE, N. J.—(SPECIALTY.)—FURNISHED Swiss cottages on Eagle Rock; rent, season, $700; stable accommodations; magnificent views, macadamized roads. HAMILTON & WALLIS, 30 Pine st.

SUMMIT, N. J.—TO LET, SEVERAL HOUSES near station, eight, ten, twelve, and fourteen rooms, with all modern improvements; rent to suit the times. Inquire at the railroad station for J. or D. W. BONNEL.

NO. 117 WEST 39TH ST.—A THREE-STORY high-stoop house; will be put in complete order for a good tenant; rent, $1,300. Apply to J. ROMAINE BROWN, No. 1,280 Broadway.

TO LET—TO A PRIVATE FAMILY ONLY, FOUR-story high-stoop dwelling house No. 122 West 12th st., with mirrors, chandeliers, gas fixtures, in complete order; rent $2,900. H. SLEIGHT, No. 83 West 12th st.

TO LET, UNFURNISHED—AT NO. 8 WEST 28th st., four-story brown-stone English basement, for private residence or business purposes. Apply to OWNER, No. 101 Waverley place.

A FURNISHED HOUSE—ONLY THIRTY MINutes from 42d st., in the country, very cheap. Inquire at No. 176 Broadway, room No. 60.

A COZY THREE-STORY HOUSE, WEST 30th st.; gas and water. CROMWELL, No. 34 Liberty st.

TO LET—COTTAGE AT RIVERDALE, ON HUDSON River, with several acres of land; fine view; rent $500. C. SUYDAM, No. 16 Wall st.

TO LET—THE FOUR-STORY ENGLISH BASEMENT house No. 137 East 39th st., in fine order; rent low. Apply to B. RICHARDS, Jr., No. 8 Pine st.

TO LET.—THE THREE-STORY HIGH-STOOP house No. 139 West 12th st.; in perfect order. Apply to BENJAMIN RICHARDS, Jr., No. 8 Pine st.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—NO. 154 WEST 16TH st., three-story high basement, in good order, 20x52x100. Inquire at No. 148 West 16th st.

NO. 107 WEST 18TH ST.—SECOND AND third floors; rent, $40 and $35 per month, to private families of adults; references required.

TO LET—ONE OF THE FINEST PLACES IN Brooklyn; commodious dwelling, fruit garden, stable; rent very low. Post Office Box No. 47, N. Y.

TO LET—NO. 607 5TH AV. APPLY TO W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway, or E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

NO. 119 EAST 21ST ST.,
FACING GRAMERCY PARK,

A very desirable, large, roomy, 26-foot high-stoop dwelling, with two-story extension, to a No. 1 party, for private family or boarding purposes; the rent will be made low; furnished or unfurnished. Permits at No. 4 Pine st., or No. 33 East 17th st.
V. K. STEVENSON, Jr.

TO LET, FURNISHED—CORNER CARTERET and Randolph avs., Bergen Heights, two-story and French-roof house; finely situated; beautiful view of New-York Bay; very healthy; rapid transit by Newark and New-York Railroad; time, New-York to house, not over thirty minutes; ground, 100x250; abundance of fruit; stable with four stalls; house has ten rooms and bath-room, is in fine order, and well furnished; will be let only to a careful tenant at the low rent of $1,000. Apply to LAIDLAW & CO., No. 12 Pine st.

UNION SQUARE.—TO LET—THE FIRST-CLASS dwelling No. 35 East 17th st., with or without the stable in rear; this building has a fine frontage of 44 feet on Union square, is well lighted, and in every respect one of the most desirable locations in the City; terms reasonable to a good tenant. Apply to T. E. LYON,
At Arnold, Constable & Co.'s,
Broadway and 19th st.

TO RENT—SOUTHPORT, CONN., ON NEW-YORK and New-Haven Railroad, two hours from the City, an unfurnished cottage-house, in good order; commanding a fine view of Long Island Sound; good fishing, bathing, and boating; rent $350 per year. Inquire of W. B. LEONARD, No. 10 Wall st., or W. B. MAKES, Southport.

TO LET.—FIRST FLOOR NO. 190 WEST HOUSton st.; inquire in the corner.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES
TO LET
IN THE
DREXEL BUILDING,
Broad and Wall sts.
RENTS MODERATE.

OFFICES TO LET
IN THE
TIMES BUILDING.
ON THE SECOND AND THIRD FLOORS.

These rooms are desirably located, are well lighted, in good order, and will be partitioned to suit tenants. Apply to GEORGE JONES, *Times* Office.

TO LET OR LEASE,
THE OFFICES
Now Occupied by the
NEW-YORK GUARANTY AND INDEMNITY CO.,
NO. 52 BROADWAY,
EXTENDING THROUGH TO NEW ST.
WELL SUITED FOR A
LARGE CORPORATION,
Having very capacious Burglar and Fire-proof Safes.
ALSO, OTHER DESIRABLE OFFICES IN SAME BUILDING.
APPLY ON THE PREMISES.

ASTOR HOUSE.
OFFICES
TO LET
At Low Prices.

TO LET—IN THE SPLENDID NEW IRON-FRONT building Nos. 108, 110, 112, and 114 Wooster st., between Prince and Spring sts., the second floor, 50x100; the fourth and fifth floors, 100x100, and basement, 40x100, all with or without steam power. Otis elevators, steam heaters, water and gas throughout; will be rented very low for a term of years. Inquire of BRUNER & MOORE, Nos. 41 and 43 West 14th st.

TO LET.—THE LARGE WAREHOUSE, 50X100. Nos. 75 and 77 King st., between Hudson and Varick sts., occupied by Bruner & Moore as furniture warehouse the past twenty-three years; will be rented very low for a term of years. Inquire of BRUNER & MOORE, Nos. 41 and 43 West 14th st.

TO LET.—THE STORE NO. 396 HUDSON ST., with a lot 25x100 to No. 22 Clarkson st., now occupied by Messrs. George C. Flint & Co., suitable for warehouse, store, and manufactory; will be rented very low for a term of years. Inquire of BRUNER & MOORE, No. 41 and 43 West 14th st.

TO LET.—THE LARGE FIVE-STORY BUILDING Nos. 120 and 122 Wooster st., 50x60, with a building in the rear 20x50, also five stories high, with team power if required; will be rented very low for a term of years. Inquire of BRUNER & MOORE, Nos. 41 and 43 West 14th st.

STORES AND OFFICES TO LET IN THE BIBLE HOUSE.—Two stores on Astor place side; also desirable offices on second and third stories, all having steam heat. Apply to Treasurer American Bible Society, No. 6 Bible House.

TO LEASE.—DESIRABLE LOFTS, NO. 722 Broadway; new and in perfect order; well lighted; possession immediately. Apply to HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine st.

TO LET.—BASEMENT OF NO. 683 BROADWAY, corner of Amity st.; well lighted and in complete order, ready for occupancy. Apply to HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine st.

TO LET—STORE AND BASEMENT NO. 861 BROADway, above Union square, at a low rent; very desirable. Apply to WILLIAM H. JACKSON & CO., No. 31 East 17th st.

TO LET—LOFTS OF NOS. 62 AND 64 DUANE ST.; well-lighted; suitable for manufacturing; with access by alley way in rear also. Apply to HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine st.

TO LET—THE THIRD LOFT OF THE BUILDING No. 18 4th av., for business or storage purposes; entrance through the store. Apply as above to W. L. CONKLIN & SON.

A PROMINENT CORNER STORE TO LET—No. 30 Vesey st., corner Church st., 25x75; reasonable rent to a good tenant. Apply at No. 30 Vesey st., Room No. 6.

STORE TO LET—BROADWAY, CORNER 34TH St.; one of the most prominent locations up town; low rent.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED houses and flats in all parts of this City, and houses at Orange and Plainfield, for which we have daily applications. Storage for furniture, mirrors, pianos, &c.; first-class warehouses.
CURRIE, PURDY & CO., No. 7 Washington place.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE IN BROOKLYN, A small two-story basement brick house; good location; $4,500 to $5,000 cash. Address, with full particulars, CASH, Box No. 108 *Times* Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts. Open daily, Sundays included, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale. ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

AT MORISON'S
Oldest and most reliable Servants' Office,
Corner of 11th st. and 6th av.,
Best class of servants waiting for situations.

A PROTESTANT SERVANTS' BUREAU.—For families, hotels, &c., wanting good servants, male or female; City or country; also good colored help. 138 6th av.

CHAR-WOMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, with good references, to go out by days' work or week; sleep at her own home. Inquire at No. 444 3d av., top door, back.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A neat, tidy young girl who understands her duties thoroughly; is quick and obliging, and a good waitress; best of references. Call at Carpenter's, No. 108 6th av., near 9th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND FINE WASHING OR Laundress.—By a Protestant young woman in a private family; best City reference. Call at No. 20 West 13th st., rear.

TO LET, UNFURNISHED—AT NO. 8 WEST 28th st., four-story brown-stone English basement, for private residence or business purposes. Apply to OWNER, No. 101 Waverley place.

CHAMBER-MAID OR WAITRESS.—BY A Protestant girl, in a private family, with good City references; City preferred. Call at No. 20 West 13th st., rear.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS first-class chamber-maid; country preferred; best City refer nce. Address J. H., Box No. 315 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

CHA

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

The steamers of this line take the Lane Routes recommended by Lieut. Maury, U. S. N., going south of the Banks on the passage to Queenstown all the year round.
GERMANIC.....SATURDAY, April 15, at 10 A. M.
CELTIC.....SATURDAY, April 22, at 3 P. M.
ADRIATIC.....SATURDAY, April 29, at 9:30 A. M.
BALTIC.....SATURDAY, May 6, at 3 P. M.
From White Star dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

These steamers are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloon, staterooms, smoking and bath rooms are amidships where the noise and motion are least felt, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—saloon, $80, and $100, gold; return tickets on favorable terms; steerage, $26.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 37 Broadway, New-York.
E. J. CORTIS, Agent.

CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S. P. CO.
NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.

ROTHNIA...WED., April 19 | *RUSSIA.....WED., May 3
ADVSSINIA...Wed., Apr 26 | SCYTHIA.....WED., May 10

*Steamers marked * do not carry steerage passengers.

Cabin passage, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms.

Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight and passage office, No. 4 Bowling green.
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

GREAT SOUTHERN
FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE,
SAILING FROM PIER NO. 29 NORTH RIVER,
WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 3 P. M.,
FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., FLORIDA, THE SOUTH, AND SOUTH-WEST.

CHAMPION.....SATURDAY.....APRIL 15
GULF STREAM.....WEDNESDAY...APRIL 19

SUPERIOR PASSENGER ACCOMMODATIONS.

Insurance to destination one-half or one per cent.

Goods forwarded free of commission. Passenger tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of
JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
No. 177 West st., corner Warren.
Or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green.
Or BENTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent
Great Southern Freight Line, 317 Broadway.

FOR LIVERPOOL,
(Via Queenstown,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.
TUESDAY.

Leaving Pier No. 46 North River as follows:

IDAHO.....April 18, at 1 P. M.
NEVADA.....April 25, at 3 P. M.
WISCONSIN.....May 2, at 1 P. M.
WYOMING.....May 16, at 11 A. M.

RATES FOR PASSENGERS REDUCED.

Steerage, $26; intermediate, $40; cabin, $65 to $80, according to stateroom. Steerage office, No. 29 Broadway. General offices, No. 63 Wall st.

WILLIAMS & GUION.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.
BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO JAMAICA, HAYTI, COLOMBIA, and ASPINWALL, and to PANAMA and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS (via Aspinwall.) First-class, full-powered iron-screw steamers, from Pier No. 51, North River.

FOR HAYTI, COLOMBIA, ISTHMUS OF PANAMA and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS (via Aspinwall):
ALPS.....April 12.
ETNA.....April 26.

FOR KINGSTON AND SOUTH HAYTI:
ATLAS.....April 20.
CLARIBEL.....May 11.

Superior first-class passenger accommodation.
PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents, No. 56 Wall st.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMERS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE,
Calling at PLYMOUTH (G. B.) for the landing of Passengers.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent (being more southerly than any other,) will sail from Pier No. 43 North River, as follows:
AMERIQUE, Pouzos.....Tuesday, April 18, at 1 P. M.
ST. LAURENT, Lachesnez..Tuesday, April 25, at 4 P. M.
FRANCE, Tradelle.....Tuesday, May 2, P. M.

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,) first cabin, $110 to $120, according to accommodation. Second cabin, $72; third cabin, $40. Return tickets at reduced rates. Steerage, $26, with superior accommodation, including wine, bedding, and utensils without extra charge. Passengers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers.

LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, 55 Broadway.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These first-class full-powered steamers will sail from Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal st.
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.....Thursday, April 20
STATE OF VIRGINIA.....Thursday, May 4
STATE OF INDIANA.....Thursday, May 18
And every alternate Thursday thereafter. First cabin, $60, $70, and $80; return tickets, $120. Second cabin, $45; return tickets, $80. Steerage at lowest rates.
Apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents.
No. 72 Broadway, New-York.
Steerage office No. 45 Broadway.

NATIONAL LINE. Piers Nos. 44 and 47 N. River.
FOR LONDON DIRECT.
CANADA.....Thursday, April 13, at 8:30 A. M.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
Helvetia..April 15, 9:30 A.M | Italy...April 29 9:30 A. M.
England...April 22, 3 P. M. |
Cabin passage, $60 and $70, currency. Return tickets at reduced rates. Steerage passage, $26, currency. Drafts issued from £1 upward at current rates.
Company's offices, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.
STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN.
Company's Pier, foot of 2d st., Hoboken.
ODER.....Sat., April 15 | WESER.....Sat., April 29
MAIN.....Sat., April 22 | MOSEL.....Sat., May 6
RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN:
First cabin.....$100 gold
Second cabin.....60 gold
Steerage.....30 currency
Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $32 currency. For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling green.

INMAN LINE—MAIL STEAMERS.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
CITY OF BROOKLYN...Thursday, April 20, at 2 P. M.
CITY OF CHESTER.....Thursday, May 4, at 2 P. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND...Saturday, May 13, at 8:30 A. M.
CITY OF BERLIN.....Saturday, May 27, at 8:30 A. M.
From Pier No. 45 North River.
CABIN PASSAGE.....$60, $80 and $100, Gold
STEERAGE.....$28, Currency
Drafts issued at low rates.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, Nos. 15 and 33 Broadway, N. Y.

ANCHOR LINE. CARRYING U. S. MAIL.
NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.
VICTORIA.....SATURDAY, April 15, at 10 A. M.
BOLIVIA.....SATURDAY, April 22, at 3 P. M.
NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, OR LONDONDERRY.
Cabin passage, $65, $75, and $80, currency.
Intermediate, $35; Steerage, $28.
Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling green.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

PANAMA TRANSIT
STEAM-SHIP CO.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA AND PACIFIC PORTS, VIA ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.

Steam-ship CRESCENT CITY will sail THURSDAY, April 20, at 1 P. M., from Pier No. 13, North River, for Aspinwall, connecting, via Panama Railroad, at Panama with first-class steam-ships for ports as above.
For freight or passage apply to
WM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 BOWLING GREEN.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

THREE STEAM-SHIPS PER WEEK,
TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, April 15, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WILLIAM R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling green.

H. LIVINGSTON, Capt. MALLORY, TUESDAY, April 18, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WILLIAM R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling green.

MAGNOLIA, Capt. DAGGETT, THURSDAY, April 20, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
No. 62 South st.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, April 22, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WILLIAM R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling green.

Insurance on this line ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading, in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.
GEORGE YONGE,
Agent Central Railroad of Georgia,
No. 409 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. LINE.
FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, NEW-ZEALAND, BRITISH COLUMBIA, &c.
Sailing from Pier foot of Canal st., North River.
FOR SAN FRANCISCO, VIA ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.
S. S. ACAPULCO.....SATURDAY, April 15, 12 noon
Connecting for all CENTRAL AMERICAN and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS.
FROM SAN FRANCISCO TO JAPAN AND CHINA.
GREAT REPUBLIC.....May 1.
FROM SAN FRANCISCO TO VICTORIA, PORT TOWNSEND, TACOMA, PORTLAND, &c., &c.
On the 10th and 25th of every month.
For freight or passage apply at foot of Canal st., North River.
H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA
DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M. from Pier No. 13 North River, as follows:
WILMINGTON.....TUESDAY, April 18
COLUMBUS.....THURSDAY, April 27
Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green; MCKELLER, LILLING & CO., Agents in Havana.

SHIPPING.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA AND MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE.
Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.:
FOR HAVANA ONLY.
CITY OF VERA CRUZ.....Saturday, April 15
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Thursday, April 20
FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS,
Calling at HAVANA, PROGRESO, CAMPEACHY, TUSPAN, and TAMPICO
CITY OF MEXICO.....Tuesday, May 2
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.
Steamers will leave New-Orleans April 16 and May 7 for Vera Cruz and all the above ports.

STEAMBOATS.

STONINGTON LINE
FOR BOSTON AND ALL POINTS EAST.

REDUCTION OF FARE.

Elegant steamers RHODE ISLAND and NARRAGANSETT leave Pier No. 33 North River, foot of Jay st., at 5 P. M.
NOT A TRIP MISSED IN SEVEN YEARS.
Tickets for sale at all principal ticket offices. Staterooms secured at offices of Westcott Express Company, and at No. 363 Broadway.

PROVIDENCE LINE.

Steam-ships Electra and Galatea leave Pier No. 27 North River, foot of Park place, at 4:30 P. M. Freights via either line taken at lowest rates.
D. S. BABCOCK, President.
L. W. FILKINS, G. P. Agent.

FARE REDUCED.
FALL RIVER LINE.

FOR BOSTON, and all points East, VIA NEWPORT and FALL RIVER, at 5 P. M., daily. (Sundays, June 11 to Sept. 10, inclusive,) from Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray st. The world-renowned steamers

BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE.

HALL'S BANDS ENGAGED FOR THE SEASON.
Tickets and state-rooms secured at principal hotels and ticket offices, and on the pier and steamers.
BORDEN & LOVELL,
Agents, New-York.
GEO. L. CONNOR,
General Passenger Agent.

FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON—LANDING at Highland Falls, (West Point,) Cornwall, Newburg, Marlboro, Milton, Poughkeepsie, and Esopus, steamboat Jas. W. Baldwin leaves every Monday, Wednesday, Friday; Thomas Cornell Tuesdays, Thursdays, Saturdays; Harrison st., Pier No. 34 North River, at 4 P. M.

REGULAR CATSKILL LINE UP THE CREEK: also, for STUYVESANT and intermediate landings. Steamer NEW CHAMPION, from Canal st., Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday. Steamer McMANUS, Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, from Leroy st., 5 P. M.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine slip at 11:30 A. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck slip for New-Haven at 5 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

ALBANY.—PEOPLE'S LINE STEAM-BOATS LEAVE Pier No. 41 North River, daily (Sundays excepted) at 5 P. M. for Albany and all points North and West.

STEAM-BOAT FOR SALE—NEW, WITHOUT Register. Inquire at No. 223 West st.

RAILROADS.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.
ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.

Passenger and freight station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville with South Branch Railroad; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
Commencing Dec. 1, 1875.—Leave New-York as follows:

5:30 A. M.—NEWS TRAIN for Easton, Belvidere, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Manch Chunk, Tamaqua, Tamanend, Wilkesbarre, Pottsville, Scranton, &c.
7:45 A. M.—Way Train for Flemington and Easton, connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.
9:00 A. M.—MORNING EXPRESS, Daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Easton for Manch Chunk, Tamaqua, Towanda, Wilkesbarre, Pottsville, Scranton, Danville, Williamsport, &c.
10:15 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.
12 P. M. EXPRESS for Flemington, Easton, Allentown, Manch Chunk, Tamaqua, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.
2:45 P. M.—EXPRESS for Easton, Belvidere, Bath, Manch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, and Scranton.
4:00 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Allentown, and Manch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.
4:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.
5:15 P. M.—EVENING EXPRESS, Daily, for Easton, Allentown, Manch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Towanda, Reading, and Harrisburg.
8:30 P. M.—For Easton.

For Elizabeth at 5:30, 6:15, 8:35, 7:00, 7:30, 7:45, 8:00, 8:45, 9:00, 9:30, 10:15, 11:15, A. M.; 12:00 M. 12:45, 1:00, 2:00, 2:45, 3:00, 3:30, 3:45, 4:00, 4:15, 4:30 4:45, 5:00, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6:00, 6:15, 6:30, 7:00, 7:40 8:30, 9:30, 10:30, 11:15, 12:00 P. M.

For Junction, 6:15 A. M., 3:30, 5:00, 6:30, 12:00 P. M.
For Somerville, 5:30, 6:00, 7:00, 9:30 P. M.
R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.
H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
GREAT TRUNK LINE
AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Courtlandt Street Ferries, as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 12 and 8:30 P. M.
For Williamsport and Lock Haven at 9:30 A. M. and 8:30 P. M. For Corry and Erie, 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions.
For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars daily, except Sunday, 9:30 A. M.; arrive Washington, 4:10 P. M. Regular at 8:40 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.
Express for Philadelphia, 7, 7:30, 8:40, 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 3 & 4:10, 5, 6, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5, 6, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.
For trains to Newark, Elizabeth, Rahway, Princeton, Trenton, Perth Amboy, Flemington, Belvidere, and other points, see local schedules at all ticket offices.
Trains arrive, From Pittsburg, 6:55 and 10:30 A. M., and 9:20 P. M. daily. 10:15 A. M. and 7:40 P. M. daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:20 A. M., 4:05, 5:15, and 10:27 P. M.; Sunday, 6:20 A. M. From Philadelphia, 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 10:15, 11:20, 11:54 A. M., 2:05, 4:05, 5:15, 6:10, 7:40, 8:44, 9:20, 10:27 P. M.; Sunday, 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 11:54 A. M., 7:40, 9:20, and 10:27 P. M.
Ticket offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Courtlandt sts.; No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson st., Hoboken. Emigrant ticket office, No. 8 Battery place.
FRANK THOMSON, Gen'l Manager. D. M. BOYD, Jr., Gen'l Passenger Agent.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.
ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS. Dec. 5, 1875.

Leave depots foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts. at
7 A. M.—For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Manch Chunk, Hazleton, Beaver Meadow, Mahanoy City, Shenandoah, Mount Carmel, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Elmira, &c., connecting with trains for Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West.
1 P. M.—For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Manch Chunk, Hazleton, Mahanoy City, Shenandoah, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Tunkhannock, &c., making close connection for Reading, Pottsville, and Harrisburg.
4 P. M.—For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, and Manch Chunk, stopping at all stations.
6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Manch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Elmira, &c., connecting with trains for Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West. Pullman's sleeping coaches attached.
General Passenger office corner Church and Cortlandt sts., CHAS. H. CUMMINGS, Agent.
ROBERT H. SAYRE, Superintendent and Engr.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—After Jan. 1, 1876, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:
8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester, and Buffalo.
11:00 A. M., Northern and Western Express.
4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans, arriving at Montreal 8:50 A. M.
6:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Watertown and Canandaigua. Also, for Montreal via Plattsburg.
8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars, for Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Cleveland and Cincinnati; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.
11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Albany and Troy. Way trains as per local Time Table.
C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

ERIE RAILWAY.
Spring Arrangement of through trains, March, 1876. From Chambers Street Depot. (For 23d st., see note below.)
9:00 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo and sleeping coaches to Cincinnati and Detroit. Sleeping coaches to Chicago.
10:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and the West. Sleeping coach to Buffalo.
7:00 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, and Chicago, without change. Hotel dining coaches to Cleveland and Chicago.
7:00 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train. Above trains leave Twenty-third Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M., and 6:45 P. M.
For local trains, see time-tables and cards in hotels and depots.
JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.
After Nov. 29, 1875, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st. and 4th av.) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M. 1:00 and 4:40 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1:00 and 4:40 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; For Newport at 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M. (9 P. M. on Sunday); Boston (via Shore Line) at 1 and 10 P. M. (10 P. M. on Sundays.)
Way trains as per local time tables.
J. T. MOODY, Superintendent, New-York Division.
E. M. REED, Vice President, New-York.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:20 and 8:20 P. M.
THEODORE WARREN, Superintendent.

STORAGE.

FURNITURE TAKEN ON STORAGE IN the lofts of No. 1 4th av. Apply on the premises, to W. L. CONKLIN & SON.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS
16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
NEW-YORK CITY AND BROOKLYN BONDS.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.
WASH'N E. VERMILYE, JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE
DONALD MACKAY, LATHAM A. FISH

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY COMPANY CONSOLIDATED MORTGAGE BONDS.—In accordance with the provisions of the above bonds, we, the undersigned, hereby give notice that the following numbers, viz:

5,100	5,783	4,814	3,920	5,447
4,593	4,406	5,573	5,132	5,098
4,104	3,731	5,662	5,654	5,349
4,962	4,713	5,194	4,234	5,164
4,662	5,560	5,116	5,557	5,039

being one per cent. of 2,500 bonds outstanding, were this day designated in our presence to be redeemed, together with the accrued interest thereon, as provided in said bonds, at the office of Messrs. Drexel, Morgan & Co., in New-York, or at the office of Messrs. J. S. Morgan & Co. in London, on the first day of June, 1876, at which time interest on said above-designated bonds will cease.—Dated March 10, 1876.
HENRY F. VAIL,
CHARLES EDWARD TRACY, } Trustees.
J. PIERPONT MORGAN,
of Drexel, Morgan & Co.
[Seal.] Attest, DAVID W. PRICE, Notary Public.

OFFICE OF THE C., C., C. AND I. RAILWAY CO.,
CLEVELAND, March 17, 1876.

The holders of the bonds designated as above are hereby notified that the same will be paid at the places named, on the 1st day of June next, from which time interest thereon will cease.
GEORGE H. RUSSELL,
Treasurer C., C., C. and I. Railway Co.

FRANKLIN FIRE INS. CO.
OF THE CITY OF
NEW-YORK.
Cash capital, $200,000.
Offices, No. 348 Broadway, New-York Life Insurance Building, corner of Leonard st.

DIRECTORS.
JACOB CAMPBELL, ELISHA BROOKS, CHARLES E. FLEMING, RUSSELL H. HOADLEY, EDWARD HOTCHKISS, HENRY SIDENBERG, WILLIAM D. RUDER, JOHN L. DANIELS, FREDERICK HAZELTON, H. O. HOTCHKISS, SAMUEL HAWK, JOSEPH S. LOWERY, JOHN B. SNOOK, GEORGE A. LEAVITT, JOHN NESBIT, WM. H. BEADLESTON, ZIMRI WEST, FREDERICK S. MYERS, OLIN G. WALBRIDGE, AARON S. ROBBINS, S. VAN RENSSELAER CRUGER, EDWIN G. FRELIGH, JOSEPH H. DIDIER, WILLIAM PHELPS, AUGUST POTTIER, WILLIAM W. WATSON, HENRY L. HOTCHKISS, HENRY J. ROBINSON, CHARLES H. MEIGS, RICHARD M. EVERIT,

OFFICERS.
EDWARD HOTCHKISS, President.
JACOB CAMPBELL, Vice President,
ROBT. M. G. DODGE, Secretary.

CHASE & ATKINS,
BANKERS AND BROKERS
NO. 18 BROAD STREET, NEW-YORK.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS SUBJECT TO DRAFT AT SIGHT.
GOLD; GOVERNMENT, STATE, MUNICIPAL, AND RAILROAD SECURITIES BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

SEVEN PER CENT. BROOKLYN CITY BONDS.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
CONTROLLER'S OFFICE, CITY HALL,
BROOKLYN, April 11, 1876.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. on SATURDAY, 22d inst., for the purchase of the whole or any part of
$250,000
Seven per cent. "BROOKLYN CITY BONDS" for the completion of the New-York and Brooklyn Bridge," (coupon or registered,) payable in 1906, 1907, and 1908.

Proposals must be indorsed "Proposals for bonds," and state the price offered in addition to accrued interest from Jan. 1.

The right is reserved to reject such bids as may not be considered for the interest of the city.
S. S. POWELL, Controller.

J. & W. SELIGMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 21 Broad st., New-York,
Issue Letters of Credit for Travelers,
PAYABLE IN ANY PART OF EUROPE, ASIA, AFRICA, AUSTRALIA, AND AMERICA.
DRAW BILLS OF EXCHANGE AND MAKE TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS OF MONEY ON EUROPE AND CALIFORNIA.

NEW-YORK, April 1, 1876.

HOLDERS OF FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS of the New-Orleans, Mobile & Texas Railroad Company who desire to join the reorganization under the name of the New-Orleans and Texas Railroad Company, are hereby requested to send in their bonds, with the amount of the assessment, to the undersigned, at the office of Messrs. Morton, Bliss & Co., New-York, on or before the 20th day of April inst. Holders who do not join by that date will only be entitled to receive their pro rata proportion of the proceeds of the sale of the road.
L. P. MORTON,
HENRY MORGAN,
WILLIAM MERTENS, } Committee.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, April 6, 1876.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this company for the election of Managers and, for other business will be held at the office of the company on TUESDAY, the 9th of May next.
The polls will be open from 12 o'clock noon until 2 o'clock P. M.
The transfer-books will be closed from the evening of April 25 until the morning of May 10.
By order of the board,
GEORGE L. HAIGHT, Secretary.

NEW-JERSEY MIDLAND RAILWAY.—The Committee appointed by the bondholders for reorganizing this company now holds sixty per cent. of the first mortgage and fifty-five per cent. of the second mortgage bonds, and are urging forward the foreclosure suit. Bondholders who have not yet surrendered their bonds should deposit them with the Central Trust Company, No. 14 Nassau st. If not informed in regard to the points of the plan of reorganization bondholders should send to the Secretary for a copy.
D. B. HALSTED, Chairman.
H. P. DECHERT, Secretary,
No. 138 Chamber st., Room No. 3.

Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Minnesota Bondholders.

For plan of reorganization apply, stating class of bonds held, (whether Main Line, Milwaukee, Muscatine, or Pacific Division,) to FRED. TAYLOR, Chairman Bondholders' Committee, No. 476 Broome st., New-York. Immediate action is advisable.

ROBERT WINTHROP & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 18 WALL ST.,
execute orders for STOCKS, BONDS, and GOLD, allow interest on DEPOSITS, and transact a general Banking and Brokerage business.

THE REGULAR ANNUAL MEETING OF the stockholders of the Kaska William Coal Company, will be held TUESDAY, May 2, 1876, at 11 o'clock P. M., at the office of the company, No. 534 Washington st., Reading, Penn.
(Signed) S. J. GROTEVENT, Secretary.

$165,000 TO LOAN FOR THREE OR five years, at six per cent. interest, on City improved property. HALL J. HOW, No. 3 Pine st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

INSURANCE SCRIP.
Atlantic, Commercial, New-York, Orient, Pacific, Union, bought and sold by WILLIAM C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine st.

TO ANY MAN HAVING INFLUENCE WITH importing and shipping merchants; can make money. Address B. P., Box No. 5,373 Post Office.

ELECTIONS.

OFFICE OF THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
Nos. 261 AND 263 BROADWAY, CORNER WARREN ST.
NEW-YORK, April 10, 1876.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this company for the election of ten Trustees for the third class and three inspectors of election for the ensuing year will be held at the banking rooms of the company on TUESDAY, the 25th inst., between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
The transfer-books will be closed until the 26th inst.
J. C. CRUIKSHANK, secretary.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE ANNUAL ELECTION.—THURSDAY, April 20, 1876, at the rooms of the Institute, Cooper Building. Polls will open at 10 o'clock A. M., and close at 3 o'clock P. M.
ORESTES CLEVELAND, President.
C. McK. LEOSER, Recording Secretary.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BOKER'S BITTERS.
L. FUNKE, Jr., Sole Agent.
REMOVED TO NO. 78 JOHN ST.

TAMAK INDIEN.—A LAXATIVE FIGUIT LOZENGE; agreeable to take; specific for constipation and its consequences. E. Grillon, 27 Rue Rambuteau, Paris Depot. CANWELL, HAZARD & CO., New-York.

WANTED—A NO. 6 SECOND-HAND WASHINGTON Press. Address J. T. H., Box No. 136 Times Office.

CHINA AND GLASS PACKED FOR PARTIES moving. Address J. K. W., No. 78 Maiden lane.

SAUCES.

LEA & PERRINS'
CELEBRATED

PRONOUNCED BY CONNOISSEURS TO BE THE "ONLY GOOD SAUCE,"

EXTRACT of a LETTER from a MEDICAL GENTLEMAN at Madras to his brother at WORCESTER, May 1851.

And applicable to EVERY VARIETY OF DISH.

"Tell LEA & PERRINS that their Sauce is highly esteemed in India, and is, in my opinion, the most palatable as well as the most wholesome Sauce that is made."

Worcestershire Sauce.

Sold Wholesale and for Exportation by the Proprietors, LEA & PERRINS, Worcester, England; and Retail by Dealers in Sauces generally throughout the World.

ASK FOR LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE.

At the BREAKFAST TABLE it imparts the most exquisite relish and zest to Hot or Cold Meat, Fowl, Fish, Broiled Kidney, &c.

At the DINNER TABLE, in Soup, with Fish, Ho Joints, Game, and in all Gravies, it gives a delightful flavor.

At the LUNCHEON AND SUPPER TABLES it is deemed indispensable by those familiar with its estimable qualities.

From New-York Times.

There is no relish in the world which is so universally liked as Lea & Perrins' famous Worcestershire Sauce.

The excellence of this Sauce having caused numerous imitations. The NEW LABEL bears a *fac simile* of the proprietors' signature,

Lea & Perrins

which is placed upon each bottle.

JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS,
NEW-YORK.

AUCTION SALES.

TOLEDO, WABASH AND WESTERN RAILWAY.—MASTER COMMISSIONER'S SALE.—THE METROPOLITAN NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK and others, plaintiffs, against THE TOLEDO, WABASH AND WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY and others, defendants.—Concurrent decrees having been rendered in an action entitled as above in each of the following courts, to wit; the Court of Common Pleas of Lucas County, Ohio, the Circuit Court of Cass County, Indiana, and the Circuit Court of Vermilion County, Illinois, and concurrent orders of sale having been issued in each of said actions and directed to me as Special Master Commissioner; in pursuance of said decrees, and also by virtue of the powers of sale contained in a certain deed of trust filed as an exhibit in each of said actions; I will offer for sale at public auction, at the door of the Court-house in Toledo, Ohio, on SATURDAY, June tenth, 1876, at ten o'clock A. M. the real and personal property and franchises of the Toledo, Wabash and Western Railway Company, comprising the railway of said company, extending from Toledo, Ohio, southwesterly to and through the State of Indiana and to East St. Louis, and to Hamilton on the Mississippi River, and to Naples and Camp Point in the State of Illinois, an aggregate length of six hundred and one miles, together with all sidings, connections and equipment of said railway, all lands and buildings pertaining thereto and all other real and personal property of said company, all equities, debts and demands belonging to the same, and also the right and franchise to be a corporation, as in said decree more fully set forth. Said property will be sold as an unit, and in its entirety, for account of the holders of bonds of said company secured by mortgage dated February first, 1873, and subject to all encumbrances prior to said mortgage, and all other liabilities in said decree enumerated. The minimum price at which said property may be sold is one million dollars, payable in cash or in bonds of said issue, ratably, by credit endorsed thereon as in said decrees provided. Said sale will be without redemption, but will be made subject to confirmation by each of the courts above mentioned. Copies of said decrees may be had on application.—Dated at Toledo, Ohio, this 1st day of April, 1876.
A. D. COX, Special Master Commissioner.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
THIRD EXTRAORDINARY SALE
HIGH CLASS WINES.
RHINE AND MOSELLE WINES.—Hochheimer, Rudesheimer, Scharlachberger, Liebfraumilch, Hochheimer-Berg, Marcobrunner-Cabinet, Liebfraumilch-Nacklese, Steinberg-Cabinet, Castle-Johannisberg, Nurnberg-Court wine, Rudesheimberg, Rauenthal-Affenberg, Hochheim-Domdechaney, Grascher, Zellinger, Brauneberger, Scharzhofberger, &c.
CLARETS.—St. Julien, Margaux, a large quantity of the rarest Chateau Wines, as Citran, Pez, Fources, Cos Destournel, St. Pierre, Calon, Giscours, Leovile, Larose, Pichon, Latour, &c.
SAUTERN

A. T. STEWART'S FUNERAL.

SERVICES AT CHURCH AND HOUSE.

THE BODY LIES IN STATE AT THE FIFTH AVENUE RESIDENCE—A MAGNIFICENT FLORAL DISPLAY—THE SHORT SERVICE AT THE HOUSE—AN IMPOSING FUNERAL PROCESSION.

Severely simple in themselves, but yet being conducted in strict accordance with the impressive burial ritual of the Protestant Episcopal Church, the obsequies of Alexander Turney Stewart yesterday presented scenes which will not soon be forgotten by those who witnessed them. Except in the ornate display of flowers, both at the house and the church, the coffin heavily draped with gold fringes, and the magnificence surrounding the dead in the palatial mansion at Thirty-fourth street and Fifth avenue, there was nothing to denote that a man of great wealth had gone from among men. But there were many signs to indicate that a man of force, high position, large influence, immense resources, great designs, and vast achievements had been removed, and that a void had been left in the sphere of human endeavor which all instinctively felt it would be hard to fill. It could hardly be claimed that the foremost men in law, literature, commerce, politics would gather about a corpse merely because it represented a colossal fortune, yet they were there to do honor to the dead. The most distinguished and honored of the Cabinet Ministers, Judges, and lawyers of more than national renown, merchants whose names are known through all the world, philanthropists, scholars, and divines of no less repute, all gathered in the early morning to pay the last sad rites of respect to one who could neither help nor hurt any human being more. Nor was this all; for early risers saw the City giving evidences of sorrow as general as they were evidently sincere. From hundreds of house-tops flags floated at half-mast, and Broadway especially presented a spectacle at once impressive and suggestive. The streets about the house where the dead man lay gave further and more convincing proof that there was a general conviction that the community had been inflicted with a great loss. Thousands congregated as near the house as the Police would allow, but the sight which attracted most attention was the long files of the employes of the deceased, stretching from Fifth avenue, on both sides of Thirty-fourth street, far to the east. Here and at this time, as elsewhere and throughout the day, the Police arrangements were admirable, so that there was no confusion and very little delay, considering the great crowds which had to be managed. By 9 o'clock A. M. many holders of tickets were arriving at the house, and were admitted at once. Within the main door the eye was first of all confronted with the coffin, placed in the centre of the grand hall, and imbedded in what seemed a wilderness of costly flowers. Behind it, through the open door, could be caught a glimpse of the famous art gallery, and all around it, in the hall itself, in statues, bronzes, and other adornments, were the evidences not only of wealth, but refinement. The reception rooms, the art gallery, the hall, and indeed, all the main floor of the house, were speedily filled with invited guests, and the appointed hour having arrived, a short but solemn service was held by Bishop Potter. Then the remains were borne from the house and carried to St. Mark's Church as detailed below. At the church the outside scenes gave even stronger proof than those at the house of the popular interest in the event that was being solemnized, for the crowds were much larger and more eager to gain a vantage ground from which even a glimpse of the cortege could be gained. Hundreds who had tickets were admitted to the church before the remains arrived, and to many of these the wait was a tedious one, for the funeral cortege did not appear until 12:15 o'clock P. M. It was met at the door by Right Rev. Bishop Potter and his assistants, who preceded the body up the aisle to the railing, where it was imbedded in a mass of flowers, perhaps not quite so extensive, but appearing even more expensive than those at the house. Immediately after the coffin came the nineteen pall-bearers, and rarely have so many gentlemen of distinction in the various walks of life followed any coffin up the aisle of any church. Among them were Gov. Rice, of Massachusetts; Hon. Hamilton Fish, Secretary of State; Gov. Tilden, ex-Gov. Dix, William M. Evarts, Peter Cooper, Judges Davis, Daly, and Davies, Charles H. Russell, and ex-Gov. Morgan. After these gentlemen, and taking the pew immediately behind them, were Judge Hilton, with Mrs. Stewart upon his arm, and Mr. Charles P. Clinch, her brother, with his wife. Mrs. Stewart was attired in the deepest black, and so thick was her vail that her features could not be seen, but underneath its folds the white outlines of a widow's cap were visible. There was more haste than decorum in the conduct of the services, for hardly had the coffin been set in its place before they were begun, and before all those entitled to admission to the building had taken position they were half over. They consisted solely of that burial ritual of the Protestant Episcopal Church which is so familiar from long use, but which is yet so solemn and seems so fresh every time it is rendered. The services were commenced by Rev. Dr. J. H. Rylance, who was followed by Bishop Potter, and were concluded by Rev. Dr. Stephen H. Tyng, Jr. The singing was quite equal to that of other occasions of the kind. To the general surprise the entire service was performed in the church, the Sexton at the proper moment throwing a handful of earth upon the coffin. By this time it was known to all in any degree familiar with the ritual that there was to be no sermon, and when the fact became known by the abrupt conclusion, there was a general sense of disappointment, for it had been supposed that Bishop Potter would make at least a short address. But not a word outside the Book of Common Prayer was uttered, and the signing was confined strictly to the published programme. After the singing of that grand old hymn, "Rock of Ages," (old tune,) the coffin was borne from the church, preceded by the pall-bearers, the last of whom were Gov. Rice, of Massachusetts, and Gov. Tilden, of New-York. Then should have come the chief mourners, without pause; but there was a pause, and a painful one. It could not have been more than two or three minutes, but it seemed a dozen. The instant the coffin passed his pew, Judge Hilton stepped into the aisle, and waited for Mrs. Stewart to take his arm, but she did not stir. Mr. and Mrs. Clinch, who were in the same pew, and several ladies and gentlemen in adjacent pews seemed to be expostulating with her. At last Mrs. Stewart overcame her emotion, rose from her seat, and, taking Judge Hilton's arm, walked tremblingly out of the church, behind the coffin. Then it was apparent that she had not been sure of her physical power to go through the last ordeal of all. Forty paces away in the old churchyard was the family vault, which has now become historic. The coffin was put in its place, a short benediction was pronounced by Bishop Potter, the pall-bearers and mourners retired, and the world was done with all that was mortal of Alexander T. Stewart. The funeral had, throughout, been marked by perfect arrangements and excellent taste. There had been no unusual delays, and the enormous wealth of the dead man had not been obtrusively thrust into the public gaze. He had been buried as he had lived, a man of work rather than of display. And it was hard for those who took the last look at the remains to believe him dead. With the left hand laid carelessly across the breast and the right extended by the side, as was his habit in life, his features as natural as they ever were, he seemed to be not dead, but sleeping.

AT THE HOUSE.

To tell the story of the funeral in detail it is necessary to begin with the scenes outside the house in the early morning.

About 8 o'clock a number of the employes from Mr. Stewart's retail establishment presented themselves at the entrance to the mansion on Thirty-fourth street and were assigned to duty in various capacities. Each wore a badge of crape, surmounted with a black and white rosette, upon the left arm. Two were stationed at the foot of the stairs leading to the entrance; two half way up the staircase, and others at the entrance. The crowd had already commenced congregating on both sides of Thirty-fourth street, and gazed steadfastly at the entrance for fully half an hour, when the arrival of the Police disturbed their arrangements. Capt. Steers, with a squad of forty men and two Sergeants, defiled up the street at 8:30 o'clock, and clearing it of the stragglers, formed a line extending from a point two doors west of the Stewart mansion, thence across and along Thirty-fourth street to Fifth avenue, and opposite the house on that thoroughfare. No one was allowed to pass within the inclosure thus formed without a ticket. It had been announced that the body would lie in state from 8 o'clock in the morning until it should be removed to the church, but entrance was resolutely refused to all who had no official connection with the funeral until 9 o'clock. At that time, the preparations having been completed, the doors were swung open, and the crowd of distinguished gentlemen and ladies which had accumulated on the steps and sidewalk below were admitted by card and ushered to the apartments designated for their use. For an hour there was a continuous stream of people pouring into the house, and at 10 o'clock, the hour fixed for the short service of prayer, the entire floor, including the dining-room, the grand saloon, the art gallery, and the main hall, was occupied. The assemblage was one of the most select that ever gathered in New-York. Nearly every prominent man of this City in every profession was present, and there was also a large attendance of distinguished gentlemen from out of town. It was thoroughly a representative body in the matter of wealth, culture, and intellect. Many of the gentlemen were accompanied by their wives and daughters, who for the most part found accommodations in the Art Gallery.

The coffin containing the body was placed in the main hall, directly in front of the entrance. The floral display was the most elaborate and expensive ever prepared by New-York florists. It was the first sight that attracted attention upon entering the house, and its effects were so dazzling that the magnificence of the hall itself was for the time quite overlooked. The coffin, of rectangular shape, was of solid English oak, covered with rich Lyons velvet, and lined with white satin. From its edges there hung a fringe of bullion gold nearly four inches deep. The edges of the cover were covered with a heavy gold plating. Rods of plated gold extended along the sides for handles, and similar shorter rods traversed the two ends. The cover was hinged and bore upon its inner surface an inscription of Mr. Stewart's name and the dates of his birth and death. Upon the coffin there was placed a crown of white flowers surmounted by a cross.

THE FLORAL DISPLAY.

The coffin rested upon a bed of flowers, an oblong pyramid seven feet long and four feet wide at its base. It was an exquisite piece of workmanship. It was the embodiment of art in that it was the perfection of simplicity. The mass of the flowers were as white as snow—roses, lilies, and tuberoses—every flower perfect in form and color and set off in fullest relief by smilax and ivy leaves.

The end of the pyramid nearest the door, was marked with a monogram of the letters "A. T. S." in violets on a ground of white flowers. At the foot of the casket stood a broken column nearly six feet in height and about a foot in diameter. It was of the same material as the pyramid, and at its summit an interior of rich violets was visible. A wreath of violets nearly eighteen inches in diameter hung from the column, making an artistic contrast of colors. At the right of the coffin was a harp of flowers four feet high, strung with violets, and opposite was a star rising from a base of camellias, hyacinths, and roses of all kinds. At the head of the coffin there was a floral cross of white and green six feet in height, and four feet broad. These flowers were all provided by the family, and were duplicated at the church. At a distance of about ten feet in the rear of this cross was the floral tribute of the employes of the wholesale store, a broken column nine feet and a half high, and similar to the one already described. It was surmounted by a dove, holding a bunch of smilax. A card attached was inscribed, "Token of respect and esteem, from the employes of the wholesale establishment." On either side of the entrance to the art gallery, upon huge bronze vases, stood the floral offerings of the employes of the retail department, an empty chair, and a cushion of white flowers, in which was written with purple violets the words, "Our Friend." The offerings of private persons were arranged upon the floor of the art gallery. Dr. and Mrs. W. H. White presented a lyre of white roses, arising from a cushion marked with the single word, "Rest." Mrs. William Dibblee presented a white cushion marked "L'Ami," in violets. From a small basket of violets hung a card marked "Little Nellie Hurd's last floral tribute to her friend." Breslin, Purcell & Co. sent in a broken column surmounted by a dove. Miss Fannie H. Tows contributed a superb cross of lilies, violets, and roses. From Mr. and Mrs. N. H. Decker there appeared an exquisite piece of workmanship combining an anchor, heart, and shield. Mr. A. C. Kingsland presented a short column of calla lilies, violets, and roses. Mr. John H. Wray sent a cushion from which rose a cross and crown. H. Victor Newcomb presented a crown and cross; Mrs. J. A. Breslin, a cushion, cross, and violet wreath; Mr. and Mrs. Stephen Wray, a leaning anchor resting on a cushion of white flowers and smilax; Mr. Henry E. Davies sent in a broken column two feet high, a gem, though not so elaborate as the larger columns. The most beautiful tribute, however, was from Mr. William H. Stewart. It was a cross of ivy, with a base of pansies, lilies, roses, and ferns. A gorgeous wreath of similar flowers hung from an arm of the cross.

LYING IN STATE.

At 10 o'clock precisely the entrance doors were closed, and the audience gave its attention to the service of prayer. Mrs. Stewart and the other relatives occupied the music-room during the service. Bishop Potter read the service, taking his position at the left of the coffin. Dr. Stephen H. Tyng, Jr., and Dr. Rylance of St. Mark's Church stood opposite Dr. Potter during the reading. The service, though short, was very impressive. The doors were then thrown open for the entrance of the employes of Mr. Stewart, a passage was cleared about the coffin by the six ushers, and at 10:15 o'clock the first of the long file passed into the hall around the coffin and out of doors. Each of the employes was allowed to cast a single glance at the face of their master, but without pausing in the march. The procession passed the coffin at the rate of about fifty a minute, and it was an hour before the last of the file left the hall. The employes of the wholesale department were first in the procession headed by the office force, and followed by the representatives of the departments in alphabetical order. The retail employes came next, followed by the shipping and wholesale entry men, and the "outside" men. Then came the women, probably numbering six or seven hundred, the procession closing with the drivers and porters. One old woman who had been in Mr. Stewart's employ about twenty-five years stooped to kiss his face as she passed along. Others would have followed her example but for the interference of Judge Hilton. There was at one time something of a crush near the door, and one woman fell in a fainting fit. She was quickly borne out into the air. It had been intended to allow such of the public as should desire an opportunity of looking at the corpse, but the procession of employes had taken so much time that it was not thought best to carry out the programme. At 11:20 o'clock the undertaker closed the coffin, and preparations were made to proceed to the church.

THE FUNERAL CORTEGE.

At about 11:30 o'clock the pall-bearers, in pairs, came out from the music-room, dividing and filing on either side of the coffin, led the way to the carriages. They each wore a white silk plaited sash, fastened at the waist and mounted upon the right shoulder with a black rosette. Gov. Tilden and ex-Gov. Morgan led the procession, ex-Gov. Dix and Gov. Rice, of Massachusetts, came next, the other pall-bearers coming in the following order: William M. Evarts, Peter Cooper, Judge Charles P. Daly, ex-Judge Henry E. Davies, Royal Phelps, Robert L. Stuart, William Libby, Jacob D. Vermilyea, Francis Cottenet, James Lenox, Stephen Wray, and C. H. Russell.

The pall-bearers were followed by the body of the deceased, borne by four of the undertaker's men. Next came the relatives in the following order: Mrs. Stewart and Judge Hilton; Mr. C. P. Clinch, brother of Mrs. Stewart, with Mrs. Judge Hilton; Mrs. Stewart's half-sisters, Misses Anna, Emily, and Julia Clinch; Judge Lawrence Smith, of Long Island and the three Misses Smith; Prescott Hall Butler and wife; Charles E. Butler and the three Misses Butler, Mr. and Mrs. John M. Hughes, Miss Josephine Hilton, Edward B. Hilton, Henry G. Hilton, and James B. Hilton. This completed the list of blood relatives. Next followed the old family servants who have been in Mr. Stewart's service upward of twenty-five years. The hearse was a handsome black vehicle, highly gilded, and was drawn by one span of horses, with gold-mounted harness. There were no superfluous ornaments of any kind. The coaches for the use of the mourners were plain black, without extra ornamentation. The procession moved slowly down Fifth avenue, headed by Capt. Steers and a Police escort. There were sixty-three carriages, which, together with the male employes, numbering probably eighteen hundred, formed an imposing cortege. The route taken was down Fifth avenue to Tenth street, thence to St. Mark's Church, which was reached by the head of the procession at 12:15 o'clock.

AT THE CHURCH.

The church had been surrounded all the morning by an expectant crowd of visitors and sight-seers. The interior was thrown open at an early hour, in order to permit the arrangement of the immense and costly floral display. At the upper end of the centre aisle and a few feet in front of the communion rail was a huge pyramidal bank two and a half feet in height, composed of camellias, calla lillies, moss roses, tuberoses, lilies of the valley, violets, and cape Jessamines, bordered with smilax. In the centre of the front slope were the initials "A. T. S." This was the resting place of the casket. Immediately in the rear and covering an area of 7 feet in length by 3½ in breadth was a table bearing an overhanging bank of smilax, interspersed with wheat. From the centre of the table rose a tapering column of enormous lilies, camellias, and other white flowers, surmounted by a rich crown of the same material and a cross of violets. To the right of the column was an anchor, and to the left a harp, both four feet in height, and bordered with smilax. The harp, in particular, was a master-piece of workmanship, every detail down to the strings, which were composed of violets, being constructed with the greatest nicety and finish. The three last-mentioned pieces, including the column in the centre, were the gift of the employes of the wholesale department. Immediately on the right of the pulpit was a huge white cross over eight feet high and one foot thick, capped by a heavy crown of camellias and lilies and other appropriate flowers. Perched upon the summit of the cross, and at a height of fully ten feet from the floor, was a white dove holding some violets in its beak. Imbedded in the base was the word "Remembered" in violets. The whole was a tribute from the employes of the retail department. In addition to the offerings already mentioned were a second harp and broken column, each several feet in height, and arranged along the front steps of the chancel. Several beautiful wreaths of violets and a second crown of rich lilies and camellias completed the floral display at the church.

At 9 o'clock the choir made their appearance, and an hour or more was spent in practicing the programme published in yesterday's TIMES. Following are the names of the members: Mr. William E. Beames, organist; Mme. Dowland, soprano; Miss Jennie Dickerson, contralto; Mr. Arthur T. Hills, tenor; Mr. Otto Lehman, basso, assisted by the English Glee Club, composed of Miss Henrietta Beebe, soprano; Miss Finch, contralto; Mr. Nilsen, tenor; Mr. George E. Aiken, basso, the whole forming a double quartet of voices. As the morning wore on the crowds in the neighborhood increased, until the street in front of the church became almost impassable, and the active efforts of the large Police force present were required to keep a passage-way open to the church. At 11 o'clock the galleries were well filled, and about fifty people occupied seats on the floor. The most rigid care was exercised in the scrutiny of all applicants for admission, and only those provided with the black-bordered card of admission were permitted to enter the church. A corps of ushers, composed of the heads of the leading departments in the Broadway and Tenth street store, had charge of the interior, and assigned seats to the incoming audience. The funeral cortége was delayed more than three-quarters of an hour, and it was nearly high noon when the arrival of the coffin and the pall-bearers was announced. The floor at this time was not more than one-fourth filled, the bulk of the audience entering shortly after the arrival of the procession.

THE SERVICE.

At 12:10 the clergy and pall-bearers appeared at the main entrance, and after forming in line advanced up the aisle, Bishop Potter in advance, followed by the Rector, Dr. Rylance, reading the opening words of the church burial service, "I am the resurrection and the life." Rev. Dr. Stephen H. Tyng, Jr., accompanied the Rector, and then came the pall-bearers, headed by Gov. Tilden and ex-Gov. Dix. The coffin, carried by four assistants, followed. Mrs. Stewart, leaning on the arm of Judge Hilton, came next, and after them the other mourners in the same order in which they left the house. The church was filled rapidly, but quietly, and with a due regard for decorum. On reaching the chancel the casket was deposited on the oblong pyramid of flowers at the head of the aisle, and one of the white floral crowns placed upon it. On arriving at the chancel the Bishop took his position on the left of the altar, with Dr. Tyng, Jr., on the right. The chant, "Lord, let me know my end," by Morley, was then sung by the choir, after which Dr. Rylance read the lesson from First Corinthians, xv.; 20—"Now is Christ risen from the dead and become the first fruits of them that slept." The solo, "I know that my Redeemer liveth," from Handel's "Messiah," was sung by Miss Beebe. The Bishop then advanced to the front of the casket. Dr. Rylance stationed himself at the head and Dr. Tyng at the foot, and the Bishop read the verses, "Man that is born of woman has but a short time to live, and that is full of misery." The selection, "God is a Spirit," by W. Sterndale Bennett, was sung by Miss Beebe, Miss Finch, Mr. Nilsen, and Mr. Aiken. The Bishop then read the prayer, "Forasmuch as it has pleased Almighty God in His wise providence to take out of the world the soul of our deceased brother," &c. When he reached the impressive clause, "We therefore commit his body to the ground; dust to dust, ashes to ashes," the undertaker cast upon the foot of the casket a light handful of fresh earth. Then followed the solo and quartet, "I heard a voice from Heaven," rendered by Mme. Dowland, Miss Dickerson, Dr. Hills, and Mr. Lehman. Dr. Tyng read the Lord's Prayer, in which the congregation joined, and the concluding prayers of the service. Mr. Nilsen, Dr. Hills, Mr. Lehman, and Mr. Aiken sang the chant "Our Days on Earth are as a Shadow," and in conclusion hymn No. 139, from the prayer-book, "Rock of Ages," was sung.

The procession then re-formed as in the march up the aisle, and after a delay of a minute or two, caused by the reluctance of Mrs. Stewart to take her place in the line, filed out of the main entrance, and assembled around the family vault outside. The Bishop standing at the opening of the vault, surrounded by the clergy and chief mourners, read the collect for Easter even, and pronounced the benediction, after which the casket was slowly lowered to its last resting-place. During this last trying ordeal Mrs. Stewart was greatly affected, and was only sustained by the presence and constant consolations of her relatives and friends. After the departure of the clergy and the family, the crowd gathered at the opening, and endeavored to obtain a last view of the casket in the vault below, but without success. The throng, both inside and outside the church-yard, dispersed slowly, and it was fully 2 o'clock before the last visitor left the ground.

ATTENDANTS AT THE FUNERAL.

Following is a list of some of the prominent gentlemen present at the house and church: Mayor William H. Wickham, Judge D. P. Ingraham, Commodore C. K. Garrison, Rev. John Hall, D. D., Hon. Charles O'Conor, Hon. William E. Dodge, Hon. John Bigelow, Secretary of State; Wilson B. Hunt, Hon. Daniel Dougherty, William H. Vanderbilt, Isaac H. Bailey, Major Gen. Alexander Shaler, August Belmont, Henry Bergh, Edward S. Jaffray, Molineux Bell, Homer Morgan, Jackson S. Schultz, Rev. Charles F. Deems, Church of the Strangers; William H. Haines, H. B. Claflin, James W. Beekman, Postmaster Thomas L. James, District Attorney Benjamin K. Phelps, William Camp, President of the Clearing-house Committee; Hamilton Bruce, Horace Pardee, Arthur Leary, Isaac D. Barton, Charles W. Griswold, R. H. McCurdy, L. P. Morton, and Henry C. Bowen. Among the gentlemen present from out of town were John Crapo, of Albany; D. McArthy, of Syracuse; John Shillito, of Cincinnati; Henry Bell, of Lexington, Ky.; George R. White, of Pittsburg; William L. Vanderoilt, of St. Louis; C. L. Talcott, of Hartford, and G. W. Childs, of Philadelphia. A majority of these gentlemen were business friends of Mr. Stewart who came to the City expressly to attend his funeral. A large number of dispatches from prominent gentlemen in all parts of the country were received during the day, bearing evidence of sympathy with the relatives and regretting inability to do personal honor to the deceased. The venerable Capt. Larbusch was present at the house in the early morning. He was an old friend of Mr. Stewart.

MR. STEWART'S WILL.

The petition for the admission of Mr. Stewart's will to probate will probably be filed within a few days in the Surrogate's Court, but it is not likely that the will itself will be filed until due notice of publication has been given to ascertain to a certainty whether there are any next of kin who desire to be heard. It is understood that Mrs. Stewart will be the Executrix and Judge Hilton and Mr. Libby, and perhaps others, the Executors; that the charities of Mr. Stewart will be continued, and that Judge Hilton and Mr. Libby will have the management of the business.

THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

The Board of Aldermen was occupied for nearly two hours yesterday in discussing the old bill of $5,000 presented by the Windsor Hotel for the entertainment of King Kalakaua. Alderman Morris said that a man approached one of the clerks of the Board last Fall and asked him what it would cost to pass the claim. This announcement called forth an acrimonious debate, after which a resolution to pay the bill was lost. Alderman Pinckney and other members stated that the proprietors of the hotel had assured them that they had not promised any consideration to get their money. The board then indulged in another debate over a bill of $141 40 presented by the Grand Union Hotel for refreshments furnished the escort to the remains of the late Vice President Wilson. Alderman Tuomey said that the proprietors of the hotel would have sent the bill to the Wilson Executive Committee at Boston, but he requested them not to do so. After some further remarks, a resolution to pay the bill was lost, then reconsidered, and finally passed. A resolution was adopted, directing the Clerk of the Common Council to execute a lease of the present offices of the Corporation Counsel, for a term of five years at $7,500 per annum. The Mayor sent in a communication from the Brooklyn Bridge Company, stating that their receipts last month were $139 81, and their expenditures $4,162 29. Alderman Morris offered an amendment to the ordinances in relation to awnings, which was adopted. It provides that the material used for awnings may be tin as well as canvas.

CHRISTIAN WOMEN'S WORK.

The New-York Female Auxiliary Bible Society celebrated its sixtieth anniversary yesterday in the board room of the American Bible Society, Rev. Dr. Holdick presiding. The report of the past year's work of the society, the reading of which formed a part of the exercises, showed that the total receipts from all sources, including a balance of $3,295 43, amounted to $25,257 71, and the aggregate disbursements to $22,810 44. After the delivery of interesting addresses by Rev. Drs. Crosby and Brooks on the necessity of spreading the knowledge of the Scriptures, the following ladies were elected as the officers for the ensuing year: First Directress, Mrs. James Brown; Third Directress, Mrs. G. G. Howland; Recording Secretary, Miss Cornelia L. Westerlo; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Dr. Olin; Treasurer, Mrs. Jacob Le Roy.

ARREST OF A BURGLAR.

On the night of Feb. 12 a burglary was committed at the residence of Charles I. Smith, No. 78 McDougall street, and $700 worth of jewelry and clothing was carried off. Shortly afterward Detectives Rielly and Williamson, of the Central Office, succeeded in recovering a portion of the stolen property, and received information which resulted in the arrest of the burglar last night. The thief's name is Alfred Holder, alias Henry Wade, alias John Hendricks. He was locked up in Police Headquarters, and will be arraigned at the Washington Place Police Court to-day.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

Eight hundred and fifty cigars were seized on board the steamer City of New-York, yesterday.

A new time table for running the the trains on the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad will go into effect on Monday morning next.

Assistant Postmaster Pierson received a telegram from San Francisco yesterday, stating that 211 bags of Australian mails had been forwarded to this City.

Joseph and Cyrille Dion have accepted the challenge of Maurice Vignaux and M. Piot, to play a three-ball game of billiards, 1,200 points up, for $1,000 or $5,000 a side.

The Union League Club have prepared a memorial to the State Legislature, setting forth the irregularities of State taxation, and praying that they may be rectified.

At a meeting of the Anti-Tammany Association of the Third Assembly District last evening, Messrs. John Morrissey, Ambrose O'Neill, and Patrick Harran were elected delegates to the Democratic State Convention.

Right Hon. Sir Daniel Cooper, Speaker of Parliament of New South Wales, was a visitor to Postmaster James yesterday, and held a long conversation upon the subject of transatlantic mails.

A meeting of stockholders of the Toledo, Wabash and Western Railroad was held yesterday in this City, and a committee was appointed to take measures to secure a full representation of the stockholders at the special meeting which is to be held at Toledo on May 31.

At the last regular meeting of the Atalanta Boat Club, a fine bronze figure of Atalanta, imported for the club, was presented to Mr. R. Parker, ex-President of the club, who has been for many years an active and prominent member. The presentation address was made by Capt. John E. Eustis.

The florists of the City report that there has been recently a good demand for flowers, which, with the supply required for Easter, will in some measure compensate for the dullness of the trade through the past Winter. The large quantity required for the recent funerals will not, as has been apprehended, cause a scarcity of flowers for Easter.

The foreign steam-ship mails of yesterday consisted of 33,221 letters, 567 registered letters, and 77 bags of papers. The Suevia took out 20,335 letters, 459 registered letters, and 39 bags of papers; the City of Richmond, 12,500 letters, 108 registered letters, and 36 bags of papers; the Canima, 376 letters and 2 bags of papers; and the Rotterdam, 10 letters.

The Tammany Society will hold its annual election on Monday evening next, when thirteen Sachems, Sagamore, Wiskinskie, Secretary, and Treasurer will be chosen. The committee appointed to prepare a ticket have thus far made no changes in the present board, and it is probable that they will all be re-elected, as no opposition has been manifested.

The monthly meeting of the State Charities Aid Association was held yesterday at the rooms of the association. Reports were read from the standing Committees on Children, on Hospitals, on Adult Able-bodied Paupers, and on Out-door Relief, and from the local visiting committees for Bellevue and other public hospitals for Kings, Orange, Tompkins, and other counties.

Gen. Shaler, President of the National Rifle Association, received a dispatch from Sydney, Australia, on Wednesday, stating that it would be impossible to form a "native" rifle team to participate in the coming international matches at Creedmoor, and asking if a team could be selected from the colonists. Gen. Shaler replied that such a team would be admitted to the competitions if formed of native British subjects.

BROOKLYN.

There were 200 deaths in Brooklyn last week, being a decrease of thirty-one from the preceding week.

An illicit distillery was seized yesterday by some of the deputies from United States Marshal Harlow's office, on Columbia street, near Nelson street, in the Twelfth Ward.

The counsel of Andreas Fuchs, the condemned murderer of William W. Simmons, have prepared the necessary papers and intend to apply to Judge Pratt for a stay of proceedings and writ of error in behalf of their unfortunate client. A petition to the Governor for commutation of sentence to imprisonment for life is also being prepared, which it is said District Attorney Britton and Judge Pratt will sign.

The body of the unknown man who jumped into the canal and was drowned, on Wednesday night, was recovered yesterday by the Police, and taken to the Morgue, where it still lies awaiting identification. It is that of a man about five feet six inches high, thirty-three years of age, dark complexion, dark hair and mustache, and was dressed in light checked pantaloons, dark coat and vest, blue woolen socks, and blue striped calico shirt.

LONG ISLAND.

The charter election of the village of Jamaica for the election of three Trustees, a Clerk, a Treasurer, three Assessors, a Police Constable, and Collector, a Superintendent of Streets, and a Police Justice, will be held on Tuesday, the 25th inst.

The regular Spring meeting of the Presbytery of Nassau, held at Huntington, has just closed. The opening sermon was preached by Rev. Mr. Kingsbury, of Corona, the retiring Moderator. The officers elected for the year are as follows: Moderator, Rev. C. F. Burnham, of Freeport; temporary Clerk, Rev. Mr. Lockwood, of Melville.

Surveys have been made through the streets of Hempstead, from the present terminus of the branch of the Long Island Railroad to that of the Southern Road, with a view to connecting the two, thus forming a continuous line. There is considerable excitement in the village in consequence, and threats are made that any attempt to put down the track as proposed will be met with an injunction.

NEW-JERSEY.

Capt. Boyton gave two swimming exhibitions yesterday afternoon at the Cunard Dock in Jersey City, in the presence of a large crowd.

David Bishop, for sixteen years one of the Board of Trustees of Rutgers College, died at his home in New-Brunswick yesterday, aged fifty-two.

A boy named John Oakes was knocked down and trampled upon by a runaway horse in Passaic yesterday, and sustained serious if not fatal injuries.

The full returns of the election in Hudson County make the Board of Freeholders a tie. The Boards of Aldermen and Education in Jersey City are also a tie.

A colored man named Constantine Waters cut the throat of Mary Lyons, a female with whom he had been living at Keyport, and fled. The woman will probably die.

Daniel Johnson, a son of "Uncle Lew" Johnson, a well-known saloon keeper of Jersey City, attempted to commit suicide yesterday morning at his residence in Sixth street, by swallowing a dose of arsenic.

James Quinn, aged nine years, was run over by a Pennsylvania Railroad train at the Warren street (Jersey City) crossing, and had his right leg cut off, besides sustaining other injuries which are expected to prove fatal.

The sneakthief Michael Gilgiman, who was confined in the Trumbull street sewer, Elizabeth, for three days, was discharged from the City Hospital yesterday, having recovered from the effects of his sewer imprisonment.

William Kennard, a resident of Lafayette, who was crushed between two cars at the Central Railroad depot in Jersey City a day or two ago, died Wednesday at the City Hospital from his injuries. Coroner Gannon will hold an inquest.

The annual session of the African Methodist Episcopal Conference was begun yesterday in the Bethel Church, on Arlington street, Newark. Fifty-six delegates were present, and Bishop J. M. Shorter presided. The session opened with devotional exercises, after which the Bishop announced the standing committees. The only business transacted yesterday was of a routine character.

William Salsman, a brakeman on a Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad freight train, which left Hoboken at 10 o'clock Wednesday night, accidentally fell between two cars as the train was approaching Paterson, and was instantly killed. Twenty cars passed over his body, mangling it in a frightful manner. The remains were gathered up and taken to Phillipsburg, where he resided.

A switch on the Erie Railway, near the Paterson depot, was found to have been altered yesterday morning, and the signals so twisted that the engineer of the first train running east or west would think it was all right and keep on his course, which, in either case, would run the train into the depot building, and probably cause a loss of life and do considerable damage. Thomas Shaw, the depot master, caused the arrest of William Whalen, a recently-discharged employe of the road, on suspicion of having changed the switch. He was committed to jail.

John Heavy, the survivor of the knife duel which took place in Jersey City, Feb. 26, was arraigned in the Hudson County Court of Oyer and Terminer yesterday to plead to an indictment charging him with the murder of Franklin Ford. He pleaded not guilty and was remanded for trial. John Smith, indicted for manslaughter in having caused the death of Emma McCartoy, in Hoboken, on Feb. 29, was also arraigned and entered a plea of not guilty. Twenty-one other prisoners, including the five burglars who were arrested for breaking into Brown's dry goods store in Jersey City, were arraigned on indictments charging them with various crimes, and all pleaded not guilty and were remanded.

A REMARKABLE FUNERAL.

THE OBSEQUIES OF MRS. ROXCELLANAH KEYSER—A CASKET COSTING $1,000, AND $4,000 WORTH OF FLOWERS—AN ECCENTRIC LIFE.

Mrs. Roxcellanah Keyser, the widow of the late Ernest Keyser, the eccentric millionaire, was buried from her late residence, No. 14 East Fifty-seventh street, yesterday. Such a funereal display was never before seen in this City, and probably never will be again. It formed a fitting ending to a most eccentric career. Mr. Keyser, who died two years ago, was originally a butcher, and then became an ice speculator. He made an immense amount of money by purchasing land in the neighborhood of Fifth avenue when it was a mere swamp, and selling it when the City was built up at higher prices. Mr. Keyser was about eighty years old at the time of his death. Mrs. Keyser, who was buried yesterday, was the daughter of an old man named Peter Decker, who owned two blocks of land running from Fourth to Fifth avenues, and from Fifty-sixth to Fifty-seventh streets. Old Mr. Decker lived in a stone house on his property, and carted swill from the distilleries, his wife driving a milk-cart. Roxcellanah Decker was first married to a Mr. Miller, who died soon after, and she then married Mr. Keyser. Mrs. Keyser and her sister, in their younger days, were noted for their abhorrence of all conventionality, and were the best and most dashing horse women in the city. Mrs. Keyser died on the 8th inst. at the age of fifty-five years. Her sister assumed charge of the funeral, and sent for Mr. Stephen Merritt, the undertaker, of No. 210 Eighth avenue, who buried Mr. Keyser. She informed Mr. Merritt that she wished her sister's funeral to be of the most elaborate and costly character, and to excel in costliness anything of the kind ever before gotten up. She instructed him to furnish a hearse with six horses, six carriages with four horses, and seventy ordinary coaches with two horses to each. These coaches were to be driven to Woodlawn Cemetery, whether occupied by any person or not. As an instance of the eccentric character of the proceeding, when Mr. Merritt was placing Mrs. Keyser's body on ice, her sister insisted that the remains should be attired in the dress in which Mrs. Keyser was married to her last husband. Yesterday the funeral took place according to the programme arranged. The streets in the neighborhood of Mrs. Keyser's residence were thronged with persons attracted by the unusual character of the affair, and the mansion itself was completely filled with ladies residing in the neighborhood. Mrs. Keyser's body was placed in the reception-room on the first floor. The casket was made of oak, lined with white satin, and covered with black velvet costing $11 a yard. It was covered with gold fringe, and had a solid gold plate and six chased gold handles. The cost of the casket was $1,000. The floral decorations were superb and cost nearly $4,000. They consisted of a pillar of tea roses and carnations, an anchor of tuberoses, a cross of camellias five feet in height, a bed of smilax and exotic flowers, and a number of smaller pieces, among which were a beautiful crown and wreath of immortelles and violets. Dr. Armitage, of the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church, read the funeral services and made some suitable remarks in reference to the life of the deceased. The funeral cortege then started. The hearse was drawn by six black horses, each horse covered with a heavy velvet pall. Then came the six carriages for the friends of the family and the mourners, each carriage drawn by four horses, and the procession was brought to a close by the seventy carriages, each drawn by two horses, many of which were unoccupied. A number of policemen from the Nineteenth Precinct kept order among the immense number of persons that had assembled in the vicinity.

Mrs. Keyser, it is understood, leaves $2,000,000 to be divided between her sister and her sister's four children. It is said that before she married Mr. Keyser, in order to save trouble in the family, she made him settle $30,000 on each of his nine children by his first wife. Despite their great wealth, Mr. and Mrs. Keyser were not received into society.

BARNEY WILLIAMS' ILLNESS.

Mr. Barney Williams, the celebrated Irish comedian, although not so dangerously ill as has been heretofore stated, is by no means well, and is still confined to his residence in East Thirty-eighth street, in a somewhat deranged condition of mind. It appears that Mr. Williams left this City on March 18, to fill an engagement of two weeks at the Globe Theatre, Boston. On the following day, Sunday, he had an attack of pleurisy, which rapidly developed itself into pneumonia, and he was obliged to break his engagement and return home. Dr. Walter M. Fleming, the family physician, who is in constant attendance upon him, stated yesterday to a reporter of THE TIMES that he had entirely recovered from the attack of pneumonia, which had been superceded by cerebral anæmia, a derangement of the mind. He added that Mr. Williams had for five years past been subject to premonitions of paralysis of the brain, and his present ailment was an aggravation of the old difficulty. He was very violent at times, when three or four persons were needed to restrain him from going out into the street, that seeming to be his greatest desire. The Doctor said he had on Tuesday last had a consultation in regard to the case with Drs. Austin Flint, Clymer, James R. Wood, and Van Buren, and they had all concurred in the state of the case and in the mode of treatment. Mr. Williams was liable to have acute fever of the brain or a stroke of paralysis, but there was no immediate danger. He was deranged in mind, and was irresponsible, mentally and physically. The statements made that Mr. Williams was at the point of death, were greatly exaggerated, and he [the Doctor] was not at all apprehensive of such a fatal termination of the case, unless there should be within a short time some decided change in the condition of his patient. Mr. W. J. Florence and his wife are close attendants at the bedside of Mr. Williams, and the former said yesterday that he had no fear whatever that his brother-in-law would not recover.

A CARD FROM MR. FLORENCE.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

An article in an evening paper of this date, in reference to Mr. Barney Williams' illness, has caused Mrs. Williams great pain. The statement that Mr. Williams has no children of his own is a most glaring falsehood. Mr. Williams' only daughter, born Oct. 24, 1863, in New-York City, still lives, and is a beautiful child, while Mr. Williams also had a boy, born in Philadelphia, Nov. 24, 1850, who died in infancy. Please state these facts and oblige the family. W. J. FLORENCE.

BROOKLYN THEATRE, Thursday, April 13, 1876.

THE PUBLIC HEALTH ASSOCIATION.

The regular meeting of the Public Health Association was held at the rooms of the Academy of Medicine, No. 12 West Thirty-first street, last evening. The committee appointed to report upon the number of cases of prevailing epidemics during the past three months presented the following:

Total number of deaths, 7,623. From consumption, 1,123; from pneumonia, 947, against 1,035 last quarter; deaths from bronchitis, 437, against 382 last quarter; Bright's disease, 327; diphtheria, 735 deaths out of 1,523 cases, compared with 1,346 for the same quarter in 1875; measles, 172 deaths out of 805 cases, against 56 for the same quarter in 1875; scarlet fever, 245 deaths out of 675 cases, against 575 for the same quarter last year; small-pox, 194 deaths out of 536 cases, against 958 for the same quarter in 1875; typhoid fever, 111 cases, against 78 for the same quarter in 1875; cerebro-spinal fever, 38 cases, against 43 for the same quarter last year; typhus, 9 cases; apoplexy, 106 deaths, against 99 for same quarter last year; whooping-cough, 129 deaths; membranous croup, 192 deaths.

Influenza has been more prevalent this year than usual, and is said to have been of the most infectious kind. An interesting paper on malaria was then read by Dr. Charles P. Russell, showing the prevalence of malaria in the East Indies, Europe, and America, after which the association adjourned.

THE CALIFORNIAN PIONEERS.

The Associated Pioneers of the Territorial Days of California held their annual meeting last evening at the Sturtevant House. The special object of the meeting was to make arrangements to raise funds among the members and other rich Californians to erect a suitable building in Philadelphia for the display of the leading products of the Golden State, and where the pioneers of the Pacific coast may assemble on the occasion of the Centennial Exhibition. This structure will be erected in a short time, and $5,000 are yet necessary for its completion. The President, Gen. H. G. Gibson, appointed a committee of fifteen to solicit subscriptions to defray the expenses attending the building of a house at the Centennial Exhibition. Badges emblematic of the primitive days of California have been adopted by the society. The old bear flag of 1846 has been manufactured for the society.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Robert G. Ingersoll, of Illinois, is at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Senator Henry Cooper, of Tennessee, is at the New-York Hotel.

Judge O. A. Lochrace, of Georgia, is at the Sturtevant House.

Max Strakosch and Mlle. Titiens are at the Everett House.

Gen. Stewart Van Vliet, United States Army, is at the Hoffman House.

Judge William L. Learned, of the New-York Supreme Court, is at the St. James Hotel.

Charles E. K. Kortright, British Consul at Philadelphia, is at the Brevoort House.

Andrew D. White, President of the Cornell University; Surgeon General Gilborne and Capt. G. Sampson, of the British Army; Rev. John F. W. Ware, of Boston; ex-Congressman D. S. Bennett, of Buffalo, and Neil Gilmour, Superintendent of Public Instruction for New-York State, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

PRESIDENT PRADO'S VISIT.

THE ARRIVAL FROM NIAGARA FALLS—CALLS AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—BOOTH'S AND DALY'S THEATRES VISITED.

After having spent one day in seeing and admiring the wonders of Niagara Falls, Gen. M. y Prado, President elect of Peru, returned to this City yesterday, accompanied by his suite and Mr. Charles R. Flint. The party arrived at the Grand Central Depot at 12:30 P. M., and were escorted to the Clarendon by Senator Pividal, of Peru; Messrs. W. R. Grace, J. J. Barril, N. Beebe and others. From the hotel the General and his entertainers proceeded to the Stock Exchange, where he was introduced by Mr. Randall and received with hearty manifestations of welcome. Mr. Grace, Chairman of the Reception Committee, afterward took the President and suite to the Bank of America, and introduced them to Mr. Jenkins, the President of the institution, who warmly welcomed the party, and showed them the strong rooms and safes. Thence they visited and inspected the vaults of the Safe Deposit Company, after which, at the invitation of Mr. Kane, the President and his friends went to the Union Club, where the former's name was inscribed in the visitors' book. A visit was subsequently paid to Booth's Theatre, which had been illuminated for their reception. The remainder of the afternoon and a part of the evening was devoted by Gen. Prado in calling on his personal friends, Mrs. J. M. Munoz, Mrs. Richard Gibbs, wife of the United States Minister in Lima, Mrs. W. R. Grace, and other ladies of his acquaintance. Later in the evening the party witnessed the last three acts of "Pique" at the Fifth Avenue Theatre. In anticipation of their attendance the boxes were draped with the Peruvian national colors, hemmed with evergreens.

The President and suite, with Mr. W. R. Grace and J. M. Munoz, were ushered into the lower left-hand boxes by Mr. Daly, while Mr. Pascos, Lieut. Prado, son of the President, and Mr. Charles R. Flint, entered those directly opposite. When the curtain had fallen at the termination of the second act, the orchestra played the national hymn of Peru, which compliment, and the welcoming applause of the large audience present, were acknowledged by the President with repeated bows. At midnight the President and his friends, accompanied by Mr. Flint, took the express train for Philadelphia, and they will breakfast this morning at the Union League Club with Mr. T. C. Clarke. They will immediately afterward visit the Centennial grounds and buildings, and propose to return again to this City by 2 P. M., at which hour they will embark on the cutter Grant at the Cunard dock, Jersey City, with a view to inspecting the fortifications on the bay. Mr. Thomas Murphy, Mr. Richard Gibbs, and others will accompany the President.

BAPTIST SUNDAY-SCHOOL WORK.

The monthly meeting of the Baptist Sunday-school Teachers' Association was held at Calvary Baptist Church, in West Twenty-third street, last evening, Vice President Somers in the chair. The exercises opened with invocation and the singing of a selection of hymns, followed by the interpretation of a solo entitled "Come unto Me all ye that labor and are heavy laden," by Mrs. Clark. Rev. C. G. Robinson, D. D., President of Brown University, next delivered an address called the "Relation of the Sunday-school to the Pulpit." It was well understood, he said, that the resources of Nature had been progressively discovered and made available to the service of mankind, and there were good reasons for supposing that the present generation had relatively just begun to avail itself of Nature's resources. It was not so generally believed that there were corresponding resources in the Christian religion. There was a widespread prejudice in favor of the theory that Christianity was something stereotyped, not only in facts and truth, but in its methods. The Sunday-school was being submitted to criticism, both favorable and adverse. Every High Churchman distrusted the competency of laymen to instruct children, and there was a class of people who believed that Sunday-schools were perversive of the original purpose, and were not so organized as to be productive of a better class of results. Still another class believed that it was one of the most efficient means of spreading God's word in existence, and even more effective in disseminating religious instruction than the pulpit. The speaker, while he commended the principle, condemned the practice of permitting boys and girls to act as teachers, when in fact they should themselves be under a course of instruction. The Sunday-school should first of all be a preparatory work, and should be so conducted as to relieve the minister of a large portion of pulpit work. If the Sunday-school could be made to instruct children and even adults in these minor facts, it would be a work of supererogation for a preacher to relate in the pulpit what he knew had been taught and retaught in the Sunday-school; thus in preaching his sermon he would feel sure that he was being understood, and would be more readily able to assist in building up the church. The hymn entitled "Hold the Fort," and an address by Rev. R. S. MacArthur followed, and the services terminated with the benediction.

CRAZED BY RELIGION.

Franz Recholl, aged twenty-four, a tobacco merchant, doing business in Front street, and residing at No. 131 West Sixteenth street, was lodged in the Tombs yesterday as insane, on a commitment issued by Justice Kilbreth, of the Washington Place Police Court. Mr. Recholl, who is a graduate of Goetting University, in conversation with a TIMES reporter, said that he had been studying the system of modern religion. He compared religion to a neverending revolution of a wheel, which prevented a man ever getting beyond a certain point toward perfect beatitude. It was subsequently ascertained that Mr. Recholl, who has only been seven months in the country, has been a constant attendant at the religious services conducted by Messrs. Moody and Sankey. This is the eighth case of lunacy from the Hippodrome brought to the Tombs.

THE INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION COMPANY.

The case of the Industrial Exhibition Company against Morganthau et al. was continued yesterday before ex-Judge J. S. Bosworth, at No. 7 Nassau street. E. B. Pond was the first witness, but no important developments were made. The witness and the plaintiffs admitted that the accounts rendered by the defendants are correct, and the only point now at issue is the question of the defendants' commission. The plaintiffs deny that the defendants are entitled to a commission for the reason that the bonds in question were withdrawn from Morganthau to pay a debt of the company. The defendants claim commission because they were the sole financial agents of the Industrial Company, and as such are entitled to receive commissions on all bonds sold. Owing to the absence of witnesses the case was adjourned.

"WESTWARD THE STAR OF EMPIRE TAKES ITS WAY," and the CENTENNIAL HAT is to be the popular "KNOX." Buy your Spring style at No. 212 Broadway, or in the Fifth Avenue Hotel.—*Advertisement.*

PASSENGERS SAILED.

In Steam-ship City of Richmond, for Liverpool.—W. F. Speer, Miss Georgiana Speer, C. O. Cooper, Mrs. C. O. Cooper, J. H. Simmons, Mrs. J. H. Simmons, S. T. Stillwell, Johnathan Foster, George Wadsworth, Miss Nettie Ives, Mrs. J. H. Staddard, M. J. Mandeill, William Lett, Charles Lett, Miss M. Hartley, Miss Alice Hartley, Mrs. Moon, John Artigues, Francisco Asselino, Mrs. Griffin, Miss Annie Griffin, Master Willie Griffin, Edward Gilmore, Mrs. A. Bruce, nurse, and infant, Master Ralph Bruce, Master Charles Bruce, Miss Bella Bruce, Miss Bessie Bruce, Miss Minnie Bruce, Martin C. Herbert, William Haynes, B. J. Finnan, William McAllister, Miss Mary Ferrie, John Souther, W. H. Bowdlear, Dr. John Quinn, F. L. DeForrest, H. Adrian, Lady Emily Annesley, Capt. J. Nevitt Bennett, Samuel De Bow, J. Fry Davies, Mr. Lyman, Mrs. Lyman, Mr. DeGacher.

In steam-ship Canada, for London.—Robert A. Bethune, S. Henry Andrade, Mrs. Horne, William Walker, Miss Hutchings, Manuel Fernandes, S. Weiler, Lewis S. Avery and wife.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....5:24 | Sun sets.....6:38 | Moon rises.12:28

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.11:22 | Gov. Island.12:11 | Hell Gate....1:33

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK............THURSDAY, April 13.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships Richmond, Kelley, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; Nereus, Bearse, Boston, H. F. Dimock; Rotterdam, (Dutch,) Vis, Rotterdam, Holland, Funch, Edye & Co.; Ashland, Crowell, Fernandina, via Port Royal, C. H. Mallory & Co.; Eleanora, Johnson, Portland, J. F. Ames; Suevia, (Ger.,) Franzen, Hamburg, via Plymouth, Kunhardt & Co.; Ann Eliza, Richards, Philadelphia, James Hand; Canima, (Br.,) Liddicoat, Hamilton, Bermuda, A. E. Outerbridge; Rapidan, Mankin, Savannah, Murray, Ferris & Co.

Barks Star Queen, (Br.,) Skelton, Lyttleton and Auckland, B. W. Cameron & Co.; Sara, (Aust.,) Cassandrich, Cork or Falmouth, Slocovich & Co.; Romo, (Br.,) McKenzie, Santander, Spain, J. F. Whitney & Co.; Nordhaver, (Norw.,) Halvorsen, Limerick, Ireland, Funch, Edye & Co.; Harriet N. Carleton, Harkness, Shanghai, China, Sailer & Livermore.

Brigs Premier, (Br.,) Rogers, Yarmouth, N. S., Boyd & Hincken; D. R. Stockwell, Cummins, Bordeaux, France, Boyd & Hincken.

Schrs. Jesse B. Smith, Tyler, Sagua la Grande, Cuba, Bentley, Gildersleeve & Co.; Ceres, Alley, Boston, Charles Twing; Souvenir, Hatfield, St. Johns, N. F., C. W. Bertaux; Annie L. Palmer, Lewis, Baracoa, Cuba, Isaac R. Staples; Potosi, Curtis, Progreso, Mexico, Theband Bros.; Leona, Wiley, Baracoa, Cuba, B. J. Wenberg & Co.; Edwin J. Palmer, Stevens, Laguayra and Campeche, Theband Bros.

Barge Dover, Watson, Philadelphia, James Hand.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Old Dominion, Walker, Richmond, City Point, and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship E. C. Knight, Chichester, Washington, D. C., with mdse., &c., to J. L. Roome.

Steam-ship Gen. Whitney, Hallett, Boston.

Bark Osanna, (Ital.,) Garguilo, Gloucester 61 ds., with salt to order—vessel to master.

Bark Skinfaxe, (Norw.,) Nelsen, Havana 12 ds., with sugar to order—vessel to Benham & Boyesen.

Bark Nethanja, (Norw.,) Nilsen, Havana 13 ds., with sugar to Drexel, Morgan & Co.—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co.

Schr. Mary D. Leach, (of Provincetown,) Paine, Baracoa 13 ds., with fruit to J. Llubi & Co.—vessel to B. J. Wenberg. April 8, lat. 34 20, lon. 74 20, passed the stern of a vessel painted black, with green top-work and one davit remaining, apparently foreign build and not long in the water, as the paint was fresh. The name was too far under water to be read. There were other portions of bulwarks, &c., of a vessel of about 300 tons.

Schr. Helen Maria, Cook, Humacoa 22 ds., with sugar and molasses to Galwey & Casado—vessel to Marcus Hunter & Co. April 4, lat. 36, lon. 72, in a heavy N. W. gale, had cutwater carried away; April 2, lat. 33 15, lon. 71 40, spoke schr. Mary Watson, for Martinique.

Schr. Daniel Marcy, (of Portsmouth,) Cahoon, Baracoa 10 ds., with fruit to Gomez, Pearsall & Co.—vessel to B. J. Wenberg.

Schr. Forest Oak, Parker, of and for New-Haven, from Baltimore 4 ds., with coal.

Schr. Dwight Davidson, Freman, of and for New-Haven, from Virginia 4 ds., with oysters.

Schr. Florence Wackrill, of Boston, Doane, Baracoa 10 ds., with fruit to Gomez & Pearsall—vessel to B. J. Wenberg & Co.

Schr. Lillie Falkenberg, Falkenberg, Fredericksburg, Va., 6 ds., with corn to R. T. Knoxon & Bros.—vessel to Slaght & Petty.

Schr. Hattie V. Kelsey, (of New-Haven,) Randall, Cardenas 16 ds., with sugar to J. M. Ceballos & Co.—vessel to L. W. & P. Armstrong. Has had light head winds for entire passage; was 7 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Schr. Stephen Bennett, (of Camden,) Bennett, Matanzas 10 ds., with molasses to S. & W. Welsh—vessel to J. H. Winchester & Co.

Schr. Martin L. Smith, (of Camden, N. J.,) Smith, Cardenas 10 ds., with sugar to E. D. Morgan & Co.—vessel to Squire Bros.

Schr. Wm. E. Woodall, Thomas, Virginia.

Schr. John G. Wright, Scull, Virginia, with wood to Seth Williams—vessel to Overton & Hawkins.

Schr. Edwin, Francis, Maryland, with oysters, for New-Haven.

Schr. Helena E. Russell, (of Portland, Conn.,) McHaffey, Richmond 6 ds., with coal, for Hartford Gaslight Co.

Schr. Francis French, Throgmorton, Virginia.

Schr. L. P. Pharo, Anderson, Virginia.

Schr. Jas. E. Trott, Sterling, Virginia.

Schr. Mary H. Hand, Hand, Virginia.

Schr. James Phelps, Rockwell, Virginia, for New-Haven.

Schr. James Veldran, Cavalier, Virginia.

Schr. Sydney Munsell, Newton, Virginia.

Schr. Paul P. Keller, Henderson, Lanesville, with paving-stones to master. April 7, during a heavy blow from the S., split foresail.

Sloop Susan Leach, Young, Virginia.

WIND—Sunset, moderate, S. E.; thick fog.

SAILED.

Steam-ships Rotterdam, for Rotterdam; Geneva, for Hamburg; Canada, for London; City of Richmond, for Liverpool; Rapidan, for Savannah; Ashland, for Fernandina, &c.; Richmond, for Norfolk, &c.; Albemarle, for Lewes, Del.

FOREIGN PORTS.

BREMEN, April 13.—Arr. bark Argonaut, (Ger.,) Michael, Philadelphia.

CARDENAS, April 11.—Sld. schrs. Sumicksen, Dickenson, N. of Hatteras; Emma F. Hart, Hart, do.; M. A. Harmon, Mahlman, do; Grace Webster, Gales, do.

CIENFUEGOS, April 10.—Arr. schr. Wenonah, Forbes, New-Orleans.

HALIFAX, April 12.—Arr. brig Louisa, (Br.,) from Martinique.

Sld. steamer George Washington, Whitehead, St. John's, Newfoundland.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

LONDON, April 13.—Sld. April 6, Virginia L. Stafford; April 12, Peppino Mignano, Aquila, (Capt. Gerrard.)

Arr. April 3, Porvenir; April 11, Olaf Glav, W. L. Whiting, Ida, (Capt. Roulston,) B. H. Steenken, President, Francesca T., Bierstadt, Constantia, Gauss, Atlaw; April 12, Cetvertia Dubrovacki, Erragon, Eric the Red, Ryerson, Lauget, Wild Hunter, Sabine, Die Heimath, Olaf Kyrre, Morna, (the last named at Holyhead, for Belfast;) Konkordia, Ebenezer, Maggie Tellus, St. Paul, (the last named at Antwerp;) April 13, Mary Goodell, Savannah, Electa, (all three at Falmouth,) Erato, Charlotta.

SOUTHAMPTON, April 13.—The North German Lloyd's steamer Habsburg, Capt. Von Emster, from New-York April 1 for Bremen, arr. here to-day.

BRISTOL, April 13.—The steamer Cornwall, Capt. Stamper, of the Great Western Line, from New-York March 29, arr. here to-day.

The steamer Arragon, of the same line, from Mediterranean ports, passed Gibraltar April 10, for New-York.

AN OPPORTUNITY TO BUY GOOD CLOTHING BELOW COST.

BROOKS BROTHERS, Broadway,

CORNER BOND STREET,

On April 10, and for three weeks following,

WILL OFFER FOR SALE A LARGE QUANTITY (SELECTED FROM THEIR GENERAL STOCK) OF

CLOTHING AT HALF PRICE.

EXCELLENT MATERIAL, BUT SOMEWHAT OUT OF STYLE.

Men's Suits, Boys' Suits, Pea Jackets.

750 SPRING AND WINTER OVERCOATS.

Pantaloons as Low as $3. Vests as Low as $1.

ON SATURDAYS, DURING THIS SALE, OPEN TILL 9 P. M.

PAINTS

We will furnish estimates free of cost on all descriptions of inside or outside work.

We will do all work intrusted to us promptly, in the best manner, and with the best materials.

Our 100 page book of particulars free. Send for it.

Paints and roofing materials for sale at low prices.

8 Cedar st., N. Y.—49 Front st., Phila. Mention Times.

N. Y. SLATE ROOFING CO., LIMITED.

FURNITURE.

GREAT BARGAINS!

THE LARGEST AND FINEST STOCK OF

Parlor and Chamber Suits

EVER OFFERED FOR SALE IN THIS CITY.

OVER 300 COMPLETE SETS IN STOCK.

LATEST DESIGNS. BEST MATERIALS.

SELLING AT A SACRIFICE.

DEALERS AND PRIVATE BUYERS INVITED.

A. LOWENBEIN.

NO. 262 HUDSON ST., (NEAR SPRING,) NEW-YORK.

A. T. Stewart & Co.

Will Reopen for Business

AS USUAL on SATURDAY

MORNING, April 15, 1876.

EASTER HATS,

BY

DUNLAP & CO.,

ISSUED THIS WEEK.

NO. 174 FIFTH AVENUE,

and

NO. 589 BROADWAY.